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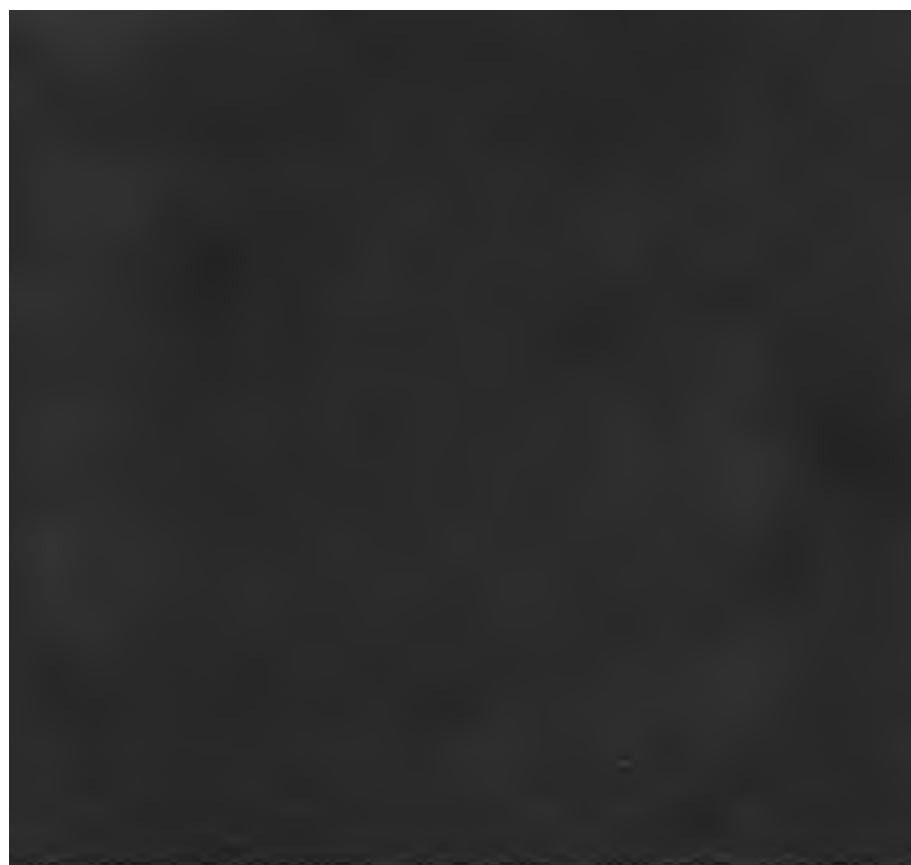
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A
COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF THE
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS
AT PRESENT SUBSISTING BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN & FOREIGN POWERS;
SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION;
TO THE
REPRESSION AND ABOLITION OF THE
SLAVE TRADE;
AND TO THE
PRIVILEGES AND INTERESTS OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE
HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES.
THE WHOLE IN ENGLISH, AND THE MODERN TREATIES, AND MOST
IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS, ALSO IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
IN WHICH THEY WERE SIGNED.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS

By LEWIS HERTSLET, Esq.

LIBRARIAN, AND KEEPER OF THE PAPERS, FOREIGN OFFICE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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TREATIES
RELATING TO
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

VOL. I.

B

AUTRICHE.

TRAITÉ PRÉLIMINAIRE D'ALLIANCE *entre la Grande
Brétagne et l'Autriche. Signé à Toeplitz, le 3 Octobre, 1813.*

EXTRAIT.

I. Il y aura amitié et concorde sincère et constante entre Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et de l'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, leurs héritiers et successeurs ; et les anciennes liaisons entre les deux cours seront rétablies dans toute leur étendue.

VI. Les relations commerciales entre les deux pays sont respectivement rétablies.

Fait à Toeplitz le 3 Octobre, 1813.

Signé

ABERDEEN.

— } CLEMENT WENCESLAS LOTHAIRE,
Comte de METTERNICH WINNEBOURG-
OCHSENHAUSEN.

TRAITÉ GÉNÉRAL, *signé en Congrès à Vienne, le 9 Juin,
1815.*

EXTRAIT.

XCVI. Les principes généraux, adoptés par le Congrès de Vienne, pour la navigation des fleuves, seront appliqués à celle du Pô.

Des Commissaires seront nommés par les états riverains, au plus tard dans le délai de trois mois après la fin du Congrès, pour régler tout ce qui a rapport à l'exécution du présent article.

CVIII. Les Puissances dont les états sont séparés, ou traversés par une même rivière navigable, s'engagent à régler, d'un commun

AUSTRIA.

PRELIMINARY TREATY OF ALLIANCE *between Great Britain and Austria. Signed at Toplitz, 3d October, 1813.*

EXTRACT. (*Translation.*)

I. THERE shall be a sincere and lasting friendship and union between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, their heirs and successors; and the ancient ties which subsisted between the two courts shall be re-established in their fullest extent.

VI. The commercial relations between the two countries are re-established on both sides.

Signed at Toplitz, 3d October, 1813.

Signed ABERDEEN.

— { CLEMENT WENCESLAS LOTHAIRE,
Comte de METTERNICH WINNEBOURG-
OCHSENHAUSEN.

GENERAL TREATY, *signed in Congress at Vienna, 9 June, 1815.**

EXTRACT. (*Translation, as laid before Parliament.*)

XCVI. The general principles, adopted by the Congress at Vienna, for the navigation of rivers, shall be applicable to that of the Po.

Commissioners shall be named by the states bordering on rivers, within three months at latest after the termination of the Congress, to regulate all that concerns the execution of the present article.

CVIII. The Powers whose states are separated, or crossed by the same navigable river, engage to regulate, by common consent,

* Since acceded to by all the other powers of Europe.

accord, tout ce qui a rapport à la navigation de cette rivière. Elles nommeront, à cet effet, des Commissaires, qui se réuniront, au plus tard, six mois après la fin du Congrès, et qui prendront pour bases de leurs travaux, les principes établis dans les Articles suivans.

CIX. La navigation dans tout le cours des rivières indiquées dans l'article précédent, du point où chacune d'elles devient navigable jusqu'à son embouchure, sera entièrement libre, et ne pourra, sous le rapport du commerce, être interdite à personne ; bien entendu, que l'on se conformera aux réglemens relatifs à la police de cette navigation ; lesquels seront conçus d'une manière uniforme pour tous, et aussi favorable que possible au commerce de toutes les nations.

CX. Le système qui sera établi, tant pour la perception des droits que pour le maintien de la police, sera, autant que faire se pourra, le même pour tout le cours de la rivière, et s'étendra aussi, à moins que les circonstances particulières ne s'y opposent, sur ceux de ses embranchemens et confluens qui, dans leur cours navigable, séparent ou traversent différens états.

CXI. Les droits sur la navigation seront fixés d'une manière uniforme, invariable, et assez indépendante de la qualité différente des marchandises, pour ne pas rendre nécessaire un examen détaillé de la cargaison, autrement que pour cause de fraude et de contravention. La quotité de ces droits, qui, en aucun cas, ne pourront excéder ceux existens actuellement, sera déterminée d'après les circonstances locales, qui ne permettent guères d'établir une règle générale à cet égard. On partira néanmoins, en dressant le tarif, du point de vue d'encourager le commerce en facilitant la navigation ; et l'octroi établi sur le Rhin pourra servir d'une norme approximative.

Le tarif une fois réglé, il ne pourra plus être augmenté que par un arrangement commun des états riverains, ni la navigation grevée d'autres droits quelconques, outre ceux fixés dans le règlement.

CXII. Les bureaux de perception, dont on réduira autant que possible le nombre, seront fixés par le règlement, et il ne pourra s'y faire ensuite aucun changement, que d'un commun accord, à

all that regards its navigation. For this purpose they will name Commissioners, who shall assemble, at latest, within six months after the termination of the Congress, and who shall adopt, as the basis of their proceedings, the principles established by the following Articles.

CIX. The navigation of the rivers, along their whole course, referred to in the preceding article, from the point where each of them becomes navigable, to its mouth, shall be entirely free, and shall not, in respect to commerce, be prohibited to any one; it being understood that the regulations established with regard to the police of this navigation, shall be respected; as they will be framed alike for all, and as favourable as possible to the commerce of all nations.

CX. The system that shall be established, both for the collection of the duties and for the maintenance of the police, shall be, as nearly as possible, the same along the whole course of the river; and shall also extend, unless particular circumstances prevent it, to those of its branches and junctions, which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different states.

CXI. The duties on navigation shall be regulated in an uniform and settled manner, and with as little reference as possible to the different quality of the merchandize, in order that a minute examination of the cargo may be rendered unnecessary, except with a view to prevent fraud and evasion. The amount of the duties, which shall in no case exceed those now paid, shall be determined by local circumstances, which scarcely allow of a general rule in this respect. The tariff shall, however, be prepared in such a manner as to encourage commerce by facilitating navigation; for which purpose the duties established upon the Rhine, and now in force on that river, may serve as an approximating rule for its construction.

The tariff once settled, no increase shall take place therein, except by the common consent of the states bordering on the rivers; nor shall the navigation be burthened with any other duties than those fixed in the regulation.

CXII. The offices for the collection of duties, the number of which shall be reduced as much as possible, shall be determined upon in the above regulation, and no change shall afterwards be

moins qu'un des Etats Riverains ne voulût diminuer le nombre de ceux qui lui appartiennent exclusivement.

CXIII. Chaque Etat Riverain se chargera de l'entretien des chemins de hallage qui passent par son territoire, et des travaux nécessaires pour la même étendue dans le lit de la rivière, pour ne faire éprouver aucun obstacle à la navigation.

Le règlement futur fixera la manière dont les Etats Riverains devront concourir à ces derniers travaux, dans le cas où les deux rives appartiennent à différens gouvernemens.

CXIV. On n'établira nulle part des droits d'étape, d'échelle, ou de relâche forcée. Quant à ceux qui existent déjà, ils ne seront conservés qu'en tant que les Etats Riverains, sans avoir égard à l'intérêt local de l'endroit, ou du pays où ils sont établis, les trouveroient nécessaires ou utiles à la navigation et au commerce en général.

CXV. Les douanes des Etats Riverains n'auront rien de commun avec les droits de navigation. On empêchera, par des dispositions réglementaires, que l'exercice des fonctions des douaniers ne mette pas d'entraves à la navigation ; mais on surveillera, par une police exacte sur la rive, toute tentative des habitans de faire la contrebande à l'aide des bateliers.

CXVI. Tout ce qui est indiqué dans les Articles précédens, sera déterminé par un règlement commun, qui renfermera également tout ce qui auroit besoin d'être fixé ultérieurement. Le règlement, une fois arrêté, ne pourra être changé, que du consentement de tous les Etats Riverains, et ils auront soin de pourvoir à son exécution d'une manière convenable, et adaptée aux circonstances et aux localités.

CXVII. Les Réglemens particuliers relatifs à la navigation du Rhin, du Neckar, du Mein, de la Moselle, de la Meuse, et de l'Escaut, tels qu'ils se trouvent joints au présent Acte, auront la même force et valeur que s'ils y avaient été textuellement insérés.

CXVIII. Les Traités, Conventions, Déclarations, Réglemens,

made, but by common consent, unless any of the States bordering on the Rivers should wish to diminish the number of those which exclusively belong to the same.

CXIII. Each State bordering on the Rivers is to be at the expense of keeping in good repair the towing paths which pass through its territory, and of maintaining the necessary works through the same extent in the channels of the river, in order that no obstacle may be experienced to the navigation.

The intended regulation shall determine the manner in which the States bordering on the Rivers are to participate in these latter works, where the opposite banks belong to different governments.

CXIV. There shall no where be established store-house, port, or forced harbour duties. Those already existing shall be preserved for such time only as the States bordering on Rivers (without regard to the local interest of the place or the country where they are established) shall find them necessary or useful to navigation and commerce in general.

CXV. The custom-houses belonging to the States bordering on Rivers shall not interfere in the duties of navigation. Regulations shall be established to prevent officers of the customs, in the exercise of their functions, throwing obstacles in the way of the navigation; but care shall be taken, by means of a strict police on the bank, to preclude every attempt of the inhabitants to smuggle goods, through the medium of boatmen.

CXVI. Every thing expressed in the preceding Articles shall be settled by a general arrangement, in which there shall also be comprized whatever may need an ulterior determination.

The arrangement once settled, shall not be changed, but by and with the consent of all the States bordering on Rivers, and they shall take care to provide for its execution with due regard to circumstances and locality.

CXVII. The particular regulations relative to the navigation of the Rhine, the Neckar, the Maine, the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, such as they are annexed to the present Act, shall have the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted herein.

CXVIII. The Treaties, Conventions, Declarations, Regula-

et autres Actes particuliers, qui se trouvent annexés au présent Acte, et nommément :

XV. La Déclaration des Puissances sur l'Abolition de la Traite des Nègres, du 8 Février, 1815 ;

XVI. Les Réglemens pour la libre navigation des rivières ; sont considérés comme parties intégrantes des arrangemens du Congrès, et auront partout la même force et valeur que s'ils étoient insérés mot à mot dans le Traité Général.

Fait à Vienne, le Neuf Juin, de l'An de Grâce, Mil-Huit-Cent Quinze.

(Suivent les Signatures dans l'ordre alphabétique des Cours.)

<i>Autriche,</i>	(L.S.) Le Prince de METTERNICH.
	(L.S.) Le Baron de WESSENBERG.
<i>Espagne,</i>	
<i>France,</i>	(L.S.) Le Prince de TALLEYRAND.
	(L.S.) Le Duc de D'ALBERG.
	(L.S.) Le Comte ALEXIS de NOAILLES.
<i>Grande Bretagne,</i>	(L.S.) CLANCARTY.
	(L.S.) CATHCART.
	(L.S.) STEWART, L. G.
<i>Portugal,</i>	(L.S.) Le Comte de PALMELLA.
	(L.S.) ANTONIO de SALDANHA da GAMA.
	(L.S.) D. JOACHIM LOBO de SILVEIRA.
<i>Prusse,</i>	(L.S.) Le Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L.S.) Le Baron de HUMBOLDT.
<i>Russie,</i>	(L.S.) Le Prince de RASOUMOFFSKY.
	(L.S.) Le Comte de STACKELBERG.
	(L.S.) Le Comte de NESSELRODE.
<i>Suède,</i>	(L.S.) Le Comte CHARLES-AXEL de LOWENHIELM.

ACTE XV.

*Déclaration des Puissances sur l'Abolition de la Traite des Nègres,
du 8 Février, 1815.*

Les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, réunis en conférence :

tions, and other particular Acts which are annexed to the present Act, viz.

XV. The Declaration of the Powers on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, of the 8th of February, 1815;

XVI. The Regulations respecting the free navigation of rivers;

shall be considered as integral parts of the arrangements of the Congress, and shall have, throughout, the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the General Treaty.

Done at Vienna, the 9th of June, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(The Signatures follow in the alphabetical order of the Courts.)

<i>Austria,</i>	(L.S.) The Prince de METTERNICH.
	(L.S.) The Baron de WESSENBERG.
<i>France,</i>	(L.S.) The Prince de TALLEYRAND.
	(L.S.) The Duke de D'ALBERG.
	(L.S.) The Count ALEXIS de NOAILLES.
<i>Great Britain,</i>	(L.S.) CLANCARTY.
	(L.S.) CATHCART.
	(L.S.) STEWART, L. G.
<i>Portugal,</i>	(L.S.) The Comte de PALMELLA.
	(L.S.) ANTONIO de SALDANHA da GAMA.
	(L.S.) D. JOAQUIM LOBO da SILVEIRA.
<i>Prussia,</i>	(L.S.) The Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L.S.) The Baron de HUMBOLDT.
<i>Russia,</i>	(L.S.) The Prince de RASOUMOFFSKY.
	(L.S.) The Count de STACKELBERG.
	(L.S.) The Count de NESSELRODE.
<i>Spain</i>	
<i>Sweden,</i>	(L.S.) The Count CHARLES-AXEL de LOWENHIEM.

ACT No. XV.

(Translation as laid before Parliament.)

*Declaration of the Powers, on the Abolition of the Slave Trade,
of the 8th February, 1815.*

The Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, assembled in conference:

Ayant pris en considération que le commerce connu sous le nom de "Traite des Nègres d'Afrique," a été envisagé par les hommes justes et éclairés de tous les tems, comme répugnant aux principes d'humanité et de morale universelle ;

Que les circonstances particulières auxquelles ce commerce a dû sa naissance, et la difficulté d'en interrompre brusquement le cours, ont pu couvrir, jusqu'à un certain point, ce qu'il y avoit d'odieux dans sa conservation ; mais qu'enfin la voix publique s'est élevée dans tous les pays civilisés pour demander qu'il soit supprimé le plutôt possible ;

Que depuis que le caractère et les détails de ce commerce ont été mieux connus, et les maux de toute espèce qui l'accompagnent complètement dévoilés, plusieurs des Gouvernemens Européens ont pris en effet la résolution de le faire cesser, et que successivement toutes les Puissances possédant des Colonies dans les différentes parties du monde, ont reconnu, soit par des Actes Législatifs, soit par des Traités, et autres engagements formels, l'obligation et la nécessité de l'abolir ;

Que par un Article séparé du dernier Traité de Paris, la Grande Brétagne et la France se sont engagées à réunir leurs efforts au Congrès de Vienne, pour faire prononcer, par toutes les Puissances de la Chrétienté, l'Abolition universelle de la Traite des Nègres ;

Que les Plénipotentiaires rassemblés dans ce Congrès, ne sauraient mieux honorer leur mission, remplir leur devoir et manifester les principes qui guident leurs Augustes Souverains, qu'en travaillant à réaliser cet engagement, et, en proclamant, aux noms de leurs Souverains, le vœu de mettre un terme à un fléau qui a si long tems désolé l'Afrique, dégradé l'Europe, et affligé l'humanité.

Les dits Plénipotentiaires sont convenus d'ouvrir leurs délibérations sur les moyens d'accomplir un objet aussi salutaire, par une déclaration solennelle des principes qui les ont dirigés dans ce travail.

En conséquence, et duement autorisés à cet Acte par l'adhésion unanime de leurs Cours respectives au principe énoncé dans le dit Article séparé du Traité de Paris, ils déclarent, à la face de l'Europe, que, regardant l'abolition universelle de la Traite des

Having taken into consideration that the commerce, known by the name of "the Slave Trade," has been considered by just and enlightened men of all ages, as repugnant to the principles of humanity and universal morality; that the particular circumstances from which this commerce has originated, and the difficulty of abruptly arresting its progress, may have concealed, to a certain extent, what was odious in its continuance; but that at length the public voice, in all civilized countries, calls aloud for its prompt suppression; that since the character and the details of this traffic have been better known, and the evils of every kind which attend it, completely developed, several European Governments have, virtually, come to the resolution of putting a stop to it, and that, successively, all the Powers possessing Colonies in different parts of the world have acknowledged, either by Legislative Acts, or by Treaties, or other formal engagements, the duty and necessity of abolishing it:

That by a separate Article of the late Treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France engaged to unite their efforts at the Congress of Vienna, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to proclaim the universal and definitive Abolition of the Slave Trade:

That the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot do greater credit to their mission, better fulfil their duty, and manifest the principles which actuate their august Sovereigns, than by endeavouring to carry this engagement into effect, and by proclaiming, in the name of their Sovereigns, their wish of putting an end to a scourge, which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity:

The said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations, on the means of accomplishing so salutary an object, by a solemn declaration of the principles which have governed them in this undertaking; accordingly, being duly authorized for this purpose, by the unanimous accession of their respective Courts to the principle laid down in the said separate Article of the Treaty of Paris; they declare, in the face of Europe, that, considering the universal abolition of the Slave Trade as a mea-

Nègres comme une mesure particulièrement digne de leur attention, conforme à l'esprit du siècle et aux principes généreux de leurs Augustes Souverains, ils sont animés du désir sincère de concourir à l'exécution de la plus prompte et la plus efficace de cette mesure, par tous les moyens à leur disposition, et d'agir, dans l'emploi de ces moyens, avec tout le zèle et toute la persévérance qu'ils doivent à une aussi grande et belle cause.

Trop instruits toutefois des sentimens de leurs Souverains, pour ne pas prévoir que, quelque honorables que soit leur but, ils ne le poursuivront pas sans de justes ménagemens pour les intérêts, les habitudes, et les préventions même de leur sujets, les dits Plénipotentiaires reconnoissent, en même tems, que cette Déclaration générale ne sauroit préjuger le terme que chaque Puissance en particulier pourroit envisager comme le plus convenable, pour l'abolition définitive du Commerce des Nègres. Par conséquent, la détermination de l'époque où ce commerce doit universellement cesser, sera un objet de négociation entre les Puissances; bien entendu que l'on ne négligera aucun moyen propre à en assurer et à en accélérer la marche, et que l'engagement réciproque contracté par la présente déclaration entre les Souverains qui y ont pris part, ne sera considéré comme rempli qu'au moment où un succès complet aura couronné leurs efforts réunis.

En portant cette Déclaration à la connoissance de l'Europe et de toutes les nations civilisées de la terre, les dits Plénipotentiaires se flattent d'engager tous les autres Gouvernemens, et notamment, ceux qui, en abolissant la Traite des Nègres, ont manifesté déjà les mêmes sentimens, à les appuyer de leur suffrage dans une cause, dont le triomphe final sera un des plus beaux monumens du siècle qui l'a embrassée, et qui l'aura glorieusement terminée.

Vienne, le 8 Février, 1815.

Signé	CASTLEREAGH.	PALMELLA.
	STEWART, Lieut. Gen.	SALDANHA.
	WELLINGTON.	LOBO.
	NESSSELRODE.	HUMBOLDT.
	C. LOWENHIELM.	METTERNICH.
	GOMEZ LABRADOR.	TALLEYRAND.

sure particularly worthy of their attention, conformable to the spirit of the times, and to the generous principles of their august Sovereigns, they are animated with the sincere desire of concurring in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure, by all the means at their disposal, and of acting in the employment of these means, with all the zeal and perseverance which is due to so great and noble a cause.

Too well acquainted, however, with the sentiments of their Sovereigns, not to perceive, that, however honourable may be their views, they cannot be attained without due regard to the interests, the habits, and even the prejudices of their subjects; the said Plenipotentiaries at the same time acknowledge that this general Declaration cannot prejudge the period that each particular Power may consider as most advisable for the definitive abolition of the Slave Trade. Consequently, the determining the period when this trade is to cease universally, must be a subject of negociation between the Powers; it being understood, however, that no proper means of securing its attainment, and of accelerating its progress, are to be neglected; and that the engagement, reciprocally contracted in the present Declaration, between the Sovereigns who are parties to it, cannot be considered as completely fulfilled, until the period when complete success shall have crowned their united efforts.

In communicating this Declaration to the knowledge of Europe, and of all civilized countries, the said Plenipotentiaries hope to prevail on every other Government, and particularly on those, which, in abolishing the Slave Trade, have already manifested the same sentiments, to give them their support in a cause, the final triumph of which will be one of the noblest monuments of the age which embraced it, and which shall have brought it to a glorious termination.

Vienna, the 8th of February, 1815.

Signed	CASTLEREAGH.	PALMELLA.
	STEWART, Lieut. Gen.	SALDANHA.
	WELLINGTON.	LOBO.
	NESSELRODE.	HUMBOLDT.
	C. LOWENHIELM.	METTERNICH.
	GOMEZ LABRADOR.	TALLEYRAND.

ACTE XVI.

Réglemens pour la libre Navigation des Rivières.

Articles concernant la Navigation des Rivières, qui, dans leur Cours Navigable, séparent ou traversent différens Etats.

(Arrangemens communs.)

I. Les Puissances dont les Etats sont séparés ou traversés par une rivière navigable, s'engagent à régler, d'un commun accord, tout ce qui a rapport à sa navigation. Elles nommeront, à cet effet, des Commissaires, qui se réuniront, au plus tard, six mois après la fin du Congrès, et qui prendront, pour bases de leurs travaux, les principes suivans :

(Principes.—Liberté de la Navigation.)

II. La navigation, dans tout le cours des rivières indiquées dans l'Article précédent, du point où chacune d'elles devient navigable jusqu'à son embouchure, sera entièrement libre, et ne pourra, sous le rapport du commerce, être interdite à personne, en se conformant toutefois aux réglemens qui seront arrêtés pour sa police d'une manière uniforme pour tous, et aussi favorable que possible au commerce de toutes les nations.

(Uniformité de Système.)

III. Le système qui sera établi, tant pour la perception des droits que pour le maintien de la police, sera, autant que faire se pourra, le même pour tout le cours de la rivière, et s'étendra aussi, à moins que des circonstances particulières ne s'y opposent, sur ceux de ses embranchemens et confluens, qui, dans leurs cours navigables, séparent ou traversent différens états.

(Tarif.)

IV. Les droits sur la navigation seront fixés d'une manière uniforme et invariable, et assez indépendante de la qualité différente des marchandises, pour ne pas rendre nécessaire un examen détaillé de la cargaison, autrement que pour cause de fraude et de contravention. La quotité de ces droits, qui, en aucun cas, ne pourront excéder ceux existans actuellement, sera déterminée d'a-

ACT No. XVI.

(Translation, as laid before Parliament.)

Regulations for the free Navigation of Rivers.

Articles concerning the Navigation of the Rivers, which, in their Navigable Course, separate or cross different States.

(General Arrangements.)

I. The Powers whose States are separated or traversed by the same navigable river, engage to regulate, by common consent, all that regards its navigation. For this purpose they will name Commissioners, who shall assemble, at latest, within six months after the termination of Congress, and who shall adopt, as the bases of their proceedings, the following principles :

(Principles.—Liberty of Navigation.)

II. The navigation of the rivers, along their whole course, referred to in the preceding Article, from the point where each of them becomes navigable, to its mouth, shall be entirely free, and shall not, in respect to commerce, be prohibited to any one; it being, however, understood, that the regulations established with regard to the police of this navigation shall be respected; as they will be framed alike for all, and as favourable as possible to the commerce of all nations.

(Uniformity of System.)

III. The system that shall be established, both for the collection of the duties and for the maintenance of the police, shall be, as nearly as possible, the same along the whole course of the river; and shall also extend, unless particular circumstances prevent it, to those of its branches and junctions, which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different states.

(Tarif.)

IV. The duties on navigation shall be regulated in an uniform and settled manner, and with as little reference as possible to the different quality of the merchandise, in order that a minute examination of the cargo may be rendered unnecessary, except with a view to prevent fraud and evasion. The amount of the duties, which shall in no case exceed those now paid, shall be determined

près les circonstances locales, qui ne permettent guères d'établir une règle générale à cet égard. On partira néanmoins, en dressant le tarif, du point de vue d'encourager le commerce en facilitant la navigation, et l'octroi établi sur le Rhin pourra servir d'une norme approximative.

Le tarif une fois réglé, il ne pourra plus être augmenté, que par un arrangement commun des Etats Riverains, ni la navigation grévée d'autres droits quelconques, outre ceux fixés dans le règlement.

(Bureaux de Perception.)

V. Les bureaux de perception, dont on réduira, autant que possible, le nombre, seront fixés par le règlement, et il ne pourra s'y faire ensuite aucun changement que d'un commun accord, à moins qu'un des Etats Riverains ne voulût diminuer le nombre de ceux qui lui appartiennent exclusivement.

(Chemins de Hallage.)

VI. Chaque Etat Riverain se chargera de l'entretien des chemins de hallage, qui passent par son territoire, et des travaux nécessaires pour la même étendue dans le lit de la rivière, pour ne faire éprouver aucun obstacle à la navigation.

Le règlement futur fixera la manière dont les Etats Riverains devront concourir à ces derniers travaux, dans le cas où les deux rives appartiennent à différens Gouvernemens.

(Droit de Relâche.)

VII. On n'établira nulle part des droits d'étape, d'échelle, ou de relâche forcée. Quant à ceux qui existent déjà, ils ne seront conservés qu'en tant que les Etats Riverains, sans avoir égard à l'intérêt local de l'endroit ou du pays où ils sont établis, les trouveroient nécessaires ou utiles à la navigation et au commerce en général.

(Douanes.)

VIII. Les douanes des Etats Riverains n'auront rien de commun avec les droits de navigation. On empêchera, par des dispositions réglementaires, que l'exercice des fonctions des Doua-

by local circumstances, which scarcely allow of a general rule in this respect. The tariff shall, however, be prepared in such manner as to encourage commerce by facilitating navigation; for which purpose the duties established upon the Rhine, and now in force on that river, may serve as an approximating rule for its construction.

The tariff once settled, no increase shall take place therein, except by the common consent of the States bordering on the Rivers; nor shall the navigation be burthened with any other duties than those fixed in the regulation.

(Offices for the collection of Duties.)

V. The offices for the collection of duties, the number of which shall be reduced as much as possible, shall be settled in the above regulation; and no change shall afterwards be made but by common consent, unless any of the States bordering on Rivers should wish to diminish the number of those which exclusively belong thereto.

(Towing Paths.)

VI. Each State bordering on the Rivers shall be at the expense of keeping in good repair the towing paths which pass through its territory, and of maintaining the necessary works through the same extent, in the bed of the river, in order that no obstacle may be experienced in the navigation.

The intended regulation shall determine the manner in which the States bordering on Rivers are to participate in these latter works, where the opposite banks belong to different Governments.

(Harbour Duties.)

VII. There shall no where be established store-house, port or forced harbour duties: those already existing shall be preserved for such time only as the States bordering on the Rivers (without regard to the local interest of the place or the country where they are established) shall find them necessary or useful to navigation and commerce in general.

(Custom-houses.)

VIII. The custom-houses belonging to the States bordering on Rivers shall not interfere in the duties of navigation. Regulations shall be established to prevent officers of the Customs, in the

niers ne mette pas d'entraves à la navigation ; mais on surveillera, par une police exacte sur la rive, toute tentative des habitans de faire la contrebande à l'aide des bateliers.

(Règlement.)

IX. Tout ce qui est indiqué dans les Articles précédens sera déterminé par un règlement commun, qui renfermera également tout ce qui auroit besoin d'être fixé ultérieurement. Le règlement une fois arrêté, ne pourra être changé que du consentement de tous les Etats Riverains, et ils auront soin de pourvoir d'une manière convenable, et adaptée aux circonstances et aux localités, à son exécution.

Signé

D'ALBERG.
CLANCARTY.
HUMBOLDT.
WESSENBERG.

(Articles concernant la Navigation du Rhin.)

I. La navigation dans tout le cours du Rhin, du point où il devient navigable jusqu'à la mer, soit en descendant, soit en remontant, sera entièrement libre, et ne pourra, sous le rapport de commerce, être interdite à personne, en se conformant toutefois aux réglemens qui seront arrêtés pour sa police, d'une manière uniforme pour tous, et aussi favorable que possible au commerce de toutes les nations.

II. Le système qui sera établi, tant pour la perception des droits que pour le maintien de sa police, sera le même pour tout le cours de la rivière, et s'étendra, autant que faire se pourra, aussi sur ceux de ses embranchemens et confluens qui, dans leurs cours navigables, séparent ou traversent différens états.

III. Le tarif des droits à percevoir sur les marchandises transportées par le Rhin, sera réglé de manière que la totalité du droit à payer entre Strasbourg et la frontière du royaume des Pays-Bas, soit en remontant de deux francs, et en descendant d'un franc, et trente-trois centimes par quintal, et que ce même tarif pourra être étendu (en augmentant par là dans la même pro-

exercise of their functions, throwing obstacles in the way of the navigation; but care shall be taken, by means of a strict police, on the bank, to preclude every attempt of the inhabitants to smuggle goods, through the medium of boatmen.

(Regulation.)

IX. Every thing expressed in the preceding Articles shall be settled by a general arrangement, in which there shall also be comprised whatever may need any ulterior determination.

The arrangement once settled, shall not be changed, but by and with the consent of all the States bordering on Rivers, and they shall take care to provide for its execution, with due regard to circumstances and locality.

Signed

D'ALBERG.
CLANCARTY.
HUMBOLDT.
WESSENBERG.

Articles concerning the Navigation of the Rhine.

I. The navigation of the Rhine, along its whole course, from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea, either in ascending or descending, shall be entirely free, and shall not, in respect to commerce, be prohibited to any one: due regard, however, being had to the regulations established with respect to its police, which shall be framed alike for all, and as favourable as possible to the commerce of all nations.

II. The system to be adopted for the collection of the duties, as well as for the maintenance of the police, shall be the same along the whole course of the river, and shall extend, as far as circumstances may permit, to those of its branches and junctions which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different states.

III. The tariff of duties to be levied on merchandise conveyed along the Rhine, shall be so regulated that the whole amount of duty to be paid between Strasbourg and the frontier of the kingdom of the Netherlands, shall be, in passing up the river, two francs, and in passing down the river, one franc and thirty-three centimes, per hundred-weight; and that the levying of this tariff

portion la totalité du droit) aux distances entre Strasbourg et Basle, et entre la frontière du royaume des Pays-Bas et les embouchures de la rivière.

Le droit de reconnaissance restera tel qu'il est réglé par l'Article XCIV. de la Convention sur l'octroi de Navigation du Rhin, conclu à Paris, le 15 Août, 1804, sauf à déterminer autrement l'échelle des droits, de manière que les bateaux de deux mille cinq cents à cinq mille quintaux, y soient compris également. Mais ce droit pourra aussi être étendu, dans la même proportion, aux distances ci-dessus mentionnées.

Les modérations du tarif général qui établit le *maximum* des droits fixées par les Articles CII.—CV. de la Convention du 15 Août, 1804, continueront d'avoir lieu. Mais la commission qui sera chargée de la confection des nouveaux réglemens, examinera si leur distribution en différentes classes ne nécessitera pas des changemens encore plus favorables, tant à la navigation et au commerce, qu'à l'agriculture et aux besoins des habitans des Etats Riverains.

IV. Le tarif ainsi fixé, ne pourra être augmenté que d'un commun accord, et les Gouvernemens Riverains du Rhin, en partant du principe que leur véritable intérêt consiste à vivifier le commerce de leurs Etats, et que les droits de la navigation sont principalement destinés à couvrir les frais de son entretien, prennent l'engagement formel de ne se porter à une telle augmentation, que sur les motifs les plus justes et les plus urgens, ni de gréver la navigation d'aucun autre droit quelconque, outre ceux fixés par les réglemens actuels, sous quelque dénomination ou prétexte que cela puisse être.

V. Il n'y aura que douze bureaux de perception sur toute l'étendue du Rhin, entre Strasbourg et la frontière du royaume des Pays-Bas; et ceux qu'il conviendra d'établir entre Strasbourg et Basle, et dans les Pays-Bas, seront fixés d'après les mêmes principes, et dans des distances proportionnelles. Les bureaux seront placés d'après les convenances de la navigation, et leur nombre ne pourra être augmenté, ni leur place changée, que d'un commun accord. Il sera néanmoins libre à tout Etat Riverain, de diminuer le nombre de ceux que l'arrangement actuel lui assigne exclusivement.

shall be extended (increasing the amount of duty in the same proportion) to the distances between Strasbourg and Basle, and between the frontier of the kingdom of the Netherlands and the mouths of that river.

The duty of *reconnaissance* shall remain as fixed by Article XCIV. of the Convention, relative to duties on the Navigation of the Rhine, concluded at Paris the 15th of August, 1804; with the reservation, however, of making such other alteration in the scale of duties, as that boats from 2500 to 5000 quintals, shall be included therein. But this duty shall also extend, in the same proportion, to the above-mentioned distances.

The abatements of the general tarif, which established the *maximum* of the duties fixed by Articles CII.—CV. of the Convention of the 15th August, 1804, shall remain in force; but the commission to be charged with settling the new regulations shall consider whether their distribution into different classes will not require alterations still more favourable, as well to navigation and commerce, as to agriculture and the wants of the inhabitants of the States of the Rhine.

IV. The tarif thus settled, shall not be augmented but by mutual consent, and the Governments on the Rhine, adopting for a principle, that their true interest consists in encouraging the commerce of their States, and that the duties on navigation should chiefly be appropriated to defraying the expenses of its preservation, formally engage not to increase the same but for the most just and urgent reasons, nor to impose any other duties whatever on navigation, in addition to those fixed by the present regulations under any denomination or pretext whatsoever.

V. There shall be only twelve offices for the collection of duties, throughout the whole extent of the Rhine, between Strasbourg and the frontier of the kingdom of the Netherlands; and those which it may be expedient to establish between Strasbourg and Basle shall be fixed, according to the same principles, and at proportionate distances. The offices shall be placed in the most convenient manner for navigation, and their number shall not be augmented, nor their stations changed, but by common consent. Each State bordering on the River shall, however, be allowed to diminish the number exclusively assigned to it by the existing arrangement.

VI. La perception des droits se fera dans chaque Etat Riverain pour son compte, et par ses employés, en distribuant la totalité des droits d'une manière égale sur l'étendue des possessions respectives des différens Etats sur la rive. Les employés des bureaux prêteront serment d'observer strictement le règlement qui sera arrêté définitivement. Si un même bureau s'étend sur deux ou plusieurs Etats Riverains, ils repartissent entre eux la recette d'après l'étendue de leurs possessions respectives sur la rive, et cette même disposition sera aussi appliquée au cas où les deux rives opposées appartiennent à deux différens états. Tout ce qui a rapport à l'organisation des bureaux, au mode de percevoir et de constater le payement des droits, sera fixé d'une manière uniforme par le règlement définitif, et en pourra plus être changé que d'un commun accord.

VII. Chaque Etat Riverain se charge de l'entretien des chemins de hallage qui passent par son territoire, et des travaux nécessaires, pour la même étendue dans le lit de la rivière, pour ne faire éprouver aucun obstacle à la navigation.

VIII. Il sera établi auprès de chaque bureau de perception, une autorité judiciaire, pour examiner et décider d'après le règlement en première instance, toutes les affaires contentieuses qui regardent les objets fixés par ce règlement. Ces autorités judiciaires seront entretenues aux frais de l'Etat Riverain dans lequel elles se trouvent, et prononceront leur sentences au nom de leurs Souverains, mais les individus qui les composent, prêteront serment d'observer strictement le règlement, et les Juges ne pourront perdre leurs places que par un procès intenté dans toutes les formes, et par une condamnation passée contre eux. Leur procédure sera fixée par le règlement, et devra être uniforme pour tout le cours du Rhin, et aussi sommaire que possible.

Là, où un bureau de perception appartiendra à plus d'un Etat, les individus chargés de ces fonctions judiciaires seront nommés par le Souverain dans le territoire duquel se trouve le bureau en question, et les sentences seront prononcées en son nom ; mais les frais seront fournis par tous ceux à qui la recette du bureau est commune, et dans la proportion de la part qui leur en revient,

VI. The duty shall be collected, in each State bordering on the River, on its own account and by its own collectors; the whole of the duties being distributed in proportion to the extent of the respective possessions of the different States on the bank. The collectors shall make oath to observe strictly the regulation definitively agreed upon. If the same office is employed by two or more States, the proceeds shall be divided between them according to the extent of their respective possessions on the bank; and this rule shall also apply in case the opposite banks should belong to two different states. Every thing relating to the establishment of the offices, to the mode of collecting, and of verifying the payment of the duties, shall be settled in an uniform manner by the definitive regulation, and shall not be changed but by common consent.

VII. Each State of the Rhine shall be at the expense of keeping the towing-paths which pass through its territory in good repair, and of maintaining the necessary works through the same extent in the channel of the river, in order that no obstacle may be experienced to the navigation.

VIII. A judicial authority shall be attached to each office for the collection of duties, for the purpose of investigating and determining, agreeably to the regulation, in the *first instance*, all disputes relating to the objects therein mentioned. These judicial authorities shall be maintained at the expense of that State of the Rhine in which they are situated, and shall pronounce sentence in the name of their Sovereigns; but the individuals who compose them shall make oath strictly to observe the regulation, and the Judges shall not be deprived of their situations unless by a regular and formal process, and by a judgment given against them. Their proceeding shall be determined in the regulation, and shall be uniform along the whole course of the Rhine, and as summary as possible.

Where an office for the collection of duties shall belong to more than one State, individuals invested with the judicial functions shall be nominated by the Sovereign in whose territory the office in question is situated, and judgment shall be given in his name; but the expenses shall be defrayed by those states who divide the receipts of such office, and in proportion to the share which accrues to them.

IX. Les parties qui voudront se pourvoir en appel contre les sentences prononcées par les autorités judiciaires spécifiées à l'Article précédent, auront le choix de s'adresser pour cet effet à la commission centrale dont il sera parlé ci-dessous, ou au tribunal supérieur du pays dans lequel se trouve celui de première instance, auprès duquel elles auront plaidé. Chaque Etat Riverain s'engage à établir un pareil tribunal de seconde instance, ou d'assigner un de ceux qui existent déjà, pour la décision des causes de cette nature. Ces tribunaux prêteront également serment d'observer le règlement de navigation ; leur organisation et leur procédure fera partie du règlement ; et ils ne pourront point siéger dans une ville trop éloignée de la rive du Rhin. Le règlement renfermera les dispositions précises à cet égard. Leurs sentences seront définitives et ne permettront point d'autres recours.

X. Afin d'établir un contrôle exact, sur l'observation du règlement commun, et pour former une autorité qui puisse servir d'un moyen de communication entre les Etats Riverains, sur tout ce qui regarde la navigation, il sera créé une commission centrale.

XI. Chaque Etat Riverain nommera un commissaire pour la former, et elle se réunira régulièrement le 1er Novembre de chaque année, à Mayence. Elle jugera par les circonstances et les affaires sur lesquelles elle aura à statuer, si, outre cette session, il sera nécessaire qu'elle en tienne une seconde au printemps.

Le président, qui, sans autre prérogative, sera chargé de la direction générale des travaux de la commission, sera désigné par le sort, et renouvelé tous les mois dans le cas qu'une session se prolongeât. Un autre membre de la commission sur le choix duquel ses membres conviendront, tiendra le procès-verbal.

XII. Afin qu'il existe une autorité permanente, qui puisse aussi pendant l'absence de la commission centrale, veiller au maintien du règlement, et à laquelle le commerce et les bateliers puissent recourir en tout tems, il sera nommé un inspecteur en chef et trois sous-inspecteurs.

IX. Parties wishing to appeal against the decisions of the courts of justice specified in the preceding Article, shall have the option of applying for this purpose to the central commission hereafter mentioned, or to the superior tribunal of the country in which the court of *first instance*, before which they shall have pleaded, is situated. Each State of the River engages to establish a similar tribunal of *second instance*, or to refer the decision of causes of this nature to one of those already existing. These tribunals shall likewise make oath to observe the law concerning navigation. Their organization and mode of proceeding shall form part of the regulation, and they shall not hold their meetings in a town situated too far from the bank of the Rhine. The regulation shall contain the particular arrangements for that purpose. Their sentences shall be final, and no further appeal shall be allowed.

X. In order to establish a perfect controul over the observance of the general regulation, and to constitute an authority which may serve as a means of communication between the States of the Rhine upon all subjects relating to navigation, a central commission shall be appointed.

XI. Each State bordering on the Rhine shall name a commissioner for its formation; and it shall assemble regularly at Mentz on the 1st November in each year. They shall judge according to circumstances, and the business upon which they may have to decide, whether, after this session, it will be necessary to hold another in the spring.

The president, who, without any other prerogative, shall be employed in the general management of the labour of the commission, shall be chosen by ballot, and replaced every month, in case the session should be prolonged. Another member of the commission, who shall be chosen by the members, shall keep the minutes of their proceedings.

XII. In order that a permanent authority may exist, which, in the absence of the central commission, may superintend the observance of the regulation, and to which the merchants and boatmen may at all times refer, there shall be named a chief inspector and three deputy inspectors.

L'inspecteur en chef résidera également à Mayence, les sous-inspecteurs seront destinés pour le Haut, Moyen, et Bas-Rhin.

XIII. L'inspecteur en chef sera nommé par la commission centrale, à la pluralité des voix, mais de la manière suivante. On fixera un nombre idéal de voix, et le commissaire Prussien en exercera un tiers. Le commissaire François un sixième, le commissaire des Pays-Bas un sixième, et celui des autres Princes Allemands, outre la Prusse, un tiers.

La distribution des voix de ces princes, sera réglée dès qu'il aura été disposé définitivement de la rive entière du Rhin ; mais elle sera faite également, d'après l'étendue des possessions respectives sur la rive.

Les trois sous-inspecteurs seront nommés l'un par la Prusse, le second alternativement par la France et les Pays-Bas, et le troisième par les autres Princes Allemands co-possesseurs de la rive, qui conviendront sur le mode de concourir à cette nomination.

XIV. Les places, tant de l'inspecteur en chef que des sous-inspecteurs, seront à vie.

Si la commission croyoit devoir éloigner un de ses employés pour cause de mécontentement de ses services, elle pourra mettre en délibération s'il devra simplement être remplacé par un autre, ou traduit en jugement.

Dans le premier cas, applicable également aux retraites pour cause d'infirmités, l'employé jouira d'une pension de retraite, laquelle sera de la moitié du traitement s'il n'a pas eu dix années de services, et des deux tiers, s'il a servi dix années, ou au-delà. Cette pension sera payée de la manière que le traitement lui-même. Dans le second cas, la commission décidera, en délibérant de la manière prescrite par l'Article XVII. quels seront les tribunaux qui le jugeront, en première et seconde instance ; l'employé obtiendra sa pension de retraite s'il s'est acquitté entièrement, et il sera statué sur lui selon la sentence prononcée dans le cas contraire. Aussi souvent que la commission mettra aux voix l'éloignement d'un des inspecteurs, elle votera de la manière indiquée à l'Article XIII. mais l'employé ne pourra perdre sa

The chief inspector shall also reside at Mentz; the deputy inspectors shall be appointed for the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine.

XIII. The chief inspector shall be chosen by the central commission, by a majority of votes, but in the following manner;

A certain number of votes shall be given; of which the Prussian Commissioner shall have one-third; the French commissioner one-sixth; the commissioner of the Netherlands one-sixth; and that of the other German princes, excepting Prussia, one-third.

The distribution of the votes of these princes shall be regulated as soon as the whole bank of the Rhine shall have been finally disposed of; but the distribution shall be made proportionately to the extent of their respective possessions on the bank. The three deputy inspectors shall be chosen; the first by Prussia, the second alternately by France and the Netherlands, and the third by the other German princes, joint possessors of the bank, who shall agree upon the mode of making this appointment.

XIV. The appointments, as well of the chief inspector as of the deputy inspectors, shall be for life.

If the commission should deem it expedient to remove one of its officers, from being dissatisfied with his services, it shall be put to the vote whether he shall be merely replaced by another, or brought to trial. In the former case, which likewise applies to retirement in consequence of infirmity, the individual shall retire upon a pension, amounting to half his salary, should he not have served ten years; and two-thirds of it, if he has served ten years or upwards. This pension shall be paid in the same manner as the salary.

In the second case, the commission shall determine, in the manner prescribed by Article XVII, by which courts of the *first and second instance* he shall be tried.

The individual shall be entitled to the pension if he is fully acquitted; and on the other hand, he shall be proceeded against according to the sentence which shall have been passed upon him. Whenever the commission shall vote upon the question of removing any of the inspectors, the votes shall be given in the manner determined upon in the 13th Article; but the individual

place que lorsqu'il aura les deux tiers du nombre idéal des voix contre lui.

XV. L'inspecteur en chef, assisté des sous-inspecteurs, est destiné à veiller à l'exécution du règlement, et à mettre de l'ensemble dans tout ce qui regarde la police de la navigation ; il aura en conséquence le droit et le devoir d'adresser à cet égard des ordres aux bureaux de perception, et de se mettre en rapport avec les autres autorités locales des Etats Riverains. Les employés des bureaux, et les autorités locales, devront lui prêter obéissance et assistance dans tout ce qui regarde l'exécution du règlement, et ne pourront surseoir à l'exécution de ses instructions, que lorsqu'il dépasseroit les limites de ses fonctions. Dans ce cas, elles en feront incessamment rapport à leur supérieurs.

L'inspecteur en chef devra en outre préparer tous les matériaux qui pourront éclaircir la commission centrale, sur l'état et les besoins de la navigation, et lui faire les propositions convenables sur les mesures qu'il sera bon de prendre. Dans les cas urgens, il pourra et devra entretenir à cet égard, une correspondance avec ses membres, aussi dans le tems qu'elle ne sera pas réunie.

XVI. La commission centrale se fera rendre compte par les inspecteurs de leur administration, les assistera dans leurs fonctions, et surveillera la manière dont il s'en acquittent ; elle s'occupera en même tems de tout ce qui pourra tendre au bien général de la navigation et du commerce, et publiera, à la fin de chaque année, un rapport détaillé sur l'état de la navigation du Rhin, son mouvement annuel, ses progrès, les changemens qui pourroient y avoir lieu, et tout ce qui intéresse le commerce intérieur et étranger.

XVII. La commission centrale prendra ses décisions à la pluralité absolue des voix, qui seront émises dans une parfaite égalité. Mais ses membres, devant être regardés comme des agens des Etats Riverains chargés de se concerter sur leurs intérêts communs, ses décisions ne seront obligatoires pour les Etats Riverains, que lorsqu'ils y auront consenti par leur commissaire.

XVIII. Le traitement de l'inspecteur en chef et des sous-inspecteurs, mais non pas celui des commissaires qui pourront

cannot be deprived of his situation, unless two-thirds of the number of votes determined upon shall be against him.

XV. The duties of the chief inspector, assisted by the deputy inspectors, are to superintend the fulfilment of the regulation, and to arrange every thing relating to the police of the navigation. It will, therefore, be his right and his duty to issue orders on this subject to the offices for collecting duties, and to communicate with the other local authorities of the States bordering on the Rhine. Persons employed in the offices, and the local authorities, shall obey and assist him in every thing concerning the observance of the regulation, and shall not oppose the execution of his orders, unless he shall exceed the limits of his authority. In this case, they shall immediately make it known to their superiors.

The chief inspector shall likewise collect every information which may be necessary for the central commission, regarding the state and defects of the navigation, and shall submit to them such measures as he may consider advisable to be adopted. On pressing occasions, he shall be at liberty, and it will be his duty, to hold a correspondence with its members, even when they are not sitting.

XVI. The central commission shall direct the inspectors to report to them an account of their proceedings; they shall assist them in their duties, and superintend the manner in which they are performed; they shall, at the same time, attend to all matters that may contribute to the general interests of navigation and commerce; and shall publish, at the close of every year, a detailed report, of the state of the navigation of the Rhine, its annual movement, its progress, the changes which may take place, and of every thing relating to domestic and foreign commerce.

XVII. The decisions of the central commission shall be had by an absolute majority of votes, which shall be given in perfect equality: but as its members should be considered as agents of the States of the Rhine, charged with making arrangements for their mutual interests, their decisions shall not be binding upon these States until their consent shall have been given by their commissioners.

XVIII. The salary of the chief inspector and of the deputy inspectors, but not that of the commissioners, who may be merely

être de simples agens temporaires, sera fixé par le règlement. Il sera à la charge de tous les Etats Riverains, qui y contribueront dans la proportion de la part qu'ils prennent à leur nomination.

Le règlement contiendra tout ce qui appartient à l'organisation ultérieure de la commission centrale, et de l'administration permanente, et fixera, d'une manière précise et détaillée, toutes ses fonctions et ses attributions.

XIX. Les droits d'étape ayant été supprimés par l'Article VIII. de la Convention du 15 Août, 1804, la même suppression est étendu actuellement aux droits que les villes de Mayence et de Cologne exerçoient sous le nom de droit de relâche, d'échelle, ou de rompre-charge (*umschlag*) de façon qu'il sera libre de naviguer sur tout le cours du Rhin, du point où il devient navigable jusqu'à son embouchure dans la mer, soit en remontant, soit en descendant, sans qu'on soit obligé de rompre-charge, et de verser les chargemens dans d'autres embarcations dans quelque port, ville, ou endroit que cela puisse être.

XX. Il sera établie toutefois une police réglementaire, pour obvier aux fraudes qui pourroient avoir lieu dans les endroits d'embarcation, de décharge, ou de versement de chargemens ; et les taxes de grue, de quai, et de magasinage, là, où ces établissemens existent, ou seront nouvellement établis, seront fixées par le règlement d'une manière uniforme, et sans pouvoir être augmentées ensuite autrement que d'un commun accord.

XXI. Aucune association, moins encore un individu qualifié batelier (là où il n'existeroient point d'associations) d'un des Etats Riverains, ne pourra exercer un droit exclusif de navigation sur cette rivière, ou sur une de ses parties. Il sera libre aux sujets de chacun de ses états de rester membre d'une association d'un autre de ses états.

XXII. Les douanes des Etats Riverains, n'ayant rien de commun avec les droits de la navigation, elles resteront séparées de la perception de ces derniers. Le règlement définitif renfermera les dispositions propres à empêcher que la surveillance des douaniers ne mette pas d'entraves à la navigation.

XXIII. Les bateaux et nacelles de l'octroi porteront le pavillon de celui des Etats Riverains auquel ils appartiennent, mais,

temporary agents, shall be fixed by the regulation. It shall be at the joint expense of all the states bordering on the Rhine, who shall contribute in proportion to the part which they take in their nomination. The regulation shall contain every thing relating to the future establishment of the central commission, and of its permanent administration, and shall determine, in a precise and detailed manner, all its functions and privileges.

XIX. The staple duties having been suppressed by Article VIII. of the Convention of the 15th August, 1804, that suppression is hereby extended to the duties which the towns of Mentz and Cologne levied, under the denomination of harbour and port duties, and on breaking bulk, (*umschlag*,) so that individuals shall be at liberty to navigate along the whole course of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable to where it falls into the sea, either in passing up or down the river, without being compelled to break bulk, or to remove the cargoes into another vessel, in any port, town or place whatever.

XX. A superintending police shall, however, be appointed, for the prevention of fraud, where vessels are laden or unladen, as well as where cargoes are shifted; and the crane, quay, and storehouse duties, in places where such accommodations exist, or where they may hereafter be erected, shall be fixed by the regulation, in an uniform manner, and they shall not afterwards be augmented but by common consent.

XXI. No company, much less any qualified boatmen (in places where there are no companies) shall in any of the States of the Rhine, exercise any exclusive right of navigation on this river, or on any part of it. The subjects of any one of these states may continue to be members of a company in any other of the states.

XXII. The custom-houses of the States of the Rhine, being unconnected with the duties on navigation, shall not interfere with the collection of the latter. The definitive regulation shall contain the necessary arrangements to prevent the superintending officers of the customs from throwing obstacles in the way of the navigation.

XXIII. The custom-house boats, and small craft, shall bear the flag of the State to which they belong, but in order to denote

pour les désigner comme destinés au service de l'octroi, il y sera ajouté le mot " Rhenus."

XXIV. Les droits de la navigation du Rhin ne pourront jamais être affermé, soit en masse, soit partiellement.

XXV. Aucune demande, en exemption, ou modération de droits, ne sera admise, ni par les préposés des bureaux, ni même par la commission centrale, quelles que soient la nature, l'origine et la destination des embarcations des effets ou des marchandises, et à quelques personnes, corps, villes, ou Etats, que les uns ou les autres appartiennent, comme aussi pour quelque service, et par quelque ordre que le transport s'en effectue.

XXVI. S'il arrivoit (ce qu'à Dieu ne plaise) que la guerre vînt à avoir lieu entre quelques-uns des Etats situés sur le Rhin, la perception du droit d'octroi continuera à se faire librement sans qu'il y soit apporté d'obstacle de part et d'autre.

Les embarcations et personnes employées au service de l'octroi, jouiront de tous les privilèges de la neutralité. Il sera accordé des sauve-gardes pour les bureaux et les caisses de l'octroi.

XXVII. La Commission actuelle ayant dû se borner à poser les principes le plus généraux, sans entrer dans tous les détails qu'il sera indispensable de régler ; toutes les dispositions particulières, et nommément celles qui regardent le tarif de droits, tant celui qui est adopté pour toutes les marchandises en général que celui pour les marchandises qui, d'après une certaine classification, payent des droits moins forts ; la distribution des bureaux de perception ; leur organisation, et le mode de percevoir : l'organisation des autorités judiciaires de première et seconde instance, et leur procédure ; l'entretien des chemins de hallages, et les travaux au lit de la rivière ; les manifestes ; le jaugeage ; et la designation des bateaux, et des trains de bois ; les poids, mesures, et monnoies qui seront adoptés, et leur rédaction et évaluation ; la police pour les ports d'embarcation, de décharge, et de versement de chargemens ; les associations des bateliers ; les conditions requises pour être batelier ; la grande et la petite navigation, si une pareille distinction, qui ne peut plus exister dans le sens que lui donne la Convention de 1804, doit être maintenue sous d'autres rapports, et par d'autres raisons ; la fixation du prix du frêt ; les

their belonging to the customs, the word '*Rhenus*' shall be inscribed upon it.

XXIV. The duties on the navigation of the Rhine shall never be farmed out either wholly or partially.

XXV. No demand of exemption, or abatement of duties, shall be admitted, either by the overseers of the customs, or even by the central commission, whatever may be the nature, origin, or destination of the boats, effects, or merchandize, and to whatever individuals, bodies, towns, or States, either of them may belong, or for whatever service, or on whose account soever the same may be shipped.

XXVI. If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out among any of the States of the Rhine, the collection of the customs shall continue uninterrupted, without any obstacle being thrown in the way by either party.

The vessels, and persons employed by the custom-houses, shall enjoy all the rights of neutrality. A guard shall be placed over the offices and chests belonging to the customs.

XXVII. The existing commission, having been obliged to confine itself to the establishing of the most general principles, without entering into the details necessary to be regulated; all particular arrangements, and especially those relating to the tariff of duties, to that adopted for merchandize in general, and also to that for goods which, being of a certain description, pay smaller duties; the situation of the offices for the collection of duties, their internal management, and mode of collection; the organization of judicial authorities of the *first and second instance*, and their mode of proceeding; the preservation of the towing-paths, and the works in the bed of the river; the manifests; the gauging and designation of boats and floats of wood; the weights, measures, and coins to be used, and their proportions and valuation; the police of the ports for shipping, unloading, or shifting cargoes; the companies of watermen; the requisite qualifications for watermen; the greater and lesser navigation, if such a distinction, which no longer exists in the sense given to it by the Convention of 1804, should be maintained, under other circumstances, and for other reasons; the scale of charges for freight;

Contraventions ; la séparation des Bureaux pour la navigation ; des douanes, &c. &c., seront réservés au règlement définitif qui sera dressé ainsi qu'il va être exposé ci-après.

XXVIII. Les dispositions des Articles 9, 14, 17, 19 et 20, du récéès principal de la députation extraordinaire de l'Empire, du 25 Février, 1803, concernant les rentes perpétuelles, directement assignées sur le produit de l'octroi de la navigation du Rhin, sont maintenues. En conséquence de ce principe ;

1. Les gouvernemens Allemands co-possesseurs de la rive du Rhin se chargent du payement des susdites rentes, en se réservant néanmoins la faculté de racheter ces rentes d'après la teneur de l'Article 30, du récéès, ou au denier-quarante, ou moyennant tout autre arrangement dont les parties intéressées conviendront de gré-à-gré.

2. Sont exceptées du principe général du payement des rentes énoncées à l'alinéa précédent, les cas où le droit de réclamer ces rentes souffrirait des objections particulières et légales.

Ces cas seront examinés et décidés, ainsi qu'il sera dit, dans l'alinéa suivant.

3. L'application du principe énoncé à l'alinéa 1, aux différentes réclamations, et le jugement sur les exceptions mentionnées à l'alinéa 2, sera confié à une commission composée de cinq personnes, que la Cour de Vienne sera invitée par les gouvernemens Allemands, co-possesseurs de la rive, à désigner, en choisissant, autant que possible, des individus qui ont été membres du Conseil Aulique de l'Empire, et qui se trouvent encore ici.

Cette commission décidera de cette affaire en toute justice, et avec la plus grande équité, et les gouvernemens débiteurs des rentes, promettent de s'en tenir à cette décision, sans autre recours ni objection quelconque.

4. La susdite commission examinera le droit de demander les arrérages des rentes, et décidera tant du principe, si les possesseurs actuels de la rive du Rhin sont obligés de payer ces arrérages, que de l'application de ce principe, s'il est reconnu par la commission aux différentes réclamations d'arrérages en particulier. Elle

contraventions ; the separation of offices for the navigation ; of the custom-houses, &c. &c. shall be determined in the definitive regulations, which shall be framed in the manner hereafter mentioned.

XXVIII. The regulations of the 9th, 14th, 17th, 19th and 20th Articles of the principal recess of the extraordinary deputation of the Empire of the 25th of February, 1803, concerning the permanent rents, directly assigned upon the produce of the duties on the navigation of the Rhine, shall be continued. For this purpose ;

1. The German governments, joint possessors of the banks of the Rhine, charge themselves with the payment of the above rents ; reserving, however, to themselves the power of repurchasing such rents, according to the 30th Article of the recess, either at 2½ per cent, or by any other arrangement upon which the parties concerned may mutually agree.

2. Cases are excepted from the general principle, concerning the payment of the rents mentioned in the preceding paragraph, where there shall exist peculiar and legal objections against the claiming of such rents. These cases shall be considered and determined upon, as mentioned in the following paragraph.

3. The adoption of the principle mentioned in the 1st paragraph, relative to the various claims, and the decisions concerning exceptions referred to in the 2d paragraph, shall be entrusted to a commission, composed of five persons, whom the Court of Vienna, at the desire of the German governments, joint possessors of the bank of the river, shall nominate ; by choosing, as far as may be practicable, individuals who have been members of the Aulic Council of the Empire, and are still here.

This commission shall settle this matter in the most just and equitable manner, and the Governments from whom such rents are due, promise to abide by such decision, without any appeal or objection whatever.

4. The above-mentioned commission shall inquire into the right of demanding arrears of rents, and shall decide on the principle, whether the actual possessors of the bank of the Rhine are liable to pay these arrears, or whether the application of this principle, if admitted by the commission, applies to the various

terminera son travail dans le terme de trois mois, à dater du jour de sa convocation.

5. Si la commission décide que les arrérages devront être payés, et en fixe la quotité, la commission centrale déterminera le mode du paiement, de sorte que les gouvernemens débiteurs auront le choix, ou de les acquitter dans dix années consécutives, par dixième chaque année, ou de les transformer d'après l'analogie de l'Article 30 du r  c  s au denier-quarante, en rentes additionnelles    celles que les maisons    qu'ils appartiennent poss  dent    present.

La commission centrale d  terminera   galement si, et en quelle proportion, la France devra contribuer au paiement desdits arr  rages.

6. Tous les payemens, dont il est question dans le pr  sent article, s'effectueront par semestre.

La commission centrale fixera le mode de ces payemens, en adoptant, autant que possible, celui qui sera le plus favorable    ceux qui jouissent de ces rentes, et les gouvernemens d  biteurs y contribueront dans la proportion de la part qu'ils ont    la recette de l'octroi. Cette proportion sera fix  e, une fois pour toutes, par la commission centrale    sa premi  re r  union, sur la base du produit de l'ann  e commune des diff  rens bureaux de perception qui ont exist   dans le courant des six premi  res ann  es que la convention de 1804, a   t   mise en activit  .

XXIX. Les dispositions, renferm  es dans les Articles 73—78, de la Convention du 15 Ao  t, 1804, concernant le fonds destin      l'acquit des pensions de retraite et aux secours    accorder aux veuves et enfans des employ  s, le montant des vacances, le droit de retraite, le montant des pensions, et les secours    accorder aux veuves et orphelins,   tant intimement li  s    la perception des droits en commun, cessent d  sormais, et le soin d'accorder des pensions de retraite aux employ  s de l'octroi, et des secours    leurs veuves et orphelins, est abandonn      chaque Etat Rive-
rain en particulier.

La commission centrale s'occupera, nonobstant imm  diatement apr  s sa premi  re r  union,    s'arranger avec la France, sur la restitution du fonds form   en vertu de l'Article 73, de la Conven-

claims of arrears, in particular. Its labours shall terminate in three months from the day of its assembling.

5. If the commission shall decide, that the arrears should be paid, and shall fix the instalments, the central commission shall regulate the mode of payment in such manner, that the debiting Governments shall have the option either of discharging the same in ten successive years, at the rate of one-tenth each year, or of transferring them, analogous to the 30th Article of the recess, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, into rents, in addition to those which the governments to whom they belong, actually possess.

The central commission shall likewise decide whether, and in what proportion, France ought to contribute to the payment of these arrears.

6. All payments, decided on by the present article, are to be made half yearly.

The central commission shall fix the manner in which these payments shall be made, favouring, as much as possible, those to whom the said rents belong, and the debiting governments shall contribute to them in proportion to their share of the duties. This proportion shall be definitively arranged by the central commission at its first meeting, on the average of the amount of a year's receipts of the different offices of collection which have existed during the first six years, from the time of the Convention of 1804 having been in force.

XXIX. The regulations comprehended in the Articles 73—78 of the Convention of the 15th August, 1804, concerning a fund to be appropriated to the payment of pensions on retirement, and to the relief of widows and children of government officers, the number of vacancies, and the right of superannuation, as well as the amount of the pensions, and the relief to be granted to widows and orphans, being intimately connected with the general receipt of duties, shall immediately cease, and the business of granting pensions on the retirement of officers of the customs, and relief to their widows and orphans, is left to the discretion of each particular State bordering on the river.

The central commission shall nevertheless be employed, immediately on its opening, in arranging with France the restitution of the fund, formed in virtue of the 73d Article of the Convention,

tion par la retenue de 4 pour cent. sur les traitemens qui ont été versés dans la caisse d'amortissement, et le gouvernement François s'engage à cette restitution dès que le montant de ce fonds aura été liquidé par la commission centrale.

Cette restitution faite, la commission examinera quelles pensions et secours sont encore à distribuer de ce fonds, et les assignera selon les principes de la Convention de 1804.

Les individus qui ont été employés auprès de l'octroi, à qui on ne pourroit point proposer, dans le nouvel ordre de choses, des places convenables, ou qui allégueroient des raisons pour ne pas les accepter, qui seroient jugées valables par la commission centrale, seront pensionnés et traités d'après les principes de l'Article LIX, du récépissé de l'Empire de 1803.

XXX. Les pensions des anciens employés aux péages supprimées par l'Article XXXIX, du récépissé de 1803, seront payées par les gouvernemens Allemands co-possesseurs de la rive.

Celles qui auroient été légalement accordées depuis l'époque où l'octroi de la navigation a été mis en activité, seront également payées; mais la commission centrale examinera et décidera en quelle proportion les gouvernemens, co-possesseurs de la rive, à l'exception toujours du royaume des Pays-Bas, devront y contribuer.

Elle liquidera le montant de toutes ces pensions, et en arrêtera définitivement l'état qui servira de norme au paiement.

Le paiement, tant de ces pensions que de celles mentionnées dans l'Article XXIX, se fera de la manière que cela est arrêté d'après l'alinéa VI, de l'Article XXVIII pour le paiement des rentes.

XXXI. Dès que les principes généraux sur la navigation du Rhin seront fixés au Congrès, les Etats Riverains nommeront les individus qui formeront la commission centrale, et cette commission se réunira, au plus tard, le premier de Juin de cette année, à Mayence. A cette même époque, l'administration provisoire actuelle remettra la direction dont elle a été chargée, à la commission centrale et aux autorités riveraines: la perception partielle des droits sera substituée à la perception commune, et l'on

for the drawback of 4 per cent. upon salaries, which has been paid into the sinking fund; and the French government engages to make the restitution, as soon as the amount of this fund shall have been liquidated by the central commission.

This restitution being made, the commission shall consider what pensions and relief are still to be paid out of this fund, and shall assign them, according to the principles established by the Convention of 1804.

Individuals who have been employed in the tax-office, and to whom, in consequence of the new arrangements, proper situations cannot be given, or who shall allege such reasons for not accepting such situations as the central commission shall deem sufficient, shall have pensions and allowances granted to them, conformably to the principles established by Article LIX of the recess of the Empire of 1803.

XXX. The pensions granted to the receivers of duties discontinued by Article XXXIX of the recess of 1803, shall be paid by the German governments, joint possessors of the bank of the river. Those which have been legally granted since the period at which the duties on navigation have been in force, shall also be paid; but the central commission shall investigate and determine in what proportion the governments, joint proprietors of the bank, (the kingdom of the Netherlands, however, excepted,) shall contribute to these payments.

It shall discharge the amount of all these pensions, and finally settle the scale by which such payments shall be regulated.

The payment of these pensions, as well as of those mentioned in Article XXIX, shall be regulated in the manner fixed by the 6th paragraph of Article XXVIII, for the payment of rents.

XXXI. As soon as the general principles for the navigation of the Rhine shall have been laid down by the Congress, the States of the Rhine shall appoint persons for the formation of the central commission; and this commission shall assemble at latest on the 1st of June of this year, at Mentz. At the same time the present provincial administration shall deliver up the direction with which they have been charged, to the central commission, and to the authorities of the States of the Rhine; the partial col-

fera émaner, au nom des tous les Etats Riverains, une instruction intérimistique, par laquelle on ordonnera de suivre jusqu'à la confection et sanction définitive du nouveau règlement, la Convention du 15 Août, 1804, en indiquant toutefois succinctement, lesquels de ses articles se trouvent déjà supprimés par les dispositions actuelles, et quelles autres dispositions il faut déjà à présent y substituer.

XXXII. Dès que la commission centrale sera réunie elle s'occupera :

1. A dresser le règlement pour la navigation du Rhin. Il suffit d'observer ici, que les présens articles lui serviront d'instruction, et que les objets que le règlement devra embrasser, sont indiqués tant dans le travail actuel, que dans la Convention du 15 Août, 1804, et qu'elle devra prendre à tâche de conserver tout ce que cette convention renferme de bon et d'utile.

Lorsque le règlement sera terminé, il sera soumis à la sanction des gouvernemens Riverains, et ce n'est que lorsque cette sanction aura été donnée, que le nouvel ordre de choses pourra commencer, et que la commission centrale pourra entrer dans ses fonctions ordinaires.

2. A remplacer l'administration centrale actuelle là où cela sera nécessaire, jusqu'à la publication du nouveau règlement.

Signé	D'ALBERG.	DE MARSCHALL.
	CLANCARTY.	SPAEN.
	WREDE.	HUMBOLDT.
	TURCKHEIM.	WESSENBERG.
	BERCKHEIM.	

Articles concernant la Navigation du Neckar, du Mein, de la Moselle, de la Meuse et de l'Escaut.

I. La liberté de la navigation; telle qu'elle a été déterminée pour le Rhin, est étendue au Neckar, au Mein, à la Moselle, à la Meuse et à l'Escaut, du point où chacune de ces Rivières devient navigable jusqu'à leur embouchure.

II. Les droits d'étape ou de relâche forcée, sur le Neckar et

lection of the duties shall be substituted for the general collection, and they shall publish, in the name of all the States of the Rhine, a temporary instruction, by which it shall be ordered, that until the completion and final approval of the new regulation, the Convention of the 15th August, 1804 shall be observed; it being distinctly pointed out, which of its articles are already annulled by the present arrangements, and what other arrangements ought immediately to be adopted in lieu of them.

XXXII. As soon as the central commission shall have assembled it shall occupy itself;

1. In drawing up the regulations for the navigation of the Rhine. It is sufficient to observe here, that the present articles shall serve as a guide to them, and that the points which the regulations are to embrace, are mentioned as well in the present instrument, as in the Convention of the 15th August, 1804, and that care must be taken to retain whatever is good and useful in that convention.

When the regulations are completed, they shall be submitted to the governments of the Rhine for their approbation, and until such approbation shall have been given, the new order of things shall not commence, nor shall the central commission enter upon its regular duties.

2. In acting for the present central administration, where it shall be necessary, until the publication of the new regulations.

Signed	D'ALBERG.	DE MARSCHALL.
	CLANCARTY.	SPAEN.
	WREDE.	HUMBOLDT.
	TURCKHEIM.	WESSENBERG.
	BERCKHEIM.	

Articles concerning the Navigation of the Neckar, the Mayne, the Mozelle, the Meuse and the Scheldt.

I. The same freedom of navigation that has been granted for the Rhine, shall be extended to the Neckar, the Mayne, the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, from the point where each of them becomes navigable, to their mouths.

II. Storehouse and forced harbour duties, on the Neckar and

sur le Mein, seront et demeureront abolis; et il sera libre à tout batelier qualifié de naviguer sur la totalité de ces rivières de la même manière que cette liberté a été rétablie par l'Article XIX sur le Rhin.

III. Les péages établis sur le Neckar et le Mein ne seront point augmentés; les Gouvernemens co-possesseurs de la rive promettent, au contraire, de les diminuer dans le cas qu'ils excéderaient actuellement les tarifs en usage en 1802, jusqu'aux taux de ces tarifs. Ils s'engagent également à ne point gréver la navigation par de nouvelles impositions quelconques, et se réuniront aussitôt que possible, pour convenir d'un tarif aussi analogue à celui de l'octroi sur le Rhin, que les circonstances le permettront.

IV. Sur la Moselle et la Meuse, les droits qui y sont perçus actuellement en vertu des décrets du Gouvernement François, du 12 Novembre, 1806, et du 10 Brumaire de l'année 14, ne seront point augmentés; les Gouvernemens co-possesseurs de la rive promettent, au contraire, de les diminuer dans le cas qu'ils fussent plus considérables que ceux sur le Rhin jusqu'au même taux.

Cet engagement de ne pas réhausser les tarifs actuels, ne s'entend néanmoins que de la totalité et du *maximum* des droits, les Gouvernemens se réservant expressément de fixer, par un nouveau règlement, tout ce qui a rapport à la distribution des marchandises assujetties à un moindre tarif dans différentes classes, aux différences établies maintenant pour la remonte et la descente aux bureaux de perception, au mode de percevoir, à la police de la navigation, ou à tout autre objet qui auroit besoin d'être réglé ultérieurement.

Ce règlement sera rendu aussi conforme que possible, à celui du Rhin; et pour obtenir davantage cette conformité, il sera dressé par ceux des membres de la commission centrale pour le Rhin, dont les Gouvernemens auront aussi des possessions sur la rive de la Moselle et de la Meuse.

Une augmentation du tarif tel qu'il sera définitivement arrêté par le nouveau règlement, ne pourra plus avoir lieu, que si une pareille augmentation étoit jugée nécessaire sur le Rhin, et dans

the Mayne, are and shall continue abolished, and all qualified watermen shall be allowed to navigate along the whole extent of these rivers, in the same manner that such liberty has been restored, by Article XIX, on the Rhine.

III. The tolls levied on the Neckar and the Mayne shall not be increased; on the contrary, the Governments, joint possessors of the bank, engage to reduce them, in case they should exceed the tariffs in use in 1802, to the rates of those tariffs. They likewise engage not to burthen navigation by any new imposts whatever, and will meet, as soon as possible, to arrange a tariff as similar to the duties levied on the Rhine, as circumstances may permit.

IV. The duties now levied on the Moselle and the Meuse, in pursuance of the decrees of the French Government of the 12th November, 1806, and of the 10th Brumaire of the year 14, shall not be increased; on the contrary, the Governments, joint possessors of the bank, engage to reduce them, in case they are higher than those levied on the Rhine, to the same rate.

This engagement not to increase the present tariffs, refers, however, only to the amount and *maximum* of duties; the Governments expressly reserving to themselves the power of fixing, by new regulations, every thing relative to the division into different classes of such merchandize as is subject to a lower tariff; to the difference now established for passing up and down the river at the custom-houses; to the mode of collection; to the police of the navigation; or to any other subject requiring ulterior determination.

This regulation shall be made to correspond, as nearly as possible, with that of the Rhine; and the better to insure such uniformity, it shall be drawn up by those members of the central commission of the Rhine, whose Governments shall also have possessions on the banks of the Moselle and the Meuse.

No increase shall take place in the tariff, to be finally settled by the new regulation, unless a similar increase shall be considered necessary on the Rhine, and that only in the same pro-

la même proportion seulement; et aucune autre disposition de réglemen ne pourra être changée que d'un commun accord.

V. Les Etats Riverains des rivières spécifiées à l'Article I. se chargent de l'entretien des chemins de hallage, et des travaux nécessaires dans le lit des fleuves, de la même manière que cela a été arrêté, à l'Article VII, pour le Rhin.

VI. Les sujets des Etats Riverains du Neckar, du Mein et de la Moselle, jouissent des mêmes droits pour la navigation sur le Rhin, et les sujets Prussiens pour celle sur la Meuse, que les sujets des Etats Riverains de ces deux dernières rivières, en se conformant toutefois aux réglemens y établis.

VII. Tout ce qui auroit besoin d'être fixé ultérieurement sur la navigation de l'Escaut, outre la liberté de la navigation sur cette rivière, prononcé à l'Article I, sera définitivement réglé de la manière la plus favorable au commerce et à la navigation, et la plus analogue à ce qui a été fixé pour le Rhin.

Signé	D'ALBERG.	DE MARSCHALL.
	Le Comte de KELLER.	SPAEN.
	CLANCARTY.	Le Baron de LINDEN, sauf la
	WREDE.	Ratification de Sa Majesté
	TURCKHEIM.	le Roi.
	DANZ.	WESSENBERG.
	BERCKHEIM.	

TRAITÉ entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Autriche (et la Russie et la Prusse) signé à Paris, le 5 Novembre, 1815.

Au nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, animés du désir de donner suite aux négociations ajournées lors du Congrès de Vienne, afin de fixer le sort des sept Isles Ioniennes, et d'assurer l'indépendance, la liberté et le bonheur des habitans de ces îles, en les plaçant,

portion; and no other part of the regulation shall be altered but by common consent.

V. The States of the Rivers specified in Article I, engage to keep the towing-paths in repair, as well as the necessary works in the beds of the rivers, in the same manner as agreed upon in Article VII, for the Rhine.

VI. The subjects of the States of the Rivers Neckar, the Mayne and the Moselle, shall enjoy the same rights of navigation on the Rhine, and Prussian subjects on the Meuse, as the subjects of the States of the two last rivers; paying due regard, however, to the regulations therein established.

VII. Every thing relating to the navigation of the Scheldt, which may need ulterior arrangement, besides the freedom of navigation on this river, specified in Article I, shall be definitively regulated in a manner the most favourable to commerce and navigation, and the most analogous to the regulations established on the Rhine.

Signed	D'ALBERG.	DE MARSCHALL.
	Count KELLER.	SPAEN.
	CLANCARTY.	The Baron LINDEN, subject
	WREDE.	to the approbation of His
	TURCKHEIM.	Majesty the King.
	DANZ.	WESSENBERG.
	BERCKHEIM.	

TREATY *between Great Britain and Austria (and Russia and Prussia) signed at Paris, 5th November, 1815.**

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, animated by the desire of prosecuting the negotiations adjourned at the Congress of Vienna, in order to fix the destiny of the seven Ionian Islands, and to insure the independence, liberty, and happiness of the in-

* Since acceded to by all the other Powers of Europe.

eux et leur constitution sous la protection immédiate d'une des grandes Puissances de l'Europe, sont convenues de régler définitivement tout ce qui a rapport à cet objet par un Acte spécial, lequel, étant fondé sur les droits résultant du Traité de Paris du trente Mai, mil-huit-cent-quatorze, ainsi que sur les déclarations Britanniques, à l'époque où les armes de l'Angleterre ont délivré Cerigo, Zante, Céphalonie, Sainte Maure, Ithaque et Paxo, sera envisagé comme faisant partie du Traité Général, signé à Vienne, le neuf Juin mil-huit-cent-quinze, à la suite du Congrès. Et pour arrêter et signer le dit Acte, les hautes Parties Contractantes ont nommé Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande; le Très-Honorable Robert Stewart, Vicomte Castle-reagh, Chevalier de l'Ordre Très-Noble de la Jarretière, &c. &c. &c.; et le Très-Illustre et Très-Noble Seigneur Arthur, Duc, Marquis, et Comte de Wellington, Marquis de Douro, Vicomte Wellington de Talavera et de Wellington, et Baron Douro de Wellesley, Chevalier du Très-Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, &c. &c. &c.

Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Sieur Clément-Wenceslas Lothaire, Prince de Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, &c. &c. &c.; et le Sieur Jean Philippe, Baron de Wessenberg, &c. &c. &c.

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

I. Les Isles de Corfou, Céphalonie, Zante, Sainte Maure, Ithaque, Cérigo et Paxo, avec leurs dépendances, telles qu'elles sont désignées dans le Traité entre Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et la Porte Ottomane du vingt-un Mars, mil-huit-cent,* formeront un seul état libre et indépendant, sous la dénomination des Etats-Unis des Isles Ioniennes.

II. Cet état sera placé sous la protection immédiate et exclu-

* " Les Isles de Corfou, de Zante, de Céphalonie, de Santa Maura, d'Ithaque, de Pascou, de Cerigo, et toutes les Isles grandes et petites, habitées et inhabitées, situées vis-à-vis des côtes de la Morée et de l'Albanie, lesquelles ont été détachées de Venise et viennent d'être conquises."—(Art. 2.)

habitants of those Islands, by placing them and their constitution under the immediate protection of one of the great Powers of Europe, have agreed to settle definitively by a special Act, whatever relates to this object, which, grounded upon the rights resulting from the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, and likewise upon the British declarations at the period when the British arms liberated Cerigo, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, and Paxo, shall be considered as forming part of the General Treaty, concluded at Vienna on the 9th June, of the present year 1815, on the termination of the Congress; and in order to settle and sign the said Act, the High contracting Powers have nominated Plenipotentiaries; that is to say,

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, K.G. &c. &c. &c. and the Most Illustrious and Most Noble Lord, Arthur, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Wellington, Marquess of Douro, Viscount Wellington, of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro, of Wellesley, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Clement Wenceslas Lothaire, Prince of Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, &c. &c. &c. and the Sieur John Philip Baron Wessenberg, &c. &c. &c. who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

I. The Islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxo, with their dependencies, such as they are described in the Treaty between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the Ottoman Porte, of the 21st of March, 1800,* shall form a single, free, and independent State, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

II. This State shall be placed under the immediate and ex-

* "The Islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, Cerigo, and all the large and small islands, inhabited and uninhabited, which are situated opposite to the coasts of the Morea and Albania, which were detached from Venice, and have recently been conquered."—(Art. 2.)

aive de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, et de Ses héritiers et successeurs.

En conséquence, les autres Puissances Contractantes renoncent à tout droit ou prétention particulière qu'elles auraient pu former à cet égard, et garantissent formellement toutes les dispositions du présent traité.

III. Les Etats-Unis des Isles Ioniennes régleront avec l'approbation de la Puissance Protectrice, leur organisation intérieure; et pour donner à toutes les parties de cette organisation la consistance et l'action nécessaire, Sa Majesté Britannique vouera une sollicitude particulière à la législation et à l'administration générale de ces états.

En conséquence, Sa Majesté nommera pour y résider un Lord commissaire supérieur qui sera investi de toute l'autorité nécessaire à cet effet.

IV. Afin de mettre en exécution sans délai, les stipulations consignées dans les articles précédens et fonder la réorganisation politique des Etats-Unis Ioniens, sur cette organisation qui est actuellement en vigueur, le Lord Commissaire supérieur de la Puissance Protectrice, réglera les formes de convocation d'une assemblée législative, dont il dirigera les opérations à l'effet de rédiger pour cet état une nouvelle Charte Constitutionnelle que Sa Majesté Britannique sera prié de ratifier. Jusqu'au moment où une pareille Charte Constitutionnelle sera rédigée et dûment ratifiée, les Constitutions existantes resteront en vigueur dans les différentes isles, et aucun changement ne pourra y être fait que par Sa Majesté Britannique dans Son Conseil.

V. Pour assurer sans restriction aux habitans des Etats-Unis des Isles Ioniennes, les avantages résultans de la haute protection sous laquelle ils sont placés, ainsi que pour l'exercice des droits inhérens à cette protection, Sa Majesté Britannique aura celui d'occuper les fortresses et places de ces Etats et d'y tenir garnison.

La force militaire des dits Etats-Unis sera de même sous les ordres du commandant des troupes de Sa Majesté Britannique.

VI. Sa Majesté Britannique consent à ce qu'une convention

clusive protection of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors. The other Contracting Powers do consequently renounce every right or particular pretension which they might have formed in respect to them, and formally guarantee all the dispositions of the present Treaty.

III. The United States of the Ionian Islands shall, with the approbation of the Protecting Power, regulate their internal organization; and, in order to give to all the parts of this organization the necessary consistency and action, His Britannic Majesty will employ a particular solicitude with regard to the legislation and the general administration of those States. His Majesty will therefore appoint a Lord High Commissioner to reside there, invested with all the necessary power and authorities for this purpose.

IV. In order to carry into execution, without delay, the stipulations mentioned in the articles preceding, and to ground the political re-organization of the United Ionian States, upon that organization which is actually in force, the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Power shall regulate the forms of convocation of a Legislative assembly, of which he shall direct the proceedings, in order to draw up a new Constitutional Charter for the States, which his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be requested to ratify.

Until such Constitutional Charter shall have been so drawn up, and duly ratified, the existing Constitutions shall remain in force in the different islands, and no alteration shall be made in them, except by His Britannic Majesty in Council.

V. In order to ensure, without restriction, to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Islands, the advantages resulting from the high protection under which these States are placed, as well as for the exercise of the rights inherent in the said protection, His Britannic Majesty shall have the right to occupy the fortresses and places of those States, and to maintain garrisons in the same. The military force of the said United States shall also be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the troops of His Britannic Majesty.

VI. His Britannic Majesty consents, that a particular Conven-

particulière avec le Gouvernement des dits Etats-Unis, régle; d'après les revenus de l'Etat, tous les objets relatifs au maintien des forteresses actuellement existantes, ainsi qu'à l'entretien et au paiement des garnisons Britanniques et au nombre d'hommes qui les composeront en tems de paix. La même Convention fixera en outre les rapports qui devront avoir lieu entre cette force armée et le Gouvernement Ionien.

VII. Le pavillon marchand des Etats-Unis des Isles Ioniennes sera reconnu par toutes les Parties Contractantes comme pavillon d'un Etat libre et indépendant. Il portera avec les couleurs et au dessus des armoiries qu'il a déployées avant mil-huit-cent-sept, celles que Sa Majesté Britannique pourra juger à propos de lui accorder en signe de la protection sous laquelle les dits Etats-Unis Ioniens sont placés, et pour donner plus de poids encore à cette protection, tous les ports des dits Etats sont déclarés être, quant aux droits honorifiques et militaires, sous la juridiction Britannique.

Le commerce entre les Etats-Unis Ioniens et les Etats de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique jouira des mêmes avantages et facilités que celui de la Grande-Bretagne avec les dits Etats-Unis.

Il ne sera accrédité aux Etats-Unis des Isles Ioniennes que des agens commerciaux, ou Consuls chargés uniquement de la gestion des relations commerciales, et assujettis aux réglemens, auxquels les agens commerciaux ou Consuls sont soumis dans d'autres Etats independans.

VIII. Toutes les Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris du trente Mai, mil-huit-cent-quatorze, et l'Acte du Congrès de Vienne du neuf Juin, mil-huit-cent-quinze, et en outre Sa Majesté le Roi des Deux Siciles et la Porte Ottomane seront invités à accéder à la présente Convention.

IX. Le présent Acte sera ratifié et les ratifications seront échangées dans deux mois ou plutôt si faire se peut.

tion with the Government of the said United States shall regulate, according to the revenues of those States, every thing which may relate to, the maintenance of the fortresses already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons, and to the number of men of which they shall be composed in time of peace.

The same Convention shall likewise fix the relations which are to exist between the said armed force and the Ionian Government.

VII. The trading flag of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be acknowledged by all the Contracting Parties as the flag of a free and independent State. It shall carry with the colours, and above the armorial bearings thereon displayed before the year 1807, such other as His Britannic Majesty may think proper to grant, as a mark of the protection under which the said United Ionian States are placed; and for the more effectual furtherance of this protection, all the ports and harbours of the said States are hereby declared to be, with respect to honorary and military rights, within British jurisdiction. The commerce between the United Ionian States and the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty shall enjoy the same advantages and facilities as that of Great Britain with the said United States. None but commercial agents, or Consuls, charged solely with the carrying on commercial relations, and subject to the regulations to which commercial agents or Consuls are subject in other independent States, shall be accredited to the United States of the Ionian Islands.*

VIII. All the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the Act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815; and also His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Ottoman Porte, shall be invited to accede to the present Convention.

IX. The present Act shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner, if possible.

* See extract from the Constitutional Chart which follows this Treaty.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le cinq Novembre, mil-huit-cent-quinze.

Signé	(L.S.)	CASTLEREAGH.
	(L.S.)	WELLINGTON.
	(L.S.)	METTERNICH.
	(L.S.)	WESSENBERG.

Documento relativo al Articolo 7° del Trattato precedente.

COSTITUZIONE DEGLI Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie
unanimamente adottata e sanzionata dall' Assemblea Legislativa nel Giorno 2 Maggio, 1817.

ESTRATTO.

CAPITOLO VII.

Miscellanea.

SEZIONE IV.

Delle Relazioni Estere.

I. Stante che nell' ultima parte dell' Articolo settimo del Trattato di Parigi è convenuto, che nessuna persona, per parte di qualsiasi Potenza, sarà ammessa in questi Stati, la quale posseda, o pretenda di possedere, alcun potere oltre di quelli che vengono definiti nell' articolo sopradetto, viene qui dichiarato : che qualsiasi persona assumesse qualunque autorità, come agente di una Potenza estera, eccetto quanto viene come sopra ordinato, potrà essere tradotta in giudizio innanzi al Supremo Consiglio di Giustizia, e andrà soggetta, nel caso che risultasse colpevole, alle pene ordinate nei casi di alto tradimento contro lo Stato.

II. Verun nativo, o suddito degli Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie, sarà considerato persona competente a poter agire come Console, o Vice-Console, di alcuna Potenza estera negli stati medesimi.

III. I Consoli Britannici in tutti gli stati esteri, senza eccezione, saranno considerati avere il carattere di Consoli, e di Vice-Consoli

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Signed (L.S.) CASTLEREAGH.
 (L.S.) WELLINGTON.
 (L.S.) METTERNICH.
 (L.S.) WESSENBERG.

Document referring to the Seventh Article of the preceding Treaty.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHART of the United States of the Ionian Islands, as agreed on and passed unanimously by the Legislative Assembly, on the 2d of May, 1817.

EXTRACT. (*Translation as laid before Parliament.*)

CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION IV.

Of Foreign Relations.

I. Whereas, in the latter part of the seventh Article of the Treaty of Paris, it is agreed, "that no person, from any Power whatsoever, shall be admitted within these States, possessing or pretending to possess any powers beyond those which are defined in the aforesaid article;" it is hereby declared, that any person who shall assume to himself any authority as an agent for a foreign Power, except as therein directed, shall be amenable to be tried before the Supreme Council of Justice, and be liable, if found guilty, to punishment, as in cases of high treason against the State.

II. No native, or subject of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be held competent to act as Consul or Vice-Consul for any foreign Power within the same.

III. The British Consuls, in all ports whatsoever, shall be considered to be the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the United States of

degli Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie, ed i sudditi delle stesse avranno diritto alla pienissima loro protezione.

IV. Qualunque richiesta necessaria da farsi da questi Stati a qualunque Potenza estera, sarà trasmessa dal prestantissimo Senato a Sua Eccellenza il Lord Alto Commissionario di Sua Maestà il Sovrano Protettore, il quale avanzerà la medesima al ministro del Sovrano protettore residente nella Corte della detta Potenza, onde sia dal medesimo presentata in dovuta forma alla Potenza sudetta.

V. L'approvazione della destinazione di tutti gli agenti, o Consoli esteri negli Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie, sarà fatta dal prestantissimo Senato per mezzo di Sua Altezza il Presidente del medesimo, col concorso di Sua Eccellenza il Lord Alto Commissionario del Sovrano Protettore.

VI. Colla mira di assicurare la massima protezione al commercio di questi stati, tutti i bastimenti che navigheranno coperti della bandiera Ionia, prima di partire dai porti degli Stati Ionii a' quali appartengono, dovranno essere muniti di un passo firmato da Sua Eccellenza il Lord Alto Commissionario di Sua Maestà il Sovrano Protettore, e non sarà considerata legale la navigazione di qualunque naviglio che navigasse senza tal passo. Resta però riservato a Sua Maestà il Sovrano Protettore di decidere, se oltre al detto passo, sia necessario, che vengano pure muniti del passo dell' ammiragliato della Grande Bretagna nel Mediterraneo.

SEZIONE V.

Della Sanità.

I. Stante che lo stato protettore, e lo Stato protetto hanno uguale diritto ed interesse nel grande oggetto della preservazione della salute pubblica, viene qui dichiarato: che la direzione della Sanità per tutti gli Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie è devoluta a Sua Eccellenza il Lord Alto Commissionario del Sovrano Protettore, il quale regolerà, a norma delle discipline Sanitarie, le relative contumacie da farsi in ogni caso, dandone le dovute notizie; fisserà il numero degli ufficiali da essere impiegati, e nominerà in ogn' isola il capo del ufficio di Sanità, che potrà essere suddito Britannico, o Ionio; ma qualunque altra nomina su questo proposito, sarà soggetta all' approvazione del prestantissimo Senato; e per

the Ionian Islands, and the subjects of the same shall be entitled to their fullest protection.

IV. All applications necessary to be made by these States to any foreign Power, shall be transmitted by the Senate to His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign, who shall forward the same to the ambassador or minister of the Protecting Sovereign, resident at the Court of the said foreign Power, for the purpose of submitting them in due form to the said Power.

V. The approval of the appointments of all foreign agents, or Consuls, in the United States of the Ionian Islands, shall be by the Senate, through the medium of His Highness the President thereof, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign.

VI. With a view to ensure the most perfect protection to the commerce of these islands, every vessel, navigating under the Ionian flag, shall be bound, before leaving the port of the Ionian States to which she belongs, to provide herself with a pass, signed by His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign, and no vessel sailing without such pass, shall be considered as navigating according to law. But it is reserved to His Majesty, the Protecting Sovereign, to decide how far it may be necessary, that, independent of such pass, they should further be bound to supply themselves with Mediterranean passes.

SECTION V.

Of the Sanità.

I. Whereas the protecting and protected State have an equal right and interest in the great object of the preservation of the public health; it is hereby declared, the controul of the Sanità throughout the United States of the Ionian Islands, shall be vested in the hands of His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign, who shall regulate, according to the rules of Sanità, the relative quarantines to be performed in all instances, giving due notice of the same; shall fix the number of officers to be employed, and name, in each island, the heads of the office of Sanità, being either British or Ionian subjects: but all other appointments made upon this head shall be subject to

quanto riguarda il numero di altri agenti del detto ufficio, ed il loro stipendio, ciò verrà preso in considerazione dall' Assemblea Legislativa, come fu già esposto riguardo alla lista civile.

II. L' ufficio della posta in ogn' isola sarà d' ora innanzi considerato come parte integrante dell' ufficio di Sanità.

SEZIONE VI.

Della Bandiera, e degli Stemmi Nazionali.

I. La Bandiera Commerciale della Nazione degli Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie, nel modo che viene ordinato nel settimo Articolo del Trattato di Parigi, sarà l' antica bandiera di questi Stati coll' aggiunta dell' Unione Britannica da essere innestata nell' angolo superiore presso l' asta.

II. La bandiera Britannica verrà spiegata giornalmente in tutti i forti degli Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie; ma nelle giornate di pubblica festa ed esultanza, sarà spiegata una bandiera, che verrà espressamente fatta secondo il modello degli stemmi dei detti Stati.

III. Le armi, o gli stemmi degli Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie consisteranno d' ora innanzi nelle armi Britanniche nel centro, circondate dalle armi di ciascuna delle isole componenti i detti Stati.

IV. Lo stemma di ciascuna delle Isole sarà formato dalle armi proprie dell' Isola, e da tale emblema denotante la protezione del Sovrano Protettore, quale verrà giudicato conveniente.

SEZIONE VII.

Clausule Generali.

III. Nei casi di qualunque transazione marittima, e nella riscossione dei dazii, spetterà alle autorità competenti d' impiegare dei sudditi Britannici, o Ionii.

V. Una legge speciale stabilirà i termini, il tempo, ed il modo per la naturalizzazione dei sudditi esteri in questi Stati; ma i sudditi di Sua Maestà il Sovrano Protettore, avranno in ogni caso il diritto di naturalizzazione alla metà del tempo richiesto per quelli di qualunque altra Potenza estera; ed un suddito della Potenza protettrice, o di qualunque altre Potenza estera, può essere ad un tratto naturalizzato per mezzo di un apposito *Bill*, senza riguardo a verun periodo fisso di residenza in questi Stati, ciocchè verrà spiegato nella medesima legge.

the approbation of the Senate, and, as far as relates to numbers and amount of salary, to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, as hereinbefore stated in regard to the civil list.

II. The post-office in each island shall, hereafter, be considered as an integral part of the Sanità.

SECTION VI.

Of the National Colours and Armorial Bearings.

I. The National Commercial Flag of the United States of the Ionian Islands, as directed by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Paris, shall be the original flag of these States, with the addition of the British Union, to be placed in the upper corner, next to the flag-staff.

II. On usual days, the British colours shall be hoisted on all the forts within the United States of the Ionian Islands; but a standard shall be made, to be hoisted on days of public rejoicing and festivity, according to the model of the armorial bearings of the said States.

III. The arms, or armorial bearings of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall hereafter consist of the British arms in the centre, surrounded by the arms of each of the islands composing the said States.

IV. The armorial bearings of each of the Islands shall consist of the individual arms of the island, and such emblem, denoting the Sovereign Protection, as may be deemed advisable.

SECTION VII.

General Clauses.

III. In the instance of all maritime transactions, and the collection of the customs, it shall be competent for the proper authorities to employ either British or Ionian subjects.

V. A specific law shall settle the terms, time, and mode for the naturalization of foreign subjects in these States; but the subjects of the protecting Power shall, in all instances, be entitled to naturalization in half the time that is required for those of any foreign Power; and a subject of the protecting Power, or of any other Power, may be at once naturalized by a bill to that effect, without reference to any fixed time of residence in these States, which shall be laid down in the law itself.

BARBARY STATES.

ALGIERS.

*TREATY between Great Britain and Algiers, signed at Algiers,
10th April, 1682.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince Charles the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lords, the Bashaw, Dey, Aga, and Governors of the famous City and Kingdom of Algiers, in Barbary: concluded by Arthur Herbert, Esquire, Admiral of His Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean Seas, on the Tenth day of April, old stile, 1682.

I. In the first place it is agreed and concluded, that from this day, and for ever forwards, there be a true, firm and inviolable peace between the most Serene King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the most illustrious Lords, the Bashaw, Dey, Aga, and Governors of the City and Kingdom of Algiers, and between all the Dominions and subjects of either side, and that the ships or other vessels, and the subjects and people of both sides shall not henceforth do to each other any arm, offence or injury, either in word or deed, but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship.

II. That any of the ships, or other vessels, belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, may safely come to the port of Algiers, or to any other port or place of that kingdom, there freely to buy and sell, paying the

* Renewed by the Treaty of 18th March, 1729.

usual customs of ten per cent. as in former times, for such goods as they sell; and the goods they sell not, they shall freely carry on board without paying any duties for the same; and that they shall freely depart from thence whensoever they please, without any stop or hindrance whatsoever. As to contraband merchandises, as powder, brimstone, iron, planks, and all sorts of timber fit for building of ships, ropes, pitch, tar, fusils, and other habiliments of war, His said Majesty's subjects shall pay no duty for the same to those of Algiers.

III. That all ships, and other vessels, as well those belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, as those belonging to the Kingdom or people of Algiers, shall freely pass the seas, and traffic without any search, hindrance or molestation from each other; and that all persons or passengers, of what country soever, and all monies, goods, merchandises and moveables, to whatsoever people or nation belonging, being on board of any of the said ships or vessels, shall be wholly free, and shall not be stopped, taken or plundered, nor receive any harm or damage whatsoever from either party.

IV. That the Alger ships of war, or other vessels, meeting with any merchants' ships, or other vessels, of His said Majesty's subjects, not being in any of the seas appertaining to His Majesty's dominions, may send on board one single boat, with two sitters only, besides the ordinary crew of rowers, and that no more shall enter any such merchant ship or vessel, without express leave from the commander thereof, but the two sitters alone; and that upon producing a pass under the hand and seal of the Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, or of the Lord High Admiral of Scotland, for the said kingdoms respectively, or under the hands and seals of the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of any of the said kingdoms, that the said boat shall presently depart, and the merchant ship or vessel shall proceed freely on her voyage, and that although, for the space of fifteen months next ensuing after the conclusion of this peace, the said commander of the merchant ship or vessel produce no such pass, yet if the major part of the seamen of the said ship or vessel be subjects of the said King of Great Britain, the said boat shall immediately depart, and the said merchant ship, or vessel,

shall freely proceed on her voyage ; but that after the said fifteen months, all merchants' ships, or vessels, of His said Majesty's subjects shall be obliged to produce such a pass as aforesaid. And any of the ships of war, or other vessels, of His said Majesty, meeting with any ships, or other vessels, of Algiers, if the commander of any such Alger ship, or vessel, shall produce a pass firm'd by the chief governors of Algiers, and a certificate from the English Consul living there, or if they have no such pass, or certificate, yet if, for the space of fifteen months next ensuing the conclusion of this peace, the major part of the ship's company be Turks, Moors, or slaves belonging to Algiers, then the said Alger ship, or vessel, shall proceed freely ; but that, after the said fifteen months, all Algiers ships, or vessels, shall be obliged to produce such a pass and certificate as aforesaid.

V. That no commander, or other person, of any ship, or vessel, of Algiers, shall take out of any ship, or vessel, of His said Majesty's subjects, any person or persons whatsoever, to carry them any where to be examined, or upon any other pretence ; nor shall they use any torture, or violence, to any person of what nation or quality soever, being on board any ship, or vessel, of His Majesty's subjects, upon any pretence whatsoever.

VI. That no shipwreck belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, upon any part of the coast belonging to Algiers, shall be made or become prize, and that neither the goods thereof shall be seized, nor the men made slaves ; but that all the subjects of Algiers shall do their best endeavours to save the said men and their goods.

VII. That no ship, nor any other vessel of Algiers, shall have permission to be delivered up, or go to Sally, or any place in enmity with the said King of Great Britain, to be made use of as corsairs, or sea-rovers, against His said Majesty's subjects.

VIII. That none of the ships, or other smaller vessels of Algiers, shall remain cruising near or in sight of His Majesty's city and garrison of Tangier, or of any other of His Majesty's roads, havens or ports, towns and places, nor any ways disturb the peace and commerce of the same.

IX. That if any ship, or vessel, of Tunis, Tripoli, or Sally, or of any other place, bring any ships, vessels, men or goods be-

longing to any of His said Majesty's subjects, to Algiers, or to any port or place in that kingdom, the governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the territories of Algiers.

X. That if any of the ships of war of the said King of Great Britain do come to Algiers, or to any other port or place of that kingdom, with any prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise to dispose of it at their own pleasure, without being molested by any : and that His Majesty's said ships of war shall not be obliged to pay customs in any sort ; and that if they shall want provisions, victuals, or any other things, they may freely buy them at the rates in the market.

XI. That when any of His said Majesty's ships of war shall appear before Algiers, upon notice thereof given by the English Consul, or by the commander of the said ships, to the chief governors of Algiers, public proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the Christian captives ; and if, after that, any Christians whatsoever make their escape on board any of the said ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the said consul or commander, or any other His Majesty's subjects, be obliged to pay any thing for the said Christians.

XII. That from, and after, the time that the ratification of this Treaty by the King of Great Britain shall be delivered to the chief governors of Algiers, no subjects of His said Majesty shall be bought or sold, or made slaves in any part of the Kingdom of Algiers, upon any pretence whatsoever. And the said King of Great Britain shall not be obliged, by virtue of this Treaty of Peace, to redeem any of His subjects now in slavery, or who may be made slaves before the said ratification ; but it shall depend absolutely upon His Majesty, or the friends and relations of the said persons in slavery, without any limitation or restriction of time, to redeem such, and so many of them, from time to time, as shall be thought fit, agreeing of as reasonable a price as may be, with their patrons or masters, for their redemption, without obliging the said patrons or masters, against their wills, to set any at liberty, whether they be slaves belonging to the Beylicque or Gally, or such as belong to the Bashaw, Dey, Governor, Aga, or any other persons whatsoever. And all slaves, being His Majesty's subjects, shall, when they are redeemed, enjoy the advantage and benefit of

abatements of the duty due to the royal house, and of the other charges, by paying such reasonable sums as any slaves of other nations usually pay when they are redeemed.

XIII. That if any subject of the said King of Great Britain happen to die in Algiers, or in any part of its territories, his goods or monies shall not be seized by the Governors, Judges, or other officers of Algiers (who shall likewise make no enquiry after the same) but the said goods or monies shall be possessed or received by such person or persons whom the deceased shall by his last will have made his heir or heirs, in case they be upon the place where the testator deceased. But if the heirs be not there, then the executors of the said will, lawfully constituted by the deceased, shall, after having made an inventory of all the goods and monies left, take them into their custody without any hindrance, and shall take care the same be remitted by some safe way, to the true and lawful heirs; and in case any of His said Majesty's subjects happen to die, not having made any will, the English Consul shall possess himself of his goods and monies upon inventory, for the use of the kindred, and heirs of the deceased.

XIV. That no merchants being His Majesty's subjects, and residing in, or trading to the City and Kingdom of Algiers, shall be obliged to buy any merchandises against their wills; but it shall be free for them to buy such commodities as they shall think fit, and no captain or commander of any ship or vessel belonging to His said Majesty's subjects, shall be obliged against his will to lade any goods to carry them, or make a voyage to any place he shall not have a mind to go to: and neither the English Consul, nor any other subject of the said King, shall be bound to pay the debts of any other of His Majesty's subjects, except that he or they become sureties for the same by a public act.

XV. That the subjects of His said Majesty in Algiers, or its territories, in matter of controversy, shall be liable to no other jurisdiction but that of the Dey or Duan, except they happen to be at difference between themselves, in which case they shall be liable to no other determination but that of the Consul only.

XVI. That in case any subject of His said Majesty being in any part of the Kingdom of Algiers, happen to strike, wound, or kill a Turk or a Moor, if he be taken, he is to be punished in the same manner, and with no greater severity than a Turk ought to be, being guilty of the same offence; but if he escape, neither the said English Consul, nor any other of His said Majesty's subjects, shall be in any sort questioned and troubled therefore.

XVII. That the English Consul now, or at any time hereafter living in Algiers, shall be there at all times with entire freedom and safety of his person and estate, and shall be permitted to choose his own druggerman and broker, and freely to go on board any ships in the road, as often and when he pleases, and to have the liberty of the country; and that he shall be allowed a place to pray in, and that no man shall do him any injury in word or deed.

XVIII. That not only during the continuance of this peace and friendship, but likewise if any breach of war happen to be hereafter between the said King of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Algiers, the said English Consul, and all other His said Majesty's subjects inhabiting in the Kingdom of Algiers, shall always, and at all times, both of peace and war, have full and absolute liberty to depart and go to their own, or any other country, upon any ship or vessel, of what nation soever, they shall think fit; and to carry with them all their estates, goods, families and servants, without any interruption or hindrance.

XIX. That no subject of His said Majesty, being a passenger, and coming or going with his baggage, from or to any port, shall be any way molested or meddled with, although he be on board any ship or vessel in enmity with Algiers; and in like manner no Algerine passenger being on board any ship or vessel in enmity with the said King of Great Britain, shall be any way molested, whether in his person, or in his goods which he may have laden on board the said ship or vessel.

XX. That at all times when any ship of war of the King of Great Britain's, carrying His said Majesty's flag at the main topmast head, shall appear before Algiers, and come to an anchor in the roads; that immediately after notice thereof given by His said Majesty's Consul, or officer, from the ship unto the Dey and

Government of Algiers, they shall in honour to His Majesty, cause a salute of one-and-twenty cannon to be shot off from the castles and forts of the city, and that the said ship shall return an answer by shooting off the same number of cannon.

XXI. That presently after the signing and sealing of these Articles, by the Bashaw, Dey, Aga, and Governors of Algiers, all injuries and damages sustained on either part, shall be quite taken away and forgotten, and this peace shall be in full force and virtue, and continue for ever. And for all depredations and damages that shall be afterwards committed or done by either side, before notice can be given of this peace, full satisfaction shall immediately be made, and whatsoever remains in kind, shall be instantly restored.

XXII. That in case it shall happen, hereafter, that any thing is done or committed contrary to this Treaty, whether by the subjects of the one or the other party; the Treaty, notwithstanding, shall subsist in full force, and such contraventions shall not occasion the breach of this peace, friendship, and good correspondence; but the party injured shall amicably demand immediate satisfaction for the said contraventions before it be lawful to break the peace; and if the fault was committed by any private subjects of either Party, they alone shall be punished as breakers of the peace, and disturbers of the public quiet. And our faith shall be our faith, and our word our word.

Confirmed and sealed in the presence of Almighty God, the
10th day of April, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1682,
and in the year of the Hegira, 1093, and the 11th day of
the Moon, Abril.

Signed ARTHUR HERBERT.

Article concerning Passes.

Whereas on the 10th day of April, 1682, there was a Treaty of Peace concluded between the Most Serene King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lords the Bashaw, Dey, Aga, and Go-

Confirmed and sealed, in the presence of Almighty God, the
5th day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ,
1683, being in the year of the Hegira, 1094, and the 17th
day of the Moon, Moolout.

Suffer the Ship

To all persons whom these may concern.

By command of

James the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England,
Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all persons whom these may concern, greeting.

part, and the merchant ship or vessel shall proceed freely on her voyage: and any of the ships of war, or other vessels of His said Majesty, meeting with any ships or other vessels of Algiers, if the commander of any such Alger ship or vessel shall produce a Pass firm'd by the chief governors of Algiers, and a certificate from the English Consul living there, the said Alger ship or vessel shall proceed freely.

V. That no commander, or other person, of any ship or vessel of Algiers, shall take out of any ship or vessel of His said Majesty's subjects, any person or persons whatsoever, to carry them any where to be examined, or upon any other pretence; nor shall they use any torture or violence to any person of what nation or quality soever, being on board any ship or vessel of His Majesty's subjects, upon any pretence whatsoever.

VI. That no shipwreck belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, upon any part of the coast belonging to Algiers, shall be made or become prize; and that neither the goods thereof shall be seized, nor the men made slaves; but that all the subjects of Algiers shall do their best endeavours to save the said men and their goods.

VII. That no ship, nor any other vessel of Algiers, shall have permission to be delivered up, or go to Sally, or any other place in enmity with the said King of Great Britain, to be made use of as corsairs, or sea-rovers, against His said Majesty's subjects.

VIII. That none of the ships, or other smaller vessels of Algiers, shall remain cruising near or in sight of any of His Majesty's roads, havens, or ports, towns and places, nor any way disturb the peace and commerce of the same.

IX. That if any ship or vessel of Tunis, Tripoly, or Sally, or of any other place, bring any ships, vessels, men, or goods, belonging to any of His said Majesty's subjects, to Algiers, or to any port or place in that Kingdom, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the territories of Algiers.

X. That if any of the ships of war of the said King of Great Britain do come to Algiers, or any other port or place of that Kingdom, with any prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise to dispose of it at their own pleasure, without being molested by any; and that His Majesty's said ships of war shall not be obliged

to pay customs in any sort ; and that if they shall want provisions, victuals, or any other things, they may freely buy them at the rates in the market.

XI. That when any of His said Majesty's ships of war shall appear before Algiers ; upon notice thereof given by the English Consul, or by the commander of the said ships to the chief Governors of Algiers, public proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the Christian captives ; and, if after that any Christians whatsoever make their escape on board any of the said ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the said Consul, or Commander, or any other of His Majesty's subjects, be obliged to pay any thing for the said Christians.

XII. That henceforward no subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain, &c. shall be bought or sold, or made slaves in any part of the Kingdom of Algiers, upon any pretence whatsoever : nor shall His Majesty be obliged, by virtue of this Treaty of Peace, to redeem any of His subjects now in slavery ; but it shall depend absolutely upon His Majesty, or the friends and relations of the said persons in slavery, without any limitation or restriction of time, to redeem such, and so many of them, from time to time, as shall be thought fit, agreeing of as reasonable a price as may be with their patrons, or masters, for their redemption, without obliging the said patrons or masters against their will to set any at liberty, whether they be slaves belonging to the Beylicque or Galley, or such as belong to the Bashaw, Dey, Governor, or any other persons whatsoever : and all slaves, being His Majesty's subjects, shall, when they are redeemed, enjoy the advantage and benefit of abatements of the duty due to the Royal House, and of the other charges, by paying such reasonable sums as any slaves of other nations usually pay when they are redeemed.

XIII. That if any subject of the said King of Great Britain happen to die in Algiers, or in any part of its territories, his goods and monies shall not be seized by the Governors, Judges, or other officers, (who shall likewise make no enquiry after the same) but the said goods and monies shall be possessed or received by such person or persons, whom the deceased, by his last will, shall have made his heir or heirs, in case they be upon the place where the testator deceased ; but if the heirs be not.

there, then the executors of the said will, lawfully constituted by the deceased, shall, after having made an inventory of all the goods and monies left, take them into their custody without any hindrance, and shall take care the same be remitted by some safe way to the true and lawful heirs; and in case any of His said Majesty's subjects happen to die, not having made any will, the English Consul shall possess himself of his goods and monies upon inventory, for the use of the kindred and heirs of the deceased.

XIV. That no merchants, being His Majesty's subjects, and residing in, or trading to the City and Kingdom of Algiers, shall be obliged to buy any merchandizes against their wills; but it shall be free for them to buy such commodities as they shall think fit; and no captain, or commander of any ship or vessel belonging to His said Majesty's subjects, shall be obliged against his will to lade any goods, to carry them, or make a voyage to any place he shall not have a mind to go to: and neither the English Consul, nor any other subject of the said King, shall be bound to pay the debts of any other of His Majesty's subjects, except that he or they become sureties for the same by a public act.

XV. That the subjects of His said Majesty in Algiers, or its territories, in matter of controversy, shall be liable to no other jurisdiction but that of the Dey or Divan, except they happen to be at difference between themselves; in which case they shall be liable to no other determination but that of the Consul only.

XVI. That in case any subject of His said Majesty, being in any part of the Kingdom of Algiers, happen to strike, wound, or kill a Turk, or a Moor, if he be taken, he is to be punished in the same manner, and with no greater severity, than a Turk ought to be, being guilty of the same offence; but if he escape, neither the said English Consul, nor any other of His said Majesty's subjects, shall be in any sort troubled or questioned therefore.

XVII. That the English Consul now, or at any time, living in Algiers, shall be there at all times with entire freedom and safety of his person and estate, and shall be permitted to choose his own druggerman and broker, and freely to go on board any ship in the road, as often, and when he pleases, and to have the liberty

of the country, and that he shall be allowed a place to pray in, and that no man shall do him any injury in word or deed.

XVIII. That not only during the continuance of this peace and friendship, but likewise if any breach, or war, happen to be hereafter between the said King of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Algiers, the said English Consul, and all other His said Majesty's subjects inhabiting in the Kingdom of Algiers, shall always, and at all times, both of peace and war, have full and absolute liberty to depart, and go to their own or any other country, upon any ship or vessel of what nation soever they shall think fit, and to carry with them all their estates, goods, families, and servants, without any interruption or hindrance.

XIX. That no subject of His said Majesty, being a passenger, and coming or going with his baggage from or to any port, shall be any way molested or meddled with, although he be on board any ship or vessel in enmity with Algiers: and in like manner, no Algerine passenger being on board any ship or vessel in enmity with the said King of Great Britain, shall be any way molested, whether in his person or in his goods, which he may have laden on board the said ship or vessel.

XX. That at all times, when any ship of war of the King of Great Britain's, carrying His said Majesty's flag at the main top-mast head, shall appear before Algiers, and come to an anchor in the road; that immediately after notice thereof given by His said Majesty's Consul or officer from the ship unto the Dey and Government of Algiers, they shall, in honour to His Majesty, cause a salute of one-and-twenty cannon to be shot from the castles and forts of the city; and that the said ship shall return an answer by shooting off the same number of cannon.

XXI. That presently after the signing and sealing of these Articles by the Bashaw, Dey, Aga, and Governors of Algiers, all injuries and damage sustained on either part shall be quite taken away and forgotten, and this peace shall be in full force and virtue, and continue for ever: and for all depredations and damages that shall be afterwards committed, or done, by either side, before notice can be given of this peace, full satisfaction shall immediately be made, and whatsoever remains in kind shall be instantly restored.

XXII. That in case it shall happen hereafter, that any thing is done or committed contrary to this Treaty, whether by the subjects of the one or the other party, the Treaty notwithstanding shall subsist in full force, and such contraventions shall not occasion the breach of this peace, friendship, and good correspondence; but the party injured shall amicably demand immediate satisfaction for the said contraventions, before it be lawful to break the peace; and if the fault was committed by any private subjects of either party, they alone shall be punished as breakers of the peace, and disturbers of the public quiet: and our faith shall be our faith, and our word our word.

Confirmed and Sealed in the presence of Almighty God, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1686, and in the year of the Hegira, 1097, and the three-and-twentieth day of the Moon, Gemasilavel.

Signed

WM. SOAME.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 17th August, 1700.**

Peace confirmed, and additional Articles made with the Government of Algier, by Capt. Munden, and Consul Cole.

I. We the Most Excellent and Most Illustrious Lords Mustapha Dey, Ali Bashaw, and Mustapha Aga, Governors of the most famous and warlike City and Kingdom of Algier, by these presents do renew and confirm the peace we so happily enjoy with the King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, and His subjects, made in the year 1682, in every part and article, more particularly that of the 8th, wherein it is expressed, that no ship or vessel belonging to our Government of Algier shall cruize near or in sight of any of the roads, havens, or ports, towns or places belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or any way disturb the peace and commerce of the same: and in compliance with the 8th Article of that Treaty, we do sincerely promise and declare, that such orders shall for the future be given

* Renewed by the Treaty of 18th March, 1729.

to all our commanders, that, under a severe punishment, and our utmost displeasure, they shall not enter into the Channel of England, nor come to cruize, nor come in sight of any port of His Majesty of Great Britain's Dominions any more for the time to come.

II. That whereas we had declared, that all ships and vessels belonging to the said King of Great Britain should have Passes by the last of September, 1700, we do by these declare, at the desire of Captain John Munden, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, and Robert Cole, Esq. His Majesty's Consul, now residing at our City of Algier, on the behalf of their great master, that no Passes shall be required or expected from any of the English ships or vessels in any part of the world; but that they shall proceed on their voyage, without producing or showing a Pass to any of our cruizers till the last of September, 1701: and after that time is expired, and any ship of England be seized, not having a pass, we do hereby declare, that the Goods on that ship shall be prize; but the master, men, and ship, shall be restored, and the freight immediately paid to the said master, to the utmost value as if he should have gone safe to the port whither he was bound.

III. That whereas Captain John Munden has given us good assurance that he had a great affront some years past from some of our rude sailors at the Mould; we do hereby promise, that at all times, whenever any of the King of Great Britain's ships of war come to this place, order shall be given to an officer of the Government immediately, who shall attend at the Mould all the day-time, during their stay here, to prevent any such disorder for the future, that no misunderstanding may happen between us; and if any such disorder should happen, the officer of the Mould shall secure the person or persons, and they shall be punished with the utmost severity.

IV. By the help of God, and if He please, these Articles now made between us shall be maintained: to the truth of which we have hereunto set our seals in Algier, in the year of the Hegira, 1112, and is the account of the Christians, August 17, 1700.

Signed
(L.S.) (L.S.)

JOHN MUNDEN.
ROBERT COLE.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 28th October, 1703.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Princess Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lord Mustapha Dey, the Bashaw, Aga, and Governors of the famous City and Kingdom of Algiers, in Barbary ; ratified, confirmed, and renewed, by George Byng, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet, on the 28th day of October, old style, 1703.

I. In the first place it is agreed and concluded, that from this day, and for ever forwards, that the peace made by Arthur Herbert, Esq., then Admiral of Her Majesty's Fleet, in the Mediterranean, in the year 1682, and since confirmed by Sir William Soame, Bart. Ambassador to the Grand Signior, in the year 1686, with the additional articles agreed to with Captain Munden and Consul Cole, in the year 1700, be renewed and confirmed, (with the farther addition to the articles agreed to in this Treaty with George Byng, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's fleet) be kept inviolable between the Most Serene Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the most Illustrious Lord Mustapha Dey, the Bashaw, Aga, and Governors of the famous City and Kingdom of Algiers, and between all the dominions and subjects of either side, and that the ships and other vessels, and the subjects and people of both sides, shall not henceforth do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either in word or deed, but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship ; and that all demands and pretences whatsoever to this day, between both parties, shall cease and be void.

II. That, whereas, by the said Articles of Peace, made and concluded by Admiral Herbert, it was agreed the subjects of England should pay ten per cent. custom for the goods they should sell at Algiers, or dominions thereof. Now, for the better settling and maintaining a good commerce between the sub-

* Renewed by the Treaty of 18th March, 1729.

jects of England and those of Algiers, it is agreed and declared, that from henceforward the subjects of England shall pay but five per cent. custom for the goods they shall sell at Algiers, and that contraband goods, as is declared before, shall pay no custom.

III. And it is farther agreed and declared, that all prizes taken by any of Her Majesty of Great Britain's subjects, and all ships and vessels built and fitted out in any of Her Majesty's plantations in America that have not been in England, shall not be molested in case of no Pass ; but that a certificate in writing under the hand of the commanding officers that shall so take prizes, or Chief of any of Her Majesty's plantations in America, or where any ships shall be built or fitted, shall be a sufficient pass to either of them : and our faith shall be our faith, and our word, our word.

Confirmed and sealed in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1703, and in the year of the Hegira, 1115, and the 1st day of the Moon, Regep.

Signed G. BYNG.

*TREATY between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 29 October, 1716.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lord Ally, Dey, Bashaw, and Governor of the famous City and Kingdom of Algiers, in Barbary; ratified, confirmed, and renewed, by Captain Conigsby Norbury, Commander of His Majesty's ship, Argyle, Captain Nicholas Eaton, Commander of His Majesty's ship, Chester, and Thomas Thompson, Esq. His Majesty's Consul at Algiers, on the 29th day of October, 1716, by Virtue of a full Power given and granted to us by John Baker, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships employed and to be employed in the Mediterranean.

* Renewed by the Treaty of 18th March, 1729.

I. In the first place it is agreed and concluded, that from this day, and for ever forwards, the peace made by Arthur Herbert, Esq. then Admiral of His Majesty's fleet, in the Mediterranean in 1682; and since confirmed by Sir Wm. Soame, Bart. Ambassador to the Grand Signior, in 1686, with the additional Articles agreed to with Capt. Munden and Consul Cole, in the year 1700. And likewise the farther additional Articles agreed to with George Byng, Esq. then Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's fleet, in the year 1703, be renewed and confirmed, together with the additional Articles agreed to in this Treaty with Captain Coningsby Norbury, Commander of His Majesty's ship, Argyle, Captain Nicholas Eaton, Commander of His Majesty's ship, Chester, and Thomas Thompson, Esq. His Majesty's Consul at Algiers, be kept inviolable between the Most Serene King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lord Ally, Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike City of Algiers in the West, the Aga, Kahya, and the rest of the Honourable Seniors of the Divan, and between all the dominions and subjects of either side; and that the ships and other vessels, and the subjects and people of either side, shall not henceforth do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either in word or deed, but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship. And if any demands or pretences shall be now left depending between the subjects or others of either party, they shall be amicably redressed, and full satisfaction shall be made to each other according to the truth and justice of their claim, and that this Treaty shall not cancel or make void the same.

II. That as the Island of Minorca in the Mediterranean Sea, and the city of Gibraltar, in Spain, have been yielded and annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, as well by the King of Spain, as by all the several Powers of Europe engaged in the late war: now it is hereby agreed and fully concluded, that from this time forward for ever, the said Island of Minorca, and the city of Gibraltar, shall be esteemed in every respect, by the government and people of Algiers, to be part of His Britannic Majesty's own Dominions, and the inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as His Majesty's natural subjects, in the same manner as if they had been born in any

other part of Great Britain; and they, with their ships and vessels wearing British colours, and being furnished with proper Passes, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffic in any part of the Dominions of Algiers, and shall pass without any molestation whatsoever, and shall have the same liberties and privileges that are stipulated in this, and have been made in all other Treaties in the behalf of the British nation and subjects; and therefore none of the cruizers of Algiers shall at any time cruize within sight of the ports of the said Island of Minorca, or city of Gibraltar.

III. That if an English ship shall receive on board any passengers and goods belonging to the Kingdom of Algiers, they shall defend them and their goods so far as lieth in their power, and not deliver them to their enemies; and the better to prevent any unjust demands being made upon the Crown of Great Britain, and to avoid disputes and differences that may arise, all goods and merchandizes that shall from henceforward be shipped by the subjects of Algiers, on board the ships or vessels of Great Britain upon freight, shall be first registered in the office of Cancellaria, before the British Consul residing in the port where they are shipped, and the quantity, quality, and value thereof shall be expressed, and the Consul is to manifest the same in the clearance given to the ship or vessel before she shall depart; to the end, that if any cause of complaint should happen hereafter, there may be no greater claim made on the British nation, than what by this method may be proved just and equitable.

IV. That if any of the Algerine cruizers shall meet with any British ships provided with scollop Passes of either ships or sattees, that shall fit with those delivered to them by the British Consul, they shall pass free and unmolested.

Signed CON. NORBURY.
 N. EATON.
 THO. THOMSON.

Algiers, 29 October, 1716.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 18th March, 1729.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c., and the Most Illustrious Lord Abdy, Dey, Bashaw and Governor of the famous City and Kingdom of Algiers, in Barbary; ratified, confirmed, and renewed by Philip Cavendish, Esq., Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships employed in the Mediterranean, being properly empowered for that purpose.

In the first place: It is agreed and concluded, that, from this day and for ever forward, the peace made by Arthur Herbert, Esq. (in 1682) then Admiral of His Majesty's fleet; and Sir William Soame, Bart. Ambassador to the Grand Signior, in the year 1686; with the additional Articles agreed to with Captain Munden and Consul Cole, in the year 1700; and likewise the farther additional Articles agreed to with George Byng, Esq. then Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's fleet, in the year 1703; together with the additional Articles agreed to with Captain Coningsby Norbury, Commander of His Majesty's ship, Argyle, Captain Nicholas Eaton, Commander of His Majesty's ship, Chester, and Thomas Thompson, Esq. His Majesty's Consul at Algiers, in the year 1716, be renewed and confirmed in this Treaty with Philip Cavendish, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majesty's fleet; the same to be kept inviolable between the Most Serene King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c., and the Most Illustrious Lord Abdy, Dey, Bashaw and Governor of the warlike City and Kingdoms of Algiers, and between all the dominions and subjects on either side; and that the ships and others vessels, and subjects and people of either side, shall not henceforth do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either in word or deed,

* Renewed by Treaty of 28th August, 1816.

but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship; and if any demands or pretensions shall be now left depending between the subjects or others of either party, they shall be amicably redressed, and full satisfaction made to each other according to the truth and justice of their claim, and that this Treaty shall not cancel or make void the same.

Confirmed and sealed in the presence of Almighty God, the Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1729, and in the year of the Hegira, 1142, and the Tenth day of the Moon, Ramadan.

Signed PHIL. CAVENDISH.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE *between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 3d June, 1751.**

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE ANCIENT TREATIES subsisting between His Britannic Majesty and the Dey and Government of Algiers, agreed to by the present Dey, Mahommed Effendi and His said Majesty's Plenipotentiaries the Honourable Augustus Keppel, and Ambrose Stanyford, Esq. His Majesty's Agent and Consul General, at Algier.

That all packets or express-boats, bearing His Britannic Majesty's Commission, which shall be met by any of the cruizers of Algiers, shall be treated with the same respect as His Majesty's ships of war, and all due respect shall be paid to His Majesty's commission; and both at meeting and parting, they shall be treated as friends: and if any of the Algerine cruizers commit the least fault or violence against them, the captains or raizes so offending, shall, on their arrival at Algiers, and proper complaint being made of them, be most severely punished, without admitting of their excuses. Dated at Algiers the Third day of June, 1751, and in the year of the Hegira, 1164, the Twentieth day of Moon, Regib.

Signed AUGUSTUS KEPPEL.

AMBROSE STANYFORD.

* Renewed by Treaty of 28th August, 1816.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 14 May, 1762.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. And the Most Illustrious Lord Ally, Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike City and Kingdom of Algier, in Barbary, concluded, ratified, confirmed, and renewed, by his Excellency Archibald Cleveland, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, and to all the other Barbary States.

I. In the first place, it is hereby agreed and concluded, that from this day and for ever, there shall be a strict and inviolable peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and the Kingdom of Algier: and that all the Articles and Treaties of Peace and Commerce, subsisting between the Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. and the Kingdom of Algier, be hereby renewed, ratified, and confirmed. That the ships and other vessels, and the subjects and people of both sides, shall not, henceforward, do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either in word or deed; but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship; and that all demands and pretences whatsoever, to this day, between both parties, shall cease and be void.

II. It is also agreed, that if any ships or vessels of Christian nations, in enmity with the King of Great Britain, &c. shall, at any time hereafter, be met with or found upon the coast of the Kingdom of Algier, either at anchor or otherwise, and not within the reach of cannon shot of the shore, that it shall and may be lawful for any of His Britannic Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or any English privateers, or letters of marque, to take and seize as prizes, any such ships or vessels so met with or found, as aforesaid; and shall also be suffered to bring the said prizes into any port, road, or harbour of the Kingdom of Algier; and to dispose

* Renewed by Treaty of 28th August, 1816.

of the whole or any part thereof, or otherwise to depart with such captures, without the least hindrance or molestation.

III. And lastly, it is agreed, that if, at any time hereafter, His Britannic Majesty shall be at war with any Mahometan Prince or State, and any ships or vessels belonging to subjects of such Prince or State, shall be met with by any of His Britannic Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or by any ships or vessels of His Majesty's subjects, within sight of any part of the coast of the Kingdom of Algier, that they shall be suffered to pass free and unmolested.

Confirmed and sealed in the warlike City and Kingdom of Algier, in the presence of Almighty God, the Fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1762, and in the year of the Hegira, 1175, and the 21st day of the Moon, Cheval.

Signed ARCH. CLEVELAND.

*TREATY between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 3d August, 1765.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer, and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c. and the Most Illustrious Lord Ally, Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike City and Kingdom of Algier, in Barbary; concluded, ratified, confirmed and renewed, by His Excellency Archibald Cleveland, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Kingdom of Algier.

In the first place, it was expressly agreed upon and concluded,

* Renewed by Treaty of 28th August, 1816.

after a mature and regular deliberation with the Divan, that from henceforward, no Englishman taken by sea or by land shall, upon any pretext whatsoever, be either bought, sold, or made slave of, within the Dominions of this Kingdom, but be immediately delivered up to His Britannic Majesty's Consul residing here; to which purpose orders were forthwith issued out, to all the Governors of the several Provinces, that all Englishmen that hereafter may chance to be taken or found within the limits of their several dependencies, be immediately forwarded to this capital. To the more punctual compliance with this Treaty, and to the avoiding the difficulties that may arise from Particulars, buying English subjects, and thereby believing themselves entitled to a ransom, notice has been given by the common cryer in all the public places of this city, that from henceforward, no subject of His Britannic Majesty be either bought or sold by any body whatsoever.

Secondly. It is further concluded and agreed upon, that in case any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects, should, from liquor, or from any other motive, declare an intention of embracing the Mahometan religion, they shall forthwith be secured, sent to the Consul's house, and there three days allowed them for reflexion, after which three days they shall be at liberty to put their design in execution, and no further constraint be put upon them;—this only case excepted: when they shall take refuge in the Casherias, or Soldiers' barracks, which being looked upon as sacred, any one taking refuge there cannot be meddled with.

Confirmed and sealed in the warlike City and Kingdom of Algier, in the presence of Almighty God, the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1765, and in the year of the Hegira, 1179, and the day of the Moon, Sufferr.

Signed

ARCH. CLEVELAND.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers,
3d September, 1800.**

EXTRACT.

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between His Most Excellent Majesty, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lord Mustapha, Dey, Bashaw and Governor of the most famous and warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers; ratified, confirmed, and renewed by John Falcon, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General to His Highness the Dey and State of Algiers, being invested with His Britannic Majesty's full power for that purpose.

I. In the first place it is agreed and concluded that there shall be a lasting peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Dey of Algiers, and that all the Articles and Treaties of Peace and Commerce that have been, and are at present subsisting between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Algiers be hereby renewed, ratified and confirmed; the same to be kept inviolable between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Dey of Algiers, and between all the Dominions and subjects on either side, and that the ships and other vessels, and subjects and people of either side, shall not henceforth do to each other any harm, offence or injury, either in word or deed; but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship, and that all demands and pretences whatsoever, subsisting between both parties, shall be as soon as possible fairly and amicably adjusted.

Confirmed and sealed in the warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 3d day of September, 1800, and in the year of the Hegira, 1215, and the 13th day of the Moon, Rabbia-ultimo.

Signed JOHN FALCON.

* Renewed by Treaty of 28th August, 1816.

*TREATY between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 19th March, 1801.**

Whereas the Island of Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea, has been conquered by His Britannic Majesty's Arms; it is now hereby agreed and fully concluded, between John Falcon, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for the City and Kingdom of Algiers, and His Highness Mustapha, Dey, Bashaw, and Governor, &c. of Algiers:—That from the 7th day of December last, 1800, the inhabitants thereof shall be treated upon the same footing as the rest of His Britannic Majesty's subjects, and the said Island shall be considered in all respects like the other places subject to the Crown of Great Britain, and agreeable to the Convention (arrangement) made with His Britannic Majesty, by Braem Rais, Ambassador from His Highness the Dey.

Confirmed and sealed in the warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 19th day of March, 1801, and in the year of the Hegira, 1216, and the 6th day of the Moon, Gilip.

Signed JOHN FALCON.

TREATY between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 3d April, 1816.†

In the Name of God Almighty.

The great Allied Powers of Europe having placed the United States of the Ionian Islands, viz. Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their dependencies, in all their various interests, under the immediate and exclusive protection of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His heirs and successors; the following Articles between His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Most

* Renewed by Treaty of 28th August, 1816.

† Renewed by the Treaty of 28th August, 1816.

Serene Highness, Omar Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, are concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of His said Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

I. The inhabitants of the Ionian Islands are hereby fully recognized and acknowledged by His Highness the Dey of Algiers as British subjects, and entitled as such to all the rights and security which British subjects now enjoy : and it is hereby stipulated that their flag and commerce shall be henceforward respected as such, accordingly, in all their various interests.

II. In the event of any misunderstanding between His Highness the Dey of Algiers or his subjects, and the subjects of the Ionian Islands, the cause of such misunderstanding shall be referred to His Britannic Majesty, who charges Himself with procuring redress upon any just complaint His Highness the Dey may have to make against the said Ionian States and subjects, as if they were to all intents and purposes British-born subjects.

III. His Highness the Dey of Algiers in recognizing the inhabitants of the said Ionian Islands as British subjects, hereby engages to release immediately without ransom, and delivered to persons authorized to receive them, all captives now in the City and Kingdom of Algiers, being subjects of the Ionian Islands, under whatever circumstances they may have been taken ; and any of the inhabitants of the said Islands that may hereafter be brought into the Kingdom of Algiers, from the signing of the present treaty, shall be immediately given up, with all their goods and chattels, to the British Consul.

IV. Serious complaints having been made of the Barbary cruizers entering on board ships they speak at sea (under British protection) with a greater number of men than is allowed by Treaty, and destroying the ship's papers, to the great injury of the owners : with a view of preventing the recurrence of such serious complaints, His Highness the Dey of Algiers hereby engages to give the most positive orders, and adopt measures, to prevent such practices in future, under the severest punishment of the

offender. The oath of the master and one other person of the crew shall be sufficient proof of the fact; and for the punctual performance of this Article, the Reis or captain of any cruiser so offending, shall be answerable for the conduct of his officers and crew.

Done in triplicate in the warlike City of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 3d day of April, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 4th day of the Moon, Ouell.

Signed EXMOUTH.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE *between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, May 20th, 1816.**

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE, concluded between His Most Serene Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, and the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean.

His Highness the Dey of Algiers hereby engages to recognize the flag and subjects of the Kingdom of Hanover, on the same footing as those of other countries belonging to the Sovereignty of His Britannic Majesty, and as such, entitled to the rights and securities enjoyed by the flag and subjects of Great Britain, in all their various interests.

Done at Algiers in the presence of Almighty God, the 20th day of May, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 22d day of the Moon, Gemas Lehar.

Signed EXMOUTH.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Algiers. Signed at Algiers, 28th August, 1816.*

In the Name of God Almighty.

TREATY OF PEACE between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Most Se-

* Renewed by the Treaty of 28th August, 1816.

rene Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, made and concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of a Squadron of His said Majesty's ships and vessels employed on a particular service, being duly authorized by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty.

I. It is hereby agreed and concluded, that from this day and for ever there shall be a strict and inviolable peace and friendship, between His Britannic Majesty and the Kingdom of Algiers, and that all the Articles and Treaties of Peace and Commerce subsisting between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its dependencies, and the Kingdom of Algiers, previous to the 27th of August, 1816, are hereby renewed, ratified, and confirmed. That the ships and other vessels, and the subjects and people of both sides, shall not from henceforward do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either in word or deed, but shall treat each other with all possible respect and friendship, and that all the transactions which took place on the 27th, shall from henceforward be buried in oblivion, and the ancient friendship between the two Kingdoms restored.

Done in duplicate, in the warlike City of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 6th day of the Moon, Shawal.

Signed

EXMOUTH.

Signed

H. McDONELL,

Consul General.

DECLARATION of the Dey of Algiers, 28th August, 1816.

DECLARATION of His Most Serene Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, made and concluded with the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most

Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of His said Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of Christian Slavery, His Highness the Dey of Algiers, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and to manifest his amicable disposition and high respect towards the Powers of Europe, declares, that in the event of future wars with any European Power not any of the prisoners shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities, they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom; and the practice of condemning Christian prisoners of war to slavery is hereby formally and for ever renounced.

Done in duplicate in the warlike City of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 6th day of the Moon, Shawal.

Signed H. McDONELL,
Agent and Consul General.

Signed EXMOUTH.

By Command of the Admiral.
Signed JOS. GRIMES, Sec.

MOROCCO.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Morocco. Signed at Fez, 23d January, 1721.**

TREATY OF PEACE concluded between His Majesty George the First, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and Muli Ismael, son of Muli Alli Sherife, King of Fez, Mequinez, Morocco, and all the West of Africa, God bless him. The following Articles were agreed on, in the presence of Bashaw Ahamad, son of Abdula, and the then English Ambassador, interpreted by Moses, son of Attor, servant and interpreter at the Emperor's Court.

I. In order to establish Peace between the Powers, both by land and sea, and all their respective Dominions, it is agreed on, that the English may now, and always hereafter, be well used and respected by our Subjects, agreeable to the orders and commands of the Emperor.

II. That all English men of war and merchant ships, that shall come to any part of the Emperor's Dominions, to trade or otherwise, and shall have on board, a cargo, not proper for vending in the place where they shall come, may depart with the same to any other part of the Emperor's Dominions, and shall pay duty but once for the same; and that no duty at all shall be paid for any war implements, such as fire-arms, swords, and any thing belonging to the Army, as also for materials of all kinds for ship-building; and if any English ship shall arrive at any of the Em-

* Renewed by Article XL. of the Treaty of 1791.

peror's Ports, with any merchandize destined for any other part of the world, that no duty shall be paid for such merchandize, but shall depart with the same without any manner of molestation. If any English ship shall be thrown upon the Emperor's coasts, by stress of weather, or otherwise, the same shall be protected, and may safely depart without any ill usage or interruption: in like manner shall be treated the Emperor's ships, happening to be thus thrown on the coast of Great Britain, or the Dominions thereto belonging.

III. That all the English ships and Emperor's ships may pass and repass the seas without hindrance, interruption, or molestation from each other; nor shall any money, merchandize, or any demand be made or taken by the ships of either power from each other; and if any subjects of any other Nation shall be on board either the English or the Emperor's ships, they shall be safely protected by both sides.

IV. If the Emperor's men of war meet with any English ships, and shall want to see their passports, they are to send a boat with two men of fidelity, to peruse the said passports who are to return without any further trouble, and then both sides to proceed quietly on their respective voyages; the same usage to be received by the Emperor's merchant ships from the English men of war, who shall allow the passport made out by the English Consul; and if the Consul shall not be present to make them, then the passports made out by the English merchants to be good and valid.

V. If the English men of war, privateers, or letter-of-marque ship, shall take prizes from any Nation with whom they shall be at war, they shall have liberty to bring and dispose of the same in any of the Emperor's Dominions, without any duty or charge whatsoever.

VI. If any English ship shall, by storm, or in flying from her enemy, come upon the Emperor's coasts, the same shall be safely protected, and nothing touched or taken away, but shall be under the direction of the English Consul, who shall send the goods and people where he shall think fit.

VII. It is the mutual agreement of the King of Great Britain

and the Emperor, that the Emperor do issue out orders to all parts of his Dominions, for the well-using of all the English subjects; and that particular places be appointed for the burial of their dead; that the Consul's brokers shall freely go on board any ship without interruption; that the English Consuls, merchants, and other subjects of Great Britain, may safely travel by land with effects, without any hindrance whatever; and if any English, settled in the Emperor's Dominions, shall be desirous to return home, that they may so do with their families, goods, and effects, without interruption: if any English die, the effects of such to be taken under the care of the Consul, to be disposed of as directed by the will of such person, and if no will, for the benefit of such person's next heir; and if any debts shall be owing to such deceased person, the same to be paid by order of the Governor or other person in power, where such person shall die; and that a subject of the Emperor's be appointed to demand and receive the same; and deposit the same in the hands of the English Consul for the aforesaid uses. If any English shall contract debts in the Emperor's Country, and remove from thence without satisfying the same, no other person shall be liable to pay such debts. The like usage and treatment the subjects of the Emperor are to receive in the King of Great Britain's Dominions; and that the King may send as many Consuls to the Emperor's Dominions as He shall think necessary.

VIII. That no English merchant, Captains of ships, or other person or persons whatsoever, that are English subjects, shall be forced to sell any of their goods for less than the real value; and that no Captain, Master, or Commander of any English ship shall be compelled, without their own will and consent, to carry any goods or merchandizes for any person or persons whatsoever; nor shall any sailor be forced away from any English ship.

IX. If any quarrel or dispute shall happen between any Englishman and a Musselman, by which hurt to either may ensue, the same to be heard before and determined by the Emperor only; and if an Englishman, who may be the aggressor, shall make his escape, no other Englishman shall suffer upon his account; and if two Englishmen shall quarrel, to be determined by

the English Consul, who shall do with them as he pleases ; and if any quarrel or dispute shall happen between Musselmén in England, or in any of the English Dominions, by which hurt may ensue, the same to be heard before one Christian and one Musselman, and to be determined according to the laws of Great Britain.

X. If it shall happen that this Peace by any means shall be broke, the Consul, and all other English, shall have six months' time to remove themselves with their families and effects to any place they please without interruption ; and that all debts owing to them shall be justly paid to them.

XI. If any English in the Emperor's Dominions, or the Emperor's subjects in the English Dominions, shall maliciously endeavour to break the peace, such of them who shall be proved so to intend, shall by each Power be punished for such offence ; each Power to take cognizance of their own subjects.

XII. If any of the Emperor's subjects shall purchase any commodity in the English Dominions, they shall not be imposed upon in price, but pay the same as is sold to the English.

XIII. That not any of the Spanish, whether Captains, Sailors, or other persons under the English Government in Gibraltar, or Port Mahon, shall be taken or molested, sailing under English colours with passports.

XIV. That no excuse be made, or ignorance pretended, of this peace, the same shall be published and declared to all the subjects of each Power, which declaration shall be signed by each Power, and kept by them to prevent disputes.

XV. If any men of war shall be on the Emperor's coasts, that are enemies to the English, and any English men of war, or other English ships, shall happen to be or arrive there also, that they shall not in any manner be hurt or engaged by their enemy ; and when such English ships shall sail, their enemies' ships shall not set sail under forty hours afterwards. And if after the conclusion of this Peace, any ships shall happen to be taken by either Power within six months after the proclamation of the Peace, that the same, with the people and effects, shall be restored.

Made and declared in the presence of the Emperor's servant Ahammed Basha, son of Alli, son of Abdula, by the authority given to him by the Emperor. Dated this 23d of January, in the year, 1721, English stile. Wrote and given to Charles Stewart, Esq. the English Ambassador, in the 7th year of the reign of King George the First.

Signed CHARLES STEWART.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES *between Great Britain and Morocco.* Signed at Fez, 10th July, 1729.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most High and Most Renowned Prince George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; and the High and Glorious Mighty and Right Noble, Prince Mulley Abdalla, Ben Mulley Ismael, Ben Mulley Xeriph, Ben Mulley Aly, King and Emperor of the Kingdoms of Fez, Taffalet, Suz, and all the Algarbe and its Territories in Africa, &c. Concluded, agreed, and adjusted by John Russell, Esq. in the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, and by His Excellency Bashaw Hamet Ben Abdallah, on behalf of the said King and Emperor of Morocco.

I. That all Moors or Jews, subject to the Emperor of Morocco, shall be allowed a free traffic, to buy or sell for thirty days in the City of Gibraltar, or Island of Minorca, but not to reside in either place, but to depart with their effects, without let or molestation, to any part of the said Emperor of Morocco's Dominions.

* Renewed by Article XL. of the Treaty of 1791.

II. That the King of Great Britain's subjects be not obliged to appear, before the Cady or Justices of the Country, in any cause, but only the Governor of the place, and His Britannic Majesty's Consul, to take cognizance of, and adjust the difference they may have with the natives of the country.

III. That all of His Britannic Majesty's subjects, as well those of Hanover as others, that may happen to be passengers or belong to any Foreign ship or vessel, and taken by any of the Emperor of Morocco's cruizers shall immediately be set at liberty and sent to the City of Gibraltar.

IV. That there be permission for buying provisions, and all other necessities, for His Britannic Majesty's fleet or City of Gibraltar, at any of the King of Fez and Morocco's sea-ports, at the market prices, and the same to be shipped, off, without paying custom, as has been lately practised, contrary to the Treaty of Peace subsisting.

All the other Articles, being fifteen in number, concluded, agreed, and adjusted, by the Honourable Charles Stewart, Esq. on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, and by His Excellency Bashaw Hamet Ben Aly, Ben Abdallah, and His Imperial Majesty's Treasurer, Mr. Moses Ben Hattar, a Jew, on the behalf of the said King of Fez and Morocco, shall stand good and be of the same force, as in the reigns of the Most High and Most renowned Prince George the First, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. &c. (of Glorious Memory) and the High and Glorious, Mighty and Right Noble Prince Albumazer Muley Ismael, late Emperor of Morocco.

And it is further agreed, that all the Articles aforementioned, as well as the fifteen, as the additional ones, shall in twenty days after the date hereof, be published in the Arabic language and affixt on the gates of all sea-ports in His Imperial Majesty's Dominions.

Signed and dated at the Court of Fez, the 10th day of July;
1729. O. S.

Signed JOHN RUSSELL.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Morocco. Signed at*
*———, 15th December, 1734.**

TREATY OF PEACE between His Majesty George the Second,
 King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and Mulay
 Abedela Ben Ismael, King and Emperor of Fez, Mequinez,
 Morocco, and all the West of Africa, God bless him.

I. That if any English shall happen to be on board any ship or ships, enemies to the Emperor, that may be taken by the Emperor's ships, such English shall be well treated, delivered into the hands of the English Consul, and have their liberty to go where they please: This Article to continue in force for six months from the conclusion of this Peace; in which time it is required, that notice shall be given by the King of Great Britain to all the English subjects, not to embark on board any of the Emperor's enemies' ships; for after that time, if the English shall so embark, the blame must be their own, as no regard will be had to them more than the Emperor's enemies.

II. If any of the Emperor's subjects shall be made slaves, and escape to an English man of war, or to Gibraltar, Port-Mahon, or any of the English Dominions, that they shall be protected, and with all convenient speed, sent to their respective homes. The like treatment to be given to the English who shall be slaves, and escape to any part of the Emperor's Dominions.

III. If any English shall contract any thing to be paid to the Emperor's subjects, that notes shall be given for the same; and in like manner the same to be observed by the Emperor's subjects in the English Dominions; and if it shall happen, that such subjects of either power cannot write, to get some person to write such notes for them.

That no excuse be made, or ignorance of this peace pre-

* Renewed by Article XL. of the Treaty of 1791.

tended, the same shall be published and declared to all the subjects of both Powers, both what is now agreed on, and the Articles concluded with King George the First; which declaration shall be signed by each Power, and by them kept to prevent disputes. This Treaty was concluded the 15th of December, 1734.

Signed JOHN LEONARD SOLLICOFFRE.

*TREATY between Great Britain and Morocco. Signed at Fez, 15th January, 1750.**

TREATY OF PEACE between His Majesty George the Second, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and Mulay Abdel Ben Ismael, King and Emperor of Fez, Mequinez, Morocco, and all the West of Africa, God bless him; and the following Articles were concluded by Alcaide Habeb Lohab, first Minister, and William Peticrew, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Consul General.

I. For establishing peace and friendship, it is agreed and concluded for firm and valid, both by land and sea, in all the Dominions of both Powers, that the English in general shall and may now, and at all times hereafter, enjoy and continue in Peace and friendship with the Emperor and his subjects, and be well used and respected by the Emperor's subjects, agreeable to the order and commands of the Emperor.

II. That such number or quantity of passports, as may be necessary, be transmitted to the Emperor, indented in such manner as shall tally with the passports that shall be received by the English merchants in England; and if an English man of war meets with any merchant ships belonging to the Emperor, such merchant ships shall be obliged to produce and shew their passports given to them by the English Consul.

III. If any dispute shall happen between the English and the

* Renewed by Article XL of the Treaty of 1791.

Emperor's subjects, the same not to be determined by a Judge, but ended and adjusted by the English Consul and the Coyed, (that is) the mayor of the town, where such dispute shall happen.

IV. That none of the Emperor's subjects shall, at any time, forcibly enter the houses of the English, or any place belonging to them, or take and carry away any of their goods and effects, unless they have leave and authority from the Emperor so to do. That if any of the Emperor's subjects shall hire any English ship to carry and convey goods from one part of the Emperor's Dominions to another, and shall happen by stress of weather, or any other occasion, to touch at any place or places in the voyage, such ship or ships shall not be obliged to pay any thing for the shelter or assistance they may receive, and that no English whatever, or any of their servants (though not English) shall be liable to pay the tax, imposed upon the Emperor's subjects, called the poll-tax.

V. That the fifteen Articles of Peace, made and concluded between King George the First, and Muli Ismael, are hereby agreed to and confirmed with His Majesty King George the Second, as good and valid, and shall be faithfully kept and observed, together with the aforesaid four Articles. Concluded the 15th of Rabbei the first, in the year 1164, which is in English stile, the 15th of January, 1750.

Signed WILLIAM PETTICREW.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES *between Great Britain and Morocco.* Signed at Fez, 1st February, 1751.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most High, Illustrious, and Most Renowned Prince George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the High, Glorious, Mighty and Most Noble Prince Mulay Abedela, Ben Mulay Ismael, Ben Mulay Seriph, Ben Mulay Aly, King and Emperor of the Kingdoms of

* Renewed by Article XL. of the Treaty of 1791.

Fez, Morocco, Taffilete, Sus, and all the Algarbe and its Territories, agreed on and concluded by William Petticrew, Esq. on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, and by the Alcaide Habeb Lohab Ben Hamed Limury, First Minister on the behalf and by order of the King of Fez and Morocco.

I. It is agreed on and concluded, that from henceforward there shall be between His Majesty of Great Britain, Prince and Elector of Hanover, and the King of Fez and Morocco, their heirs and successors, a general, true, and perfect Peace for ever, as well by land as by sea and fresh waters; and also between the Lands, Kingdoms, Dominions, and Territories belonging to or under the jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty in Germany, and those appertaining to the King of Fez and Morocco, and their subjects, people, or inhabitants respectively, of what condition, degree, or quality soever, from henceforth reciprocally shall owe the other all friendship; and that all ships, vessels, passengers with their effects trafficking voluntary, or compelled by enemies, disasters of the seas, or any accident whatsoever, to the Coast of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco's Dominions, being His Britannic Majesty's subjects in Germany, shall, from henceforth, be treated with the said regulations as specified by the Treaties of Peace now subsisting between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Fez and Morocco.

II. It is agreed, that all ships and vessels belonging to His Britannic Majesty in Germany, shall carry a proper Pass, and that a copy of such Pass, with the heads of the said Passes, shall be sent to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, residing in Barbary, to the end that he may deliver the same to the Commanders or Captains of the King of Fez and Morocco's ships of war or cruizers, to the end that due regard may be had to this Peace, and that no Commander or Captain may offend through ignorance; and all Commanders or Captains of ships or vessels belonging to His Britannic Majesty's subjects in Germany, meeting with any ship or vessel belonging to the King of Fez and Morocco, or his subjects, if the Commander of such ship or vessel produce a Pass signed by the Governor of the City they belong to, with a certificate from the English Consul, and in case of his death or absence, from the major part of the English Merchants residing

in the said place, in such cases the said ship or vessel shall pursue freely her voyage without hindrance or molestation.

III. It is agreed, that the King of Great Britain's subjects shall not be obliged to appear before Justices of the Country on any cause, but that only the Governor of the City of His Britannic Majesty's Consul shall take cognizance of, and adjust the difference or suits they may have with the Moors, or other inhabitants in the Dominions of the King of Fez and Morocco.

IV. It is agreed, that no Governor or Officer under the King of Fez and Morocco, shall, without the King's Special Order, visit or register the Dwelling-houses or Magazines of any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects residing in Barbary; and that all British ships, taking freight in any Port of the King of Fez and Morocco to carry to other ports of the said Kingdom, shall be exempted from all port charges, as usual, in whatever port they may put in; and that the Consul and the other British merchants shall be freely allowed to have Moors or Jews as their interpreters and brokers, who shall be exempted from all taxes, as likewise all their domestic servants.

All the other Articles, being fifteen in number, concluded, agreed, and adjusted by the Admiral Charles Stewart, on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty; and by His Excellency Bashaw Hemet Ben Ally, Ben Abdalla, and His Imperial Majesty's Treasurer, Mr. Moses Benatar, on behalf of the said King of Fez and Morocco, shall stand good, and be of the same force, as in the Reign of the Most High, Illustrious, and Renowned Prince George the First, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, of glorious memory; and the High, Mighty, and Most Noble Prince Mulay Ismael, late Emperor of Morocco; as likewise the other Articles, being three in number, agreed and concluded by John Leonard Sollicoffre, Esq. on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, and His Excellency Bashaw Hamet Ben Aly Ben Abdalla, on behalf of the King of Fez and Morocco.

It is agreed on and concluded, that all the Articles aforementioned, being eighteen in number, with these additional Articles that are translated into the Arabic language, copies thereof be sent to all His Imperial Majesty's Alcaldes and Officers of all the ports in his Dominions, there to be read by the Cady or Chief

Justice in public assembly ; and afterwards to remain deposited either in the hands of the Judge or the Alcaide of the port, that recourse may be had thereto on all occasions which may occur ; and that the ratification of the said Articles shall be made within the term of six months, or sooner, if possible, in Spanish, which shall be received and be of equal force. Dated and signed at the Court of Fez, on the 1st of February, 1751, N. S.

Signed WILLIAM PETTICREW.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Morocco, signed at Fez, 28th July, 1760.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE, made between the High and Glorious, Powerful and Most Noble Monarch, Sidi Mahomet Ben Abdalla, Emperor and King of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, Trafilet, Sus, and all the Algarbe, and its Territories in Africa, &c. and the Most High and Famous Monarch, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer, and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. concluded, agreed, and adjusted by the said Emperor of Fez and Morocco, and by the Noble Mark Milbanke, Esq. on the part of His Britannic Majesty.

I. It is agreed and concluded, that, from this time forward, there shall be, between His Majesty of Great Britain, and the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, their heirs and successors, a general, true, and perfect peace for ever, as well by land as by sea and fresh waters ; and also between their lands, kingdoms, dominions, and territories, belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of either of them ; and that their respective subjects, people, or inhabitants, of whatever condition, degree, or quality they be, shall reciprocally shew to each other all friendship ; and that, on the demise of either of their Majesties, the Successor shall send an ambassador to the other, to notify His accession to the Throne.

II. It is also agreed, that all English ships of war, and mer-

* Renewed by Article XL. of the Treaty of 1791.

chant ships, that shall come to any part of the Emperor's Dominions to trade, or for any other purpose, and shall have on board a cargo, which shall not be saleable in the said place where they come, may depart with the same to any other part whatsoever of the Emperor's Dominions, and shall not pay the duties for it more than once ; and that no duty shall be paid for implements of war, such as fire-arms, swords, or any other thing whatsoever which may belong to the military ; neither for all sorts of materials used for building ships ; and that, if any English ship shall come to any of the Emperor's ports with merchandize destined for another part of the world, they are not to pay any duty for such merchandize, so that they may depart with the same without any molestation. If any English ship shall be thrown upon the Emperor's coast, by bad weather or otherwise, the same shall be protected, and depart again in safety, without any ill-treatment or interruption. And the Emperor's ships, which shall be thrown on the coast of Great Britain, or Dominions thereunto belonging, shall be treated in the same manner.

III. It is also agreed, that all ships belonging to the subjects of the said King of Great Britain, and of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, and his subjects, may securely navigate and pass the seas, without being searched, or receiving hindrance or trouble, the one from the other ; and that all persons and passengers, of whatever nation they may be, belonging to either of the parties, shall be entirely free, without being detained, molested, robbed, or receiving any damage from the others. And moreover, it is agreed, that the English ships, which shall be freighted in any port of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, for other ports of the same kingdom, shall not be obliged to pay the usual port charges ; and that no captain or other person, belonging to any ship or vessel of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, or his subjects, shall take any person or persons whatsoever, out of any ship or vessel of the King of Great Britain, or His subjects, in order to be examined, or under any other pretence whatsoever ; neither shall they offer violence to any person or persons, of whatever nation or quality they be, on board a ship belonging to His Majesty's subjects.

IV. It is besides agreed, for the better observance of the pre-

ceding Articles, according to their true intent, that the ships of war or cruizers, belonging to the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, or to his subjects, meeting with any ships, or other vessels, of the King of Great Britain, or His subjects, (not being in the seas belonging to His Majesty's Dominions) may send a single boat on board, with two trusty rowers, and no more, who may enter such ships or vessels; that on shewing them a passport, signed by the King of Great Britain, or by the High Admiral of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the form hereafter mentioned, the said boat shall depart immediately, leaving such ships to pursue their voyage freely: and when it may happen, that any ship of war, or privateer, of the King of Great Britain, shall meet any ship or vessel of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, or of his subjects, on the Captain of such ship shewing a passport from the governor of the city to which he belongs, with a certificate from the English Consul, or, in case of his death, or absence, from the major part of the English merchants residing there; in such case, he shall be permitted to pursue his voyage without impediment or injury.

V. It is also agreed, that, in case any ships of war of the King of Great Britain, or of His subjects, shall come to any port under the dominion of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, with prize goods, they shall be permitted to sell them without hindrance or imposition; and, in case any squadron, or single ship of war, or merchant ship of His Majesty, shall want provisions, victuals, or refreshments, it is hereby agreed, that they may buy them, in the quantity and quality they shall have occasion for, at the current market-price, free of duties, or of any other gratuity.

VI. It is moreover agreed, that if any ship, or other vessel, belonging to His Britannic Majesty, or to His subjects, shall, by misfortune, storm, or any other disaster whatsoever, be forced ashore, or wrecked, on any part of the Dominions of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, such ship or ships, persons and goods, shall be faithfully, and without the least damage or diminution, restored and delivered to the Consul, or any other person whom their owner shall appoint to receive the same; the people shall be set at liberty, and permitted to depart whensoever they please, without the least detention.

VII. It is moreover agreed, that His Majesty of Great Britain

shall have liberty to establish a Consul, or as many Consuls as he pleases, in the Dominions of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, and that the said Consul or Consuls may reside in any port, or ports, or places they please, as well maritime as others, belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco ; and that the said Consul or Consuls shall be treated with the respect due to their titles or characters ; and they, as well as the other subjects of His Majesty residing there, shall be permitted to enjoy the entire freedom and exercise of their religion, without the least impediment, reproach, or affront, either in word or action ; and that they shall have a decent place for their burying ground, against which no violence shall be committed ; and that the aforesaid Consuls, and factors, may dispatch, at their pleasure, their brokers and servants, with liberty to go from place to place, by sea and land ; it is likewise granted to them to embark and go on board any ship or ships whatsoever, to treat and contract, as well in the port as in the road, without impediment, constraint or limitation, concerning their effects, secure from any risk of confiscation or embargo, under any pretence ; and the said Consul or Consuls, with the other subjects of His Britannic Majesty trading there, shall have full liberty to leave the country whensoever they please, without impediment or molestation being offered to them or their effects. And it is moreover agreed, that, if any subject of His Britannic Majesty, residing or trafficking in the dominions of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, shall happen to die, the governor of the place, where it happens, shall be obliged to see all his goods and effects delivered into the hands of His Majesty's Consul, and, in default of such Consul, to some English merchant, who is to secure and keep them for the disposition of his heirs ; but this is to be understood, in case the deceased shall not have left a partner, or friend, or, before his decease, shall not have recommended his said effects, and debts, to some other Christian merchant (of any nation whatsoever) in which case, the Governor shall not intermeddle further than to use his authority, to see that the will and testament of the deceased be carried into execution, as in recovery of his debts, &c. and further declares, that no subject of His Britannic Majesty shall be obliged to give satisfaction for any other debt, but what

shall be contracted by himself, or shall appear by his accounts; and that the subjects of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, as well Moors as Jews, residing in the Dominions of the King of Great Britain, shall enjoy the same privileges, that are granted to the English residing in Barbary; and that the domestic servants of the Consuls, and other subjects of His Britannic Majesty, of whatever nation they may be, either Moors or others, shall not pay the tax called the poll-tax, or any other tax.

VIII. It is agreed, that no Alcaide, Governor, Soldier, or Subject of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, shall lay violent hands on the effects or merchandizes, belonging to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, within the jurisdiction of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, without first treating, agreeing, and paying the value thereof, or according to an agreement made, and without having permission and authority from the Emperor for that purpose; neither shall the subjects of His Britannic Majesty be forced to buy goods contrary to their inclination: and it is moreover agreed, that no Commander, or Captain of an English ship, shall be obliged, or constrained to negotiate, or receive on board, merchandizes belonging to any person whatsoever, he or they declaring to the Consul residing there, the reason for it, neither shall the said ship be detained, or embargoed, under any pretence; and that, if any of the Emperor's subjects shall freight an English ship to carry and convey any commodities from one place to others of the Emperor's Dominions, and it shall happen, either from bad weather, or any other accident whatever, to touch at any place or places, in the voyage, such ship, or ships, shall not be obliged to pay any thing for the shelter or assistance they may receive; nor shall a pilot or mariner be taken out of any English ship.

IX. If there shall happen any quarrel or dispute, between any Englishman and any Mussulman, by which any of them may receive detriment, the same shall be heard and determined by the Emperor alone; and if any Englishman, who shall be the aggressor, shall make his escape, in such case, no other Englishman shall suffer on his account, or in his place: it is also agreed, that, if any law-suit, dispute, or difference, arises between the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, they shall be accommodated by the

Consul of the nation : and if any quarrels shall happen among the Mussulmen in England, or in any of the English Dominions, by which one of them may receive detriment, the same shall be heard before a Christian and a Mussulman, and shall be decided according to the Laws of Great Britain.

X. It is agreed, that not only during the present peace and amity, but also in case of a rupture or war breaking out between their said Majesties, in any time hereafter, the Consul, and other subjects of the King of Great Britain, who reside of traffic in the Dominions of the said Emperor of Fez and Morocco, shall be permitted to quit the country whenever they think proper, as well in peace as in war, in any vessels of whatever nation ; and also, in case of a rupture, the space of six months shall be granted to them to remove ; and all their debts shall be justly paid to them ; and they shall take away their effects, families, children, though born in the country, and servants, without the least detention, impediment or embargo.

XI. It is moreover agreed, that if any Englishman, in the Dominions of the Emperor, or any subjects of the Emperor, in the English Dominions, shall maliciously endeavour to break the peace, they, who are guilty of such crime, shall be punished by each Sovereign for that offence : but each Sovereign shall take cognizance of His own subjects.

XII. It is also agreed, that if any subject of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, desires to transport commodities from the Dominions of the King of Great Britain, he shall be permitted to do it, without paying greater duties, or impositions, than other nations pay, according to the custom of the country ; and when the English convoy shall be ready, it shall be ordered, after its arrival at Gibraltar, to convoy the vessel, on which the said commodities are embarked, to the port His Imperial Majesty shall appoint.

XIII. It is also agreed, that no Spaniard, or native of any other country, whether Captains, mariners, fishermen, or other persons, under the English Government in the City of Gibraltar, (or in the Island of Minorca, when it shall again be in possession of the English) shall be seized, or molested, navigating under the English flag, with passports from the Governor, or Commander

in Chief of those places, and that they shall be considered and esteemed as English natural subjects.

XIV. It is also agreed, that all the subjects of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, Moors, or Jews, shall be permitted to traffic, buy, or sell, in the City of Gibraltar, (or in the Island of Minorca, when it shall again be in possession of the English) for the space of thirty days only, and, at the end of that time, to take and carry away, without molestation, all their effects to any part of the Dominions of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco.

XV. It is further concluded, that all the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and likewise of Hanover, and of His other Dominions, who, being passengers on board any ship or vessel of any nation not in friendship with the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, shall be taken and made prisoners by any of his cruizers, shall be immediately set at liberty, and delivered to His Britannic Majesty's Consul residing at the place where they shall be taken to; and if there be no Consul residing in such place, to the principal merchant there, with directions to send them by the first and most convenient opportunity, to the fortress of Gibraltar, or to any other place; and in case any of the Emperor's subjects being passengers on board any ship or vessel of any nation at war with His Britannic Majesty, shall be taken by His Britannic Majesty's ships, they shall, in like manner, be set at liberty; and all His Britannic Majesty's subjects, belonging to Hanover, or His other Dominions in Germany, shall enjoy the same privileges, and shall receive the same respect, and shall be considered by the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, and by his subjects, in the same manner as the English.

XVI. It is moreover agreed, that such of the English subjects of His Britannic Majesty, or others, who shall be ordered by the Governor of the City of Gibraltar, (or of the Island of Minorca, when it shall be again in the possession of the English,) shall be permitted, and shall have liberty to buy cattle, provisions, refreshments, and all necessaries they please, for the said places, in the public markets, or in any other manner, as shall be most convenient to them, in any port, or place, in the Dominions of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, and shall take them away, without

hindrance or molestation, paying a stipulated duty for the said cattle, provisions, refreshments, &c.

XVII. It is moreover agreed, that such a number and quantity of passports shall be transmitted to the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, as shall be judged necessary for him, and which shall be indented in such manner as shall tally with those which the English merchants shall receive in England; and if a ship of war shall meet with any of the merchant ships belonging to the Emperor, such merchant ships shall be obliged to produce and shew their passports, which the English Consul has given them.

XVIII. It is also agreed, that if any of the subjects of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco shall have been made slaves, and shall escape on board any English ship of war, or to Gibraltar, (or to Port-Mahon, when it shall be again in possession of the English,) or in any other part of the English Dominions, the same are to be protected, and sent, with all convenient speed, to their respective homes; and His Majesty of Fez and Morocco assures and promises, that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty who may escape from Ceuta, or any other garrison on the coast of Africa, being prisoners in such garrisons on the coast of Africa (not having taken arms against the Emperor) shall be free, and sent to Gibraltar.

XIX. It is moreover agreed, that no obligation, or contract, shall have force, or be valid, against any merchant whatsoever, subject of His Britannic Majesty, unless the said merchant shall have signed it with his hand, and in case that any one cannot write, it shall suffice that a person, to his satisfaction, has wrote such obligations or contracts, and signed them for him; the same privilege shall be granted to the subjects of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, residing in the Dominions of His Britannic Majesty.

XX. It is moreover agreed, that all ships and vessels belonging to His Britannic Majesty in Germany shall carry a Pass; that the form and head of the said Pass shall be sent to the Consul of His Britannic Majesty residing in Barbary, to be delivered to the Commanders or Captains of the ships, or cruizers of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, to the end that the said Commanders or

Captains may shew the due respect to this peace, without offending through ignorance ; and all the Commanders or Captains of ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty in Germany, who shall meet with any ship or vessel of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, or of his subjects, if the Captain thereof shews a Pass, signed by the Governor of the City he belongs to, with a certificate from the English Consul, or in case of his death or absence, from the major part of the English merchants residing there, he shall be permitted to pursue his voyage without impediment or injury.

XXI. It is also agreed, that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall not be obliged to present themselves before the magistracy of the Country, to be judged, under any pretence ; and their causes, suits, or differences, which may happen with the Moors, or any other subjects whatsoever, living in the Dominions of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, shall be judged and determined, only by the Governor of the City, and English Consul.

XXII. It is also agreed, that in case any ship or ships of war, or others, at enmity with His Britannic Majesty, shall be in any port of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, where at the same time there shall be ships belonging to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the said cruizers shall not be permitted to offer any violence to them, nor to sail under forty hours after the said ships shall be departed ; and it is moreover agreed that the peace shall commence from the signing of this Treaty, after which, no subject of His Britannic Majesty shall be bought, sold, or made a slave of, in any part of the Dominions, or under the jurisdiction of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco ; and this shall be ratified within six months, or sooner if possible ; and in case, in the mean time, any prize shall be made by either of the two parties with loss, reparation shall be made, according to the shares, and as the ship or effects shall have been sold ; and the part, which shall remain entire, shall be immediately restored in its own species ; the people shall be set at liberty.

XXIII. It is agreed and concluded (in order that there be no excuse made, or ignorance pretended of this peace) that the twenty-five Articles following and before-mentioned, shall be de-

clared and published to all the subjects of each Power, which declaration shall be signed by each party, and shall be observed by them, to avoid disputes ; and that they shall be translated immediately, by the Emperor's order, into the Arabic language ; that copies shall be sent to all the Alcades and Officers of all the Ports and Dominions of His Imperial Majesty, to be read publicly by the Judge, and afterwards to remain deposited in the hands of the said Judge, or the Alcaide of the Port, for occasions that may offer ; and, to prevent all other troubles, that every Captain of a ship of war, or cruizer, of the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, shall be provided with a copy of them, which copy shall be actually on board the said ship or cruizer, in order to make this peace the more inviolable ; and that the ratification of the said Articles shall be in the Spanish language, which shall be received, and of equal force, as if it was in either language of the two nations.

XXIV. And lastly, it is agreed and concluded, that when his Excellency Mark Milbanke, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, arrives at Court, or where he shall receive his audience, or during the time he stays in the Dominions of the Emperor, he shall never, in any manner, be asked, or interrogated, by the Emperor, His Servants, or any other person, either Christian, Moor, or Jew, relating to any prize or prizes, made by His Britannic Majesty's ships of war, or privateers, neither shall he meet with any insults or affronts, by applications on that or any other matter ; it being clearly understood, that the 25,000 pesos duros which are paid (exclusive of the 200,000 pesos duros for the redemption) are for the entire satisfaction of all difficulties, differences, pretensions, disputes of any sorts, depending between their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, their subjects or the inhabitants of their Dominions, and to cement a true and inviolable peace and friendship between the two nations. And it is further agreed, that the Consul or Consuls of His Britannic Majesty shall not pay any duties for their furniture, cloaths, or baggage, or any other necessities, which they shall, at times, have occasion to bring to the Emperor's Dominions, for the consumption of them, or their families in their houses.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is moreover agreed, that if any of the Governors of Gibraltar, or Minorca (when it shall be again in the possession of the English) shall desire flour or wheat for the troops of the said garrisons, that His Imperial Majesty permits them to buy the same in any places of His Imperial Majesty's Dominions, and to carry them away, paying a fixed duty; but it is understood, that the Emperor does not grant the said privilege to any merchant to carry away the said Articles to sell. And it is permitted that the ships of war may buy the said Articles for their own use, in any Port of His Imperial Majesty's Dominions, without paying any duty or imposition. Given and signed in our Royal Court of Fez, the 28th of July, 1760.

Signed MARK MILBANKE.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES *between Great Britain and Morocco.* Signed at Sallee, 24th May, 1783.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE, made by the Emperor of Morocco with the King of Great Britain; concluded with Sir Roger Curtis, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to Morocco, 24th May, 1783.

In the Name of God, Amen. Nothing can be done but with the help of God. From the Slave of God, Mahomet Ben Abdallah. God is his Master.

These are the Articles of friendship and peace made and concluded between us and the Great King of the English, George the Third, through the hands of His Excellency Sir Roger Curtis, the Ambassador which he sent unto us.

I. There is peace and friendship between us, agreeable to former Treaties, nor has it been otherwise. The English merchants have free liberty to come to all our ports, there to trade, and to buy, and to sell like other nations: and we also give leave to the merchants, our subjects, to repair to and trade at all English Ports.

II. All English subjects, who have debts or demands in our

* Renewed by Article XL. of the Treaty of 1791.

Dominions or Ports, have free liberty to come and recover the same, and to be paid even to the last blanquin. But if any have claims upon such as are bankrupt and unable to pay, their money is unavoidably lost; for we have heretofore often signified, to all the merchants who traded to our Ports, not to sell their goods but for ready money, or to persons of established credit; and these are still our orders. And we also give the same orders to our merchants who trade to foreign Ports, not to sell but for ready money, or with people of credit; and if they dealt with insufficient persons, they must lose their money.

III. We grant to the English the house at Tangier, where the English Vice-Consul used to live; but as to the house of Elihu the Jew, where Logie used to live, it is agreed with the said Elihu, that if he suffered any Christian, of whatsoever nation, to live in the said house, it shall be taken from him and forfeited to the public treasury of the Mussulmen; and all the furniture and other effects of Logie, which was in the said house, we have ordered to be restored again, without any thing being lost; and if any thing shall be missing, our servant Alcaide Mahomet Ben Abdelmaleek, the Governor of Tangier, is to pay for it.

IV. We grant to the English our house at Tangier, where Benido used to live, and after him our servant Alcaide Abdelhazed Fenish. We give it to you.

V. We promise to build a house for the English Agent, at Marteen. The rooms on the ground-floor shall be for lodging the stores of our ships, and the upper part shall be for the habitation of whoever the English send.

VI. The English shall load provisions and refreshments from all our Ports for one year, the said year to commence on the first day of the month Jumet, the 1st in the year, 1197 (1st April, 1783) and to end on the last day of the month Rabere, the 2d 1198 (28th March, 1784) during which year they are to pay no duty, no ounce, nor anchorage fee. And from the first of the month Jumet, 1st 1198 (1st April, 1784) the English shall have the use of all our Ports, Safie, Willideeah, New Teet, Tadallah, Dalbydah, Arabat (the beginning of goodness) Sallee, Mamora, Tangier, Larache, and Tetuon, to load the aforesaid provisions and refreshments: to pay the following duties:

For every Ox 4 Cobbs,

For a Sheep 7 Ounces,

For a dozen Fowls 6 Ounces,

and all other articles to pay the same duty as formerly: except at the Port of Magodor, where the English are to pay the same duties, for provisions or refreshments, as the merchants of other Christian nations. And we grant the English leave to take on board Mules from all our Ports, paying ten cobbs duty for every mule; and they are allowed three hundred weight of barley for each mule.

VII. The master of every vessel, which comes from Gibraltar to load provisions or refreshments, is to bring a clearance, in which is to be inserted, upon the oath of the Master, the size of the vessel.

A vessel of 200 quintals, or 10 tons burthen, is

to pay for anchorage fee 3 Cobbs,

From 200 quintals to 400, or 20 tons 5 do.

From 400 do. to 600, or 30 tons 8 do.

From 600 do. to 800, or 40 tons . . . 10 do.

But if any vessels carry any manner of merchandize besides provisions and refreshments, they shall pay the same anchorage-duties as the merchant vessels of all other nations which come to our Ports.

VIII. We have given orders to our servants, at all our Ports, that they do observe and obey all the Articles which we have now granted, neither more nor less. These are our orders. The 23d of the month Jumet, the 2d in the year of God, 1197 (24th May, 1783).
Signed ROGER CURTIS, (L. S.)

TREATY *between Great Britain and Morocco. Signed at Salé, 8th of April, 1791.*

Praised be God alone.

This is a copy of the writing of the Treaties of Peace between the Lord of the Faithful, who is crowned Defender of the Law, by the Grace of God of the Universal World, that his prosperity may never be at an end.

Mahomed el Mehidi el Yazid, whom God has crowned at the head of his troops, that his fame may be continued to be named in his Dominions; and George the Third, King of England; in Forty-three Articles.

I. For the freedom, security and perfect ease, of the subjects of both parties,

It is agreed, that the English shall have liberty to establish a Consul (or as many Consuls as they please) in the Dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, who shall have the liberty of the Country, and reside in any Port or place he chooses, whether maritime or not, as he may find most conducive to the service of the King his master, and advantageous to the trade of His subjects.

II. The English Consul residing in the Emperor's Dominions, shall be treated at all times with the respect and civility due to his character.—His person and house shall be inviolable, and if any person injures or insults him by word or deed, he shall be severely punished. He shall have liberty to choose his own interpreters and servants, either Musselmen or others, who are not to pay the poll-tax, or any tax or contribution whatsoever; he shall be allowed a place to pray in; he shall have liberty at all times of hoisting His Majesty's flag on the top of his house either in town or country, and in his boat when he passes on the water; he shall not pay duty for furniture, clothes, baggage, or any other necessaries which he imports in the Emperor's Dominions, for the use of himself or his family; and if the nature of the service, or any other motive, require his absence from Barbary, neither himself, his servants, baggage, or effects, shall be stopped or detained upon any pretence whatsoever; but shall have free leave to go, and to return as often as he may think it necessary; and all honors or privileges that are now, or may hereafter be granted to the Consul or Deputy of any other Power, shall likewise be granted to the English Consul and his Deputy.

III. English subjects are permitted to come with their ships, merchandize, or goods, to all parts of the Emperor's Dominions; to enter into the same, to remain and reside there without any limitation of time; also to hire, or build houses or stores; and the English subjects visiting or residing in the Dominions of the Emperor, and the subjects of the Emperor, visiting or residing

in any part of the English Dominions, shall not do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either by word or deed, but shall treat each other with all possible respect and friendship.

IV. English subjects, or any under English protection, residing in, or trading to, any part of the Dominions of the Emperor shall be in perfect security as to their persons, property, and effects; they shall enjoy the entire freedom and exercise of their religion without the least reproach or affront, and shall have a convenient place for their burying ground, against which, or the bodies buried in the country, no violence or indecency shall be committed; they shall have the liberty of the town and country; may choose their own interpreters, brokers, couriers, and servants, be they Musselmén or not, whom they may dispatch at their pleasure, with liberty to go from place to place either by sea or land; and whenever they think proper they may go or send on board any ship whatever either in the port or road, and neither they nor their domestics of any religion shall pay the poll-tax or any other tax.

V. No English subject or person under English protection, shall be forced to sell or buy any thing contrary to their inclination, nor shall the Moors take any effects from them but by their own consent, according to an agreement made; and the like conduct shall be observed by the English towards such Moors as may be in the English Dominions.

VI. No English subject, or person under English protection, shall be bound to pay the debts of any other English subject, or of any other person whatsoever, unless he become surety for the same by a public act under his own hand.

VII. Such causes or differences as may arise in Barbary between the subjects of His Imperial Majesty and English subjects, shall not be decided by the Cadi or Judges of the place, but are to be determined by the Governor of the City, and the English Consul or his Deputy; nor shall an English subject, or one under English protection, be obliged on any pretence to present himself before the ordinary magistracy of the country; and all such Causes as may arise between English subjects or those under English protection shall be determined by the English Consul or his deputy alone.

VIII. If there happen any quarrel between any English subject, or person under English protection, and Musselmen, by which either of them may receive detriment, the Cause shall be heard and determined by the Emperor alone, and if the English subject, or person under English protection, be the aggressor, he shall be punished with no greater severity than a Moor guilty of the like offence ought to be; and if he escape, no other English subject, or person under English protection, shall suffer on his account, or in his place; and if it appear that the crime was committed by accident, or in his own defence, he shall be treated agreeable to the customs observed towards Musselmen in like cases.

And if any quarrel shall happen between Englishmen and Musselmen in any part of the Dominions of the King of England, by which one of them may receive detriment, the same shall be heard before an equal number of Musselmen and Christians, and determined agreeably to the laws of England.

IX. All subjects of the Emperor who shall have been made slaves, and shall escape to any English ship of war, or to any part of the English Dominions, shall be protected and sent with all convenient speed to their homes; and in like manner all English subjects, who may escape from any garrison on the coast of Africa, or from any place without the English Dominions, where they were prisoners or slaves, to any part of the Emperor's Dominions, shall immediately be free, and be delivered up to the Consul or his deputy, or be sent to Gibraltar.

X. No English subject, or person under English protection, shall be permitted to turn Musselman, being induced thereto by surprize, unless he voluntarily appear before the Governor with the British Consul or his Deputy three times, in three days, and each day declare his resolution to turn Mahometan.

XI. Any English subject, or person under English protection, turning Moor, and having in his possession, goods or estate the property of other English subjects, or books or papers relating to the property of other English subjects; all such books, papers, goods, or estate, shall positively be delivered to the British Consul or his deputy, that they may be conveyed to their true owners.

XII. All English subjects of every denomination, that may be in the Emperor of Morocco's Dominions, shall always, and at

all times, both of peace and war, have full and absolute liberty to depart and go to their own or any other country, upon any ship or vessel of what nation soever they shall think fit; they shall be permitted to sell, or alienate their moveable or immoveable estates, and to carry away the price thereof, with their effects, goods, families, or servants, whether born in the country or not, without any interruption or hindrance, and the same privilege shall be allowed to all the subjects of the Emperor, who may be in the English Dominions.

XIII. If any English subject, or person under English protection, dies in any part of the Emperor's Dominions, his goods and monies shall not be seized by the Governor, Judges, or other Officers, who shall likewise make no enquiry after the same; but the said goods and monies shall be received by such person or persons, whom the deceased, by will, shall have made his heirs, in case they be present; but if the heirs be not there, then the executors constituted by the deceased, or in their absence the Consul or his Deputy, shall, after having made an inventory of all the property left, take them into custody for the benefit of the lawful heirs.—And in case any English subjects die, not having made any will, the English Consul or his Deputy shall, after having made an inventory, possess himself of his goods and monies, for the use of the kindred and heirs of the deceased: and the Governor, or any other Officer in power, in the place where such person shall die, shall order all debts due to the deceased to be paid to the Consul or his Deputy for the above uses.

XIV. It is agreed and understood that all the German subjects of the King of England or inhabitants of his German Dominions, and all the inhabitants of Gibraltar, are and shall be considered as English subjects, and entitled to the privileges of English subjects to all intents and purposes, as if they were born in the City of London: and if any place or dominion shall hereafter become subject to the King of England, either by cession or conquest, the inhabitants thereof shall be considered as English subjects, and be as fully entitled to all the privileges of English subjects, as if such place or dominion was now especially named in this Treaty.

XV. The subjects of the King of England, and those under

His said Majesty's protection, over and above the stipulations contained in this Treaty, shall enjoy all the privileges and advantages which now are, or which hereafter may be, granted to any of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

XVI. There shall be a reciprocal and perfect freedom of navigation between the subjects and vessels of the King of England, and of the Emperor of Morocco; and if any ship of war or privateer belonging to the King of England or His subjects, shall meet with any ship or vessel belonging to the Emperor or his subjects, if the Commander of any such ship or vessel shall produce a Pass signed by the Moorish Governor, and a certificate from the English Consul or his Deputy, declaring such vessel to be the property of the Emperor or his subjects, or if they have no such Pass or certificate, yet if the Commander and Major part of the ship's company be subjects of the Emperor, the said Moorish ship or vessel shall pass freely.

XVII. The ships of war or cruizers belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, or to his subjects, meeting with any ship or vessel belonging to the King of England or His subjects, not being in any of the seas appertaining to any of His Majesty's Dominions, may send a single boat on board with two sitters, which two and no more may enter the ship; and on shewing them a Passport signed in the usual manner, the said boat shall depart immediately; leaving the ship to pursue her voyage, although she should be coming from, or bound to a port in the Dominions of a Prince or State actually at war with the Emperor; nor shall any pilot, mariner, passenger, or person whatsoever, either for examination or on any other pretence, or any stores or effects of any kind, either as a free gift or otherwise, be taken out of or from any vessel belonging to the King of England or to His subjects. And all prizes, taken by the King of England's ships, or subjects, and all vessels fitted out in any of the distant English Governments, shall not be molested in case of not having a Mediterranean Pass on board; but a certificate under the hand of the Commanding Officer, that shall so take prizes, and a certificate under the hands and seal of the Governor or Chief of such distant Government where the ship sailed from, shall be a sufficient Pass to either of them.

XVIII. It is agreed that the ships or vessels of the Emperor, or those belonging to his subjects, are not to cruize so near any of the ports belonging to the King of England's Dominions, as to disturb or molest the trade thereof in any manner whatsoever.

XIX. Any subjects of the Emperor of Morocco, being passengers on board any vessels belonging to a nation at war with England, and if such vessel be taken by the English ships, the Moorish subjects on board shall all be set at liberty, and their property restored to them; and all English subjects, being passengers on board any ship or vessel of any nation not in peace with the Emperor, if such vessel be taken by the Emperor's cruisers, the English subjects shall be immediately set at liberty, and all their property restored to them.

XX. Any ship or vessel belonging to the King of England or His subjects, having passengers, goods, or merchandize, although the property of a people actually at war with the Emperor, shall pass free and unmolested, and the like freedom is granted to all vessels belonging to the Emperor or His subjects.

XXI. If any ship belonging to the King of England or His subjects, shall come to any port within the Emperor's Dominions with a prize or prize goods, they shall be at liberty to sell them, without hindrance or molestation, or depart therewith, as they please.

XXII. If any ship or vessel of either of the Parties shall have an engagement with a vessel of any other Power, within gun-shot of the coast of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be protected or defended as far as possible.

XXIII. All ships or vessels of any Nation whatsoever, which shall be under the guns of the ships of war of either party, shall, for the time, be considered as immediately under the protection of the Crown to which such ships of war belong, nor shall it be lawful on any account to molest vessels so protected.

XXIV. It shall not be lawful for any cruisers, not being subject to the Emperor or the King of England, who have commissions from any Prince or State, in enmity with either the Emperor or the King of England, to refit their ships in the ports of one or the other Nation, nor to sell what prizes they have taken, or in any

other manner whatever to exchange either ships' merchandize, or any other ladings; neither shall they be allowed to purchase stores, or even provisions, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of the country to which they belong.

XXV. If any ship or vessel belonging to any Power whatsoever, at war with the King of England, shall be in any bay, port, or road of the Emperor's Dominions, where at the same time there shall be vessels belonging to the King of England, or His subjects, the said vessels of the enemy shall not be permitted to offer any violence to them, nor to sail under twenty-four hours after the said vessels shall be departed; and in like manner shall all vessels of the Emperor or his subjects be protected in the ports of the King of England.

XXVI. If any squadron, or single ship of war, or merchant vessel, belonging to the King of England or His subjects, being in the ports, or on the coast of His Imperial Majesty's Dominions, shall want provisions or refreshments, they may buy them in the quantity or quality they may have occasion for, at the current market price, free of duties, or of any other gratuity, and the like privilege shall be granted to the Moorish vessels in any port of the King of England's Dominions.

XXVII. As the English ships of war do frequently assemble in the Bay of Gibraltar, or cruize in the neighbouring seas, if at any time they should be in want of provisions and refreshments, and should send from thence to purchase supplies in any part of the Emperor's Dominions, they shall be permitted by their agents, properly authorised, to buy cattle, alive or dead, and all other kinds of refreshments and provisions, at the prices they are sold for in the market, and shall be suffered to carry them off without paying duty, in the same manner as if such English ships of war were themselves in the port.

XXVIII. All packets bearing the King of England's Commission, or Commission from the Royal post-office, shall be treated with the same respect, and enjoy the same privileges as His Majesty's ships of war.

XXIX. No native of any country whatsoever, whether Cap-

tain, mariner, fisherman, or other person, under the English Government, in the City of Gibraltar, or any other place that may hereafter belong to the King of England, shall be seized or molested, navigating or fishing under the English flag, with passports attested by the Governor or Commander in Chief of those places, but they shall be considered and esteemed as English natural-born subjects.

XXX. The ships of the subjects and inhabitants of both their Majesties, coming to any of the sea-coasts within the Dominions of either, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered, not being willing to shew, or to sell, the cargoes of the ships, shall not be obliged to give an account of their loading, nor shall they be searched, examined, or delayed on any pretence whatsoever.

XXXI. If any English ship or vessel shall come into any port of the Emperor's Dominions, having a cargo on board, a part only of which is destined for such place, no duty shall be demanded or paid but for such articles as are there landed, and the vessel or crew shall, without the least molestation, be permitted to depart freely with the remainder of her cargo.

XXXII. No Commander of an English ship or vessel shall be obliged to receive on board passengers or merchandize, neither for public nor private service, belonging to any person whatsoever, against his consent, nor to make a voyage to any place he shall not have a mind to go to, neither shall his vessel be searched, detained, or embargoed on any pretence.

XXXIII. If any of the Emperor's subjects shall hire any English vessels, to convey any goods or passengers from one part of the Emperor's Dominions to another, and shall happen, by violence of weather or other occasion, to touch at any place on the voyage, such ships shall not be obliged to pay anchorage, port charges, or any thing for the shelter they may receive.

XXXIV. Any ship or vessel belonging any part of the English Dominions that may meet with an accident at sea, and shall put in any port of the Emperor's Dominions to repair, shall be received and treated with all manner of humanity and civility; have all the protection and assistance of friends; shall be at liberty to land and re-load her cargo, without paying any duty what-

ever; shall be allowed to buy provisions and other necessaries, for the support of their persons and future subsistence to their destined port, or for repairing their ships; and they shall in no manner be retarded or hindered from proceeding on their voyage.

XXXV. If any ship or vessel belonging to the King of England or His subjects, be forced on shore, or wrecked on any part of the Emperor's Dominions, they shall have all the protection and assistance of friends; every part of the ship-tackle, furniture, goods or merchandize, saved either by themselves or others, or driven on shore, shall neither be hidden, nor detained from them, nor hurt, under any pretext whatsoever, but shall be restored to the proprietors, or to the Consul or his deputy, for their use; all the people shall be at liberty, and without the least detention, permitted to embark whensoever they please for any part of the world; and in like manner, shall the vessels and subjects of the Emperor be treated, if wrecked on the coast of the English Dominions: and if any English vessel be wrecked at *Oled Nun*, or on the coast to the southward among the Arabs, the Emperor will use his utmost power and influence to have the men restored, that they may return immediately to their own country, and the Consul or his Deputy is permitted, at the same time, to use his best endeavours to procure the men, in which humane duty he shall be cordially assisted by the Emperor's subjects.

XXXVI. There shall be an entire freedom of commerce, throughout all the Dominions of both parties, where commerce is at this time permitted, or shall be permitted hereafter to the subjects of any other nation; and that the trade of the subjects of both parties, may be established on just foundations, and all difficulties in future removed, a permanent tariff for regulating the duties of import and export shall be established, which tariff is to be considered as forming a part of this Treaty, the same as if it was here inserted word for word.

XXXVII. The subjects of the King of England, or those under His said Majesty's protection, who shall repair to the Dominions of the Emperor for cattle or provisions of any kind, shall be allowed to purchase and embark the same, paying the duties according to the established tariff; and should the arrival of several foreign vessels, at the same time, cause the demand for cattle

and provisions to exceed the quantity offered for sale, the English subjects shall at all times be furnished with an equal proportion at the usual market prices, nor shall the subjects of any one nation be allowed to engross the whole ; and as a proof of the Emperor's friendship for the King of England, it is agreed that if, at any time hereafter, His said Majesty's garrison of Gibraltar shall be in any want of provisions, and there be no scarcity in Barbary, the Emperor will permit the English to buy flour or wheat, and to export the same at a reasonable duty, solely for the use of the troops, &c. of the said garrison.

XXXVIII. In case any subject of the King of England, or person under His said Majesty's protection, shall import into any part of the Emperor's Dominions any warlike stores, or any kind of materials for building, rigging, or repairing of ships, they shall not pay for the same any custom or duty whatsoever.

XXXIX. All goods and merchandize or effects, that shall be imported into any port of the Emperor's Dominions, by English subjects, or those under English protection, and which have once paid the regular duty, may be exported or transmitted to any other part of the Emperor's Dominions, without paying any further duty : and all merchandize smuggled in without paying duties shall be confiscated ; but no other punishment shall be inflicted on the subjects of either Dominion.

XL. All the Treaties made with Muley Ishmael, Muley Abdellah Ben Ishmael, and Sidi Mahomet Ben Abdellah, shall continue in force and be faithfully observed, except the Articles that shall be found contrary to what is this day concluded and signed.

XLI. That whensoever it shall happen hereafter, through inadvertency or otherwise, that any thing is done by the ships or subjects of either side, contrary to any of these Articles, the friendship and good intelligence shall not immediately thereupon be broke off ; but this Treaty shall subsist in all its force, until satisfaction, after having been regularly demanded, shall be refused ; and the subjects of either Party who shall maliciously break this Treaty, or any of the Articles thereof, shall be severely punished by their respective Sovereigns, each Sovereign to take cognizance of the conduct of His own subjects.

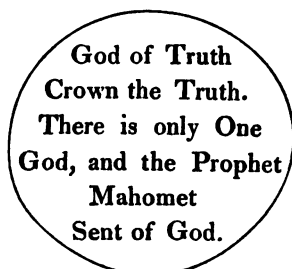
XLII. If ever the good understanding and friendship now subsisting between the two Courts should be broken, and war

ensue, which God forbid, all English subjects and those under English protection, of every rank and denomination, being within the Dominions of the Emperor, shall be permitted to retire with all their property, families and servants, whether born in the country or not, to any part of the world that they please, and by the vessels of any nation whatsoever; and to all such as desire it, six months shall be given, during which time they shall be in perfect freedom and safety, and sell and dispose of their goods and effects; nor shall their persons or property be molested or disturbed in any manner, either on account of the war or other pretence; but on the contrary they shall enjoy good and speedy justice, to the end that they may dispose of or remove their property and recover their debts; for which purpose the Powers of the Government shall at all times assist them, and so shall it be to the Moors in England.

XLIII. That there may be no ignorance pretended of this Peace, this Treaty shall be declared and published to all the subjects of each Power, and copies be sent to all the Alcaydes and Customers of all the ports of the Emperor's Dominions, and the Captains of all his cruisers.

Praised be God alone.

SEAL.



The writing of the slave of God, Mohamed el Yazid el Mehedi, whom God preserve.—Amen.

The forty-three Articles, or Treaties, that are written on these three sheets, on the right side, are confirmed between me and the Powerful Englishman King George the Third, by means of His Ambassador, James Mario Matra. I consent to all of them, and make my peace on them, except one Article, which is No. 7,

which says that the Cadi, or Moorish Judge shall not be present at the trial of causes between English merchants and Moors ; to this I cannot consent, for it cannot be dispensed with that the Judge shall not be present, because he is the principal, and to be depended upon, and with the consent of the above-mentioned Ambassador the Treaty remains concluded for all English ships, that will enter and sail from my ports.

4th Sheban, 1205.

Concluded on, and ratified by the Emperor of Morocco, in the City of Salé, the 8th of April, 1791.

Signed JAMES M. MATRA.

TRIPOLI.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Tripoli. Signed at Tripoli, 18th October, 1662.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE between His Sacred Majesty, Charles II, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. and the Most Excellent Osman Bassa, and the People of the Noble City and Kingdom of Tripoli; concluded by Sir John Lawson, Kt.

I. That from this day and for ever forward, there be a good and firm Peace between His Sacred Majesty, the King of Great Britain, &c. and the Bassa and the People of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, and the Dominions thereunto belonging. And the ships, subjects, and People on either Party shall not do nor offer any offence or injury to each other, but treat one another with all possible respect and friendship: and any ships belonging to the King of Great Britain, &c. or any of His subjects, may freely come to the Port of Tripoli and buy and sell as in former times, and also unto any other Port that belongs to the Government of Tripoli, paying the custom as in former times: and no man within the jurisdiction of Tripoli shall give the subjects of His said Majesty a bad word, or a bad deed, or a bad action: and, presently after the signing and sealing of these Articles, all injuries and damages sustained on either part shall be quite taken away and forgotten, and this Peace shall be in full force and virtue.

II. That all ships, as well those belonging to His Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. and any of His Majesty's Subjects, as those belonging to Tripoli, shall freely pass the Seas, and traffic without any search, hindrance, or molestation whatsoever. And for the better practising of this second Article, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, it is agreed, that the Tripoli ships of war meeting any merchant ships belonging to

* Renewed by Article XXV. of the Treaty of 1716.

the subjects of the King of Great Britain, &c. not being in any of the Seas appertaining to His Majesty's Dominions, have liberty to send one single boat, with but two sitters more than the common crew of rowers, and no more to enter on board the said merchant ship but the two sitters, without the express leave of the Commander of the merchant ship; that upon producing unto them a Pass, under the hand and Seal of the Lord High Admiral of England, the said boat do presently depart and the merchant ship to proceed on his voyage. And although the Commander of the merchant ship produce no Pass from the Lord High Admiral of England, yet, if the major part of the ship's company be subjects to the King of Great Britain, &c. the said boat shall presently depart, and the merchant ship proceed freely; and though there be strangers on board, they shall be free, and their goods. And any ships of war of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. meeting with any ships of Tripoli, if the commander shall produce a Pass firmed by the Chief Governors of Tripoli, and the major part of the ship's company be Turks, Moors, or Slaves, then the Tripoli ship to proceed freely.

III. That any ship belonging to the Subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. coming into Tripoli, or any of the ports in its Territories, shall, for such goods as they sell, pay the dues according to custom; and the goods they sell not, they shall freely carry on board, and carry away the same where they please, without paying any duties for the same.

IV. That if any ship of Algier, Tunis, or Sally, or any other, do bring any ships, men, or goods belonging to any of the Subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. into Tripoli, or any of the ports thereto belonging, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the said territories; and for the time to come, that no subject of His said Majesty be bought or sold, or made slave of, in Tripoli or its territories.

V. That any merchant of the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, &c. dying in Tripoli or its Territories, his goods or monies shall not be seized by the Bassa, Aga, or any other Minister, but remain with the English Consul.

VI. That the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, &c. that do at present, or shall at any time hereafter, inhabit in the City

and Kingdom of Tripoli, shall have free liberty, when they please, to transport themselves, with their families and children, although born in the country.

VII. That the Consul, or any other subject of the King of Great Britain, &c. in matter of difference, shall not be liable to any other judgment but that of the Dey.

VIII. That the subjects of His said Majesty, in difference among themselves, shall be subject to no determination but that of the Consul.

IX. That the Consul, or any other of the subjects of His said Majesty, be not liable to pay the debts of any subject of His said Majesty, unless obliged under his hand for the same.

X. That in case any of His said Majesty's subjects shall happen to strike a Turk or a Moor, if he be taken, let him be punished : but if he escape, nothing shall be said to the English Consul, or any other of His said Majesty's subjects upon that account.

XI. That in case any slave in the Kingdom of Tripoli, of any nation whatsoever, shall make his escape, and get on board any ship belonging to His said Majesty, the Consul shall not be liable to pay his ransom, unless timely notice hath been given him to give order that no such be entertained ; and then if it appear that any slave hath so gotten away, the said Consul is to pay the patron the price for which he was sold in the market ; and if no price be cut, then to pay three hundred dollars, and no more.

XII. That no merchant, nor other subject of His said Majesty, being a passenger in or unto any port, shall be molested or meddled with.

XIII. That the English Consul, that lives in Tripoli, be allowed a place to pray in, and no man to do him, or any of His said Majesty's subjects, any wrong or injury, in word or deed, whatsoever.

XIV. That if any ship of war of His said Majesty shall come into Tripoli, or other the ports of that Government, with any prize, they may sell and dispose of it at their pleasure, without being molested by any ; and that they be not obliged to pay customs in any sort : and if the said ships of war shall want provisions, victuals, or any other thing, they may freely buy it at the rate in the market.

XV. That no shipwreck belonging to His said Majesty, or any of His subjects, on the coast belonging to Tripoli, shall become prize; and that neither the goods be forfeited nor the men made slaves, but the people of Tripoli shall do their best endeavours to save them and their goods.

That if any grievances happen on either side, it shall not be lawful to break the peace until satisfaction be denied.

That in all other particulars, not mentioned in these Articles, the regulations shall be according to the general Capitulations with the Grand Signior.

Signed and sealed in the presence of the great God.

Signed JOHN LAWSON.

Tripoli, 18th October, 1662.

*TREATY between Great Britain and Tripoli. Signed at Tripoli, 5th March, 1675-6.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lords, Halil Bashaw, Ibraim Dey, Aga, Divan, and Governors of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli; concluded by Sir John Narbrough, Knight, Admiral of His Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean Seas.

I. In the first place, it is agreed and concluded, that, from this day and for ever forward, there be a true, firm, and inviolable Peace between the Most Serene King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lords the Bashaw, Dey, Aga, Divan, and Governors of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, and between all the Dominions and subjects of either side, and that the ships or other vessels, and the subjects and people of both sides shall not henceforth do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either in word or deed, but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship.

* Renewed by Article XXV. of the Treaty of 1716.

II. That any of the ships or other vessels belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, may safely come to the Port of Tripoli, or to any other port or place of that Kingdom, or Dominions thereunto belonging, freely to buy and sell without the least disturbance, paying the usual customs, as in former times hath been paid, for such goods as they sell: and for the goods they sell not, they shall have free liberty to carry on board their own ships, without paying any duties for the same, and when they please they shall freely depart from thence without any stop, hindrance, or molestation whatsoever.

III. That all ships and other vessels, as well those belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects; as also those belonging to the Kingdom or People of Tripoli, shall freely pass the seas, and traffic where they please, without any search, hindrance, or molestation from each other; and that all persons or passengers of what country soever, and all monies, goods, merchandizes, and moveables, to whatsoever people or nation belonging, being on board of any the said ships or vessels, shall be wholly free, and shall not be stopped, taken, or plundered, nor receive any harm or damage whatsoever from either party.

IV. That the Tripoli ships of war, or other vessels thereunto belonging, meeting with any merchants' ships or other vessels of the King of Great Britain's subjects, not being in any of the seas appertaining to His Majesty's Dominions, may send on board one single boat with but two sitters, besides the ordinary crew of rowers, and no more but the two sitters to enter any of the said merchants' ships, or any other vessels, without the express leave from the Commander of every such ship or vessel; and then upon producing unto them a Pass under the hand and seal of the Lord High Admiral of England, the said boat shall presently depart, and the merchants' ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their voyage. And although the Commander or Commanders of the said merchants' ship or ships, vessel or vessels, produce no Pass from the Lord High Admiral of England, yet if the major part of the said ships' or vessels' company be subjects to the said King of Great Britain, the said boat shall presently depart, and the merchants' ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed

freely on her or their voyage ; and if any of the said ships of war or other vessels of His said Majesty, meeting with any ship or ships, vessel or vessels, belonging to Tripoli, if the Commander or Commanders of any such ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall produce a Pass firm'd by the chief Governors of Tripoli, and a certificate from the English Consul living there, or if they have no such Pass or certificate, yet if the major part of their ship's company or companies be Turks, Moors, or Slaves, belonging to Tripoli, then the said Tripoli ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed freely.

V. That no commander or other person of any ship or vessel of Tripoli shall take out of any ship or vessel of His said Majesty's subjects, any person or persons whatsoever, to carry them any where to be examined, or upon any other pretence, nor shall use any violence or torture unto any person of what nation or quality soever, being on board any ship or vessel of His Majesty's subjects, upon any pretence whatsoever.

VI. That no shipwreck belonging to the King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, upon any part of the coast belonging to Tripoli, shall be made or become prize; and that neither the goods thereof shall be seized, nor the men made slaves, but that all the subjects of Tripoli shall do their best endeavours to save the said men and their goods.

VII. That no ship or any other vessel of Tripoli shall have permission to be delivered up, or to go to any other place in enmity with the said King of Great Britain, to be made use of as corsairs or sea-rovers against His said Majesty's subjects.

VIII. That none of the ships or other smaller vessels of Tripoli shall remain cruizing near His Majesty's city and garrison of Tangier, or in sight of it, nor other way disturb the peace and commerce of that place.

IX. That if any ship or vessel of Tunis, Algier, Tetuan, or Sally, or any other place, being in war with the said King of Great Britain, bring any ships, vessels, men or goods, belonging to any of His said Majesty's subjects, to Tripoli, or to any port or place in that Kingdom, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the territories of Tripoli.

X. That if any of the ships of war of the said King of Great

Britain do come to Tripoli, or to any other port or place of that Kingdom, with any prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise dispose of it at their own pleasure, without being molested by any; and that His Majesty's said ships of war shall not be obliged to pay customs in any sort; and that if they shall want provisions, victuals, or any other things, they may freely buy them at the rates in the market.

XI. That when any of His Majesty's ships of war shall appear before Tripoli, upon notice thereof given to the English Consul, or by the Commander of the said ships, to the chief Governors of Tripoli, public proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the Christian captives; and if after that any Christians whatsoever make their escape on board any of the said ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the said Consul or Commander, or any other His said Majesty's subjects, be obliged to pay any thing for the said Christians.

XII. That if any subjects of the said King of Great Britain happen to die in Tripoli, or its territories, his goods or monies shall not be seized by the Governors or any Minister of Tripoli, but shall all remain with the English Consul.

XIII. That neither the English Consul, nor any other subject of the said King of Great Britain, shall be bound to pay the debts of any other of His Majesty's subjects, except that they become surety for the same by a public act.

XIV. That the subjects of His said Majesty in Tripoli or its territories, in matter of controversy, shall be liable to no other jurisdiction but that of the Dey or Divan, except they happen to be at difference between themselves; in which case they shall be liable to no other determination but that of the Consul only.

XV. That in case any subject of His Majesty, being in any part of the Kingdom of Tripoli, happen to strike, wound, or kill a Turk or a Moor, if he be taken, he is to be punished in the same manner, and with no greater severity than a Turk ought to be, being guilty of the same offence; but if he escape, neither the said English Consul, nor any other of His said Majesty's subjects, shall be in any sort questioned or troubled therefore.

XVI. That the English Consul now, or at any time hereafter, living in Tripoli, shall be there at all times with entire freedom

and safety of his person and estate, and shall be permitted to choose his own druggerman and broker, and freely to go on board any ship in the road, as often, and when he pleases, and to have the liberty of the country; and that he shall be allowed a place to pray in, and that no man shall do him any injury in word or deed.

XVII. That not only during the continuance of this peace and friendship, but likewise if any breach or war happen to be hereafter between the said King of Great Britain and the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, the said Consul, and all other His said Majesty's subjects inhabiting in the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, shall always, and at all times, both of peace and war, have full and absolute liberty to depart, and go to their own or any other country, upon any ship or vessel of what nation soever they shall think fit, and to carry with them all their estates, goods, families, and servants, although born in the country, without any interruption or hindrance.

XVIII. That no subject of His said Majesty, being a passenger from or to any Port, shall be any way molested or meddled with, although he be on board any ship or vessel in enmity with Tripoli.

XIX. That whereas a war hath lately happened between the Most Serene King of Great Britain, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lords, Halil Bashaw, Ibraim Dey, Aga, Divan, and Governors of the noble City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, by reason of the injuries done unto the King of Great Britain and His subjects, by the Government and people of Tripoli, contrary to the Articles of Peace: We Halil Bashaw, Ibraim Dey, Aga, Divan, and Governors of the noble City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, do acknowledge the injuries done, and that the breach of the Peace between His Most Excellent Majesty the King of Great Britain and us of Tripoli, was committed by our subjects, for which some are banished, and some fled from our justice; and for further satisfaction to His Most Excellent Majesty for the breach of Articles, (we are sorry for the same) and do by these engage to set at liberty and deliver unto the Right Honourable Sir John Narbrough, Knight, Admiral of His Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean Seas, all English Captives residing in the City and Kingdom

of Tripoli, and Dominions thereunto belonging, without paying any ransom for them; and likewise by setting at liberty, and delivering unto the said Sir John Narbrough, Knight, all other persons taken under English colours, without paying any ransom for them, and by paying 80,000 dollars in monies, goods, and slaves to the aforesaid Sir John Narbrough, Knight. And, moreover, we do engage ourselves and successors, that if any injury for the future be done contrary to these Articles, by the Government and people of Tripoli, to the King of Great Britain and His subjects; if upon demand of satisfaction from the Government and people of Tripoli, we or they refuse or deny to give satisfaction therefore, so that a war be occasioned thereby between the King of Great Britain and the Government and people of Tripoli, we do engage ourselves and successors to make restitution for the injuries done; and likewise to make satisfaction to the King of Great Britain for the full charge and damage of that war.

XX. That no subject of the King of Great Britain, &c. shall be permitted to turn Turk or Moor in the City and Kingdom of Tripoli (being induced thereunto by any surprisal whatsoever) unless he voluntarily appear before the Dey or Governor with the English Consul's druggerman, three times in twenty-four hours' space, and every time declare his resolution to turn Turk or Moor.

XXI. That at all times when any ship of war of the King of Great Britain, &c. carrying His said Majesty's flag at the main-top-mast head, appear before the said City of Tripoli, and come to anchor in the road, that immediately after notice thereof given by His said Majesty's Consul or Officer, from the ship, unto the Dey and Government of Tripoli, they shall, in honour to His Majesty, cause a salute of one-and-twenty cannon to be shot off from the castles and forts of the City, and that the said ship shall return an answer by shooting off the same number of cannon.

XXII. That presently after the signing and sealing of these Articles by us Halil Bashaw, Ibraim Dey, Aga, Divan, and Governors of the Noble City and Kingdom of Tripoli, all injuries and damages sustained on either part, shall be quite taken away and forgotten, and this Peace shall be in full force and virtue, and continue for ever: and for all depredations and damages that shall be hereafter committed or done by either side, before notice

can be given of this Peace, full satisfaction shall be immediately made, and whatsoever remains in kind, shall be instantly restored.

XXIII. That whensoever it shall happen hereafter, that any thing is done or committed by the ships or subjects of either side contrary to any of these Articles, satisfaction being demanded therefore, shall be made to the full, and without any manner of delay; and that it shall not be lawful to break this Peace, until such satisfaction be denied: and our faith shall be our faith, and our word our word; and whosoever shall be the cause of the breaking of this Peace, shall assuredly be punished with present death.

Confirmed and sealed in the presence of Almighty God, the 5th day of March, old stile, and the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1675-6, being the last day of the Moon Zelhedga, and the year of the Hegira, 1086.

(L.S.)	(L.S.)	(L.S.)	(L.S.)
	Bashaw.	Dey.	Divan.

Signed JOHN NARBROUGH.

TREATY between Great Britain and Tripoli. Signed at Tripoli, 1st May, 1676.*

Whereas there were Articles of Peace and Commerce between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lords, Halil Bashaw, Ibraim Dey, Aga, Divan, and Governors of the Noble City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, lately made and concluded by the said Lords on the one part, and by Sir John Narbrough, Knight, Admiral of His said Serene Majesty's fleet, in the Mediterranean seas, on the other part, and by them confirmed and sealed in the presence of Almighty God, the 5th day of March, old stile, and the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1675-6, being the last day of the Moon Zelhedga, and the year of the Hegira, 1086: Since which time of confirming and sealing the aforesaid Articles of Peace and Commerce, the aforesaid Lord Ibraim Dey being fled away from His said Government of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary; now, therefore,

* Renewed by Article XXV. of the Treaty of 1716.

we, Halil Bashaw, Aga, Divan, Governors, Soldiers, and People of the aforesaid City and Kingdom of Tripoli, have chosen and elected Vice Admiral Mustapha Graud to be Dey of the said City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, to succeed Ibraim Dey in the aforesaid Government. And now, we, the said Halil Bashaw, Mustapha Dey, Aga, Divan, Governors, Soldiers, and People of Tripoli, aforesaid, having seen the aforesaid Articles of Peace and Commerce, which were lately made and concluded as aforesaid, and having seriously perused and fully considered all particulars therein mentioned, do fully approve of all and every of the aforesaid Article and Articles of Peace; and we, and every one of us do now by these presents consent and agree to and with Sir John Narbrough, Knight, aforesaid, for the just and exact keeping and performing all of the said Articles, and do accept, approve, ratify and confirm all and every of them, in the same manner and form as they are inserted and repeated in the preceding Articles aforesaid; hereby firmly engaging ourselves and successors, assuring on our faith, sacredly to maintain, and strictly to observe, perform and keep inviolably all and every the aforesaid Article and Articles of Peace and Agreement for ever; and to cause and require all our subjects and people, of what degree or quality soever, within the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, or Dominions thereunto belonging, both by sea and land, punctually, inviolably, carefully, and duly to observe, keep and perform all and every the aforesaid Article and Articles thereof for ever; and our faith shall be our faith, and our word our word; and whosoever shall at any time violate and break any part of the said Article or Articles of Peace, they shall assuredly be punished with the greatest severity, and his or their heads shall be immediately cut off, and forthwith be presented unto any officer whom the Most Serene King of Great Britain, &c. shall authorize to make demand thereof.

It is farther agreed, that the subjects belonging unto the Most Serene King of Great Britain, &c. trading unto the Port of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, aforesaid, or unto any Port or place of the Dominions thereunto belonging, in any merchant's ship or other vessel belonging unto the said Serene King's subjects, shall not pay so much custom by one per cent. for what-

soever goods or merchandize they sell or buy, as other Nations do for the custom of the like goods or merchandize, notwithstanding whatsoever is specified in the second Article aforesaid, to the contrary.

And that the Most Serene King of Great Britain's Consul residing in Tripoli, aforesaid, shall have liberty at all times when he pleaseth, to put up His said Serene Majesty's flag, on the flag-staff on the top of his house, and there to continue it spread as long time as he pleaseth. Likewise, the said Consul to have the same liberty of putting up, and spreading the said flag in his boat, when he passeth on the water, and no man whatsoever to oppose, molest, disturb, or injure him therein, either by word or deed.

These and all the other preceding Articles are to remain firm for ever, without any alteration ; and in all other particulars not mentioned in any of these Articles, the regulation shall be according to the Capitulations general with the Grand Signior.

Confirmed likewise and sealed in the presence of Almighty God, at our Castle in the Noble City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, the 1st day of May, old stile, and the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1676, being the 26th day of the Moon Zaphire, and the year of the Hegira, 1087.

(L.S.) (L.S.) (L.S.) (L.S.)

Bashaw. Dey. Divan.

Signed JOHN NARBROUGH.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES *between Great Britain and Tripoli. Signed at Tripoli, 11th October, 1694.**

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to Sir John Narbrough's Treaty, made, concluded, and agreed upon, between the Most Serene and Mighty Monarch, William the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lords the Bassa, Dey, Aga and Divan of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, by Thomas Baker, Esq. His Majesty's late Agent and Consul, at Algier, 11th day of October, 1694.

* Renewed by Article XXV. of the Treaty of 1716.

I. That, whereas, the Dey of Tripoli is obliged by his Treaty with the French King to salute any of His flag ships appearing before that port with twenty-five guns, he, the said Dey, shall in honour to His Majesty salute an English Admiral with twenty-seven guns, shotted, as an acknowledgment of His Majesty of Great Britain being the most powerful Prince on the Ocean.

II. That the French Consul shall not be permitted to make his visit to the Dey, on the Turkish solemn festivals or other public occasions, until the Consul of His Majesty of Great Britain shall first have performed his, this priority of reception being allowed to the said Consul, in regard to His Majesty of Great Britain, who was the first Christian Monarch that ever made a peace with that Government.

III. That the customs upon all goods and merchandizes brought to the port of Tripoli, upon English shipping, shall be reduced to 3 per cent.

IV. That, whereas, in all the ports of the Grand Signior's Dominions, the French assume a power to protect all Christian merchants, strangers not having a Consul of their own nation in such ports, all persons coming to the port of Tripoli shall be at liberty to put themselves under the protection of the English, as well as the French Consul as they themselves shall think fit.

Signed HADGEE MAHOMET DEY.
T. BAKER.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Tripoli.* Signed at Tripoli, 19th July, 1716.*

ARTICLES OF PEACE between His Most Sacred Majesty, George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Most Excellent Lords, Mamet Bey, Isouf Dey, Siaban Rei, the Divan, and the rest of the Officers and People of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli; renewed, concluded and ratified this 19th of July, 1716, by John Baker, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's

* Renewed by Article XXIV. of the Treaty of 1751.

fleet, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships employed, and to be employed in the Mediterranean, being properly empowered for that purpose.

I. In the first place it is agreed and concluded, that from this time forward for ever, there shall be a true and inviolable peace between the Most Serene King of Great Britain, and the Most Illustrious Lords and Governors of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, and between all the Dominions and subjects of either side; and if the ships and subjects of either party shall happen to meet upon the seas, or elsewhere, they shall not molest each other, but shall shew all possible respect and friendship.

II. That all merchant ships belonging to the Dominions of Great Britain, and trading to the City, or any other part of the Kingdom of Tripoli, shall pay no more than three per cent. custom for all kinds of goods they shall sell; and for such as they shall not sell, they shall be permitted freely to embark it again on board their ships, without paying any sort of duty whatsoever, and shall depart without any hindrance or molestation.

III. That all ships and other vessels, as well those belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, as also those belonging to the Kingdom or people of Tripoli, shall freely pass the seas, and traffic where they please, without any search, hindrance, or molestation, from each other; and that all persons or passengers, of what country soever, and all monies, goods, merchandizes and moveables, to whatsoever people or nation belonging, being on board of any the said ships or vessels, shall be wholly free, and shall not be stopped, taken, or plundered, nor receive any harm or damage whatsoever from either party.

IV. That the Tripoli ships of war, or any other vessels thereunto belonging, meeting with any merchant ships, or other vessels of the King of Great Britain's subjects, (not being in any of the seas appertaining to His Majesty's Dominions) may send on board one single boat, with two sitters, besides the ordinary crew of rowers; and no more but the two sitters to enter any of the said merchant ships, or any other vessels, without the express leave of the Commander of every such ship or vessel; and then,

upon producing to them a pass under the hand and seal of the Lord High Admiral of England, the said boat shall presently depart, and the merchant ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their voyage. And although the Commander or Commanders of the said merchant ship or ships, vessel or vessels, produce no pass from the Lord High Admiral of England, yet if the major part of the said ship's or vessel's company be subjects to the said King of Great Britain, the said boat shall presently depart, and the merchant ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their voyage; and if any of the said ships of war, or other vessels of His said Majesty, meeting with any ship or ships, vessel or vessels, belonging to Tripoli, if the Commander or Commanders of any such ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall produce a Pass firm'd by the chief Governors of Tripoli, and a Certificate from the English Consul living there; or if they have no such Pass or certificate, yet if the major part of their ship's company or companies be Turks, Moors, or Slaves belonging to Tripoli, then the said Tripoli ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed freely.

V. That no Commander, or other person, of any ship or vessel of Tripoli, shall take out of any ship or vessel of His said Majesty's subjects any person or persons whatsoever, to carry them any where to be examined, or upon any other pretence, nor shall use any torture or violence unto any person of what nation or quality soever, being on board any ship or vessel of His Majesty's subjects, upon any pretence whatsoever.

VI. That no shipwreck belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects upon any part of the coast belonging to Tripoli, shall be made or become prize, and that neither the goods thereof shall be seized, nor the men made slaves; but that all the subjects of Tripoli shall do their best endeavours to save the said men and their goods.

VII. That no ship, or any other vessel of Tripoli, shall have permission to be delivered up, or to go to any other place in enmity with the said King of Great Britain, to be made use of as corsairs at sea against His said Majesty's subjects.

VIII. That if any ship or vessel of Tunis, Algier, Tetuan or Sally, or any other place being in war with the said King of

Great Britain, bring any ships, vessels, men or goods, belonging to His said Majesty's subjects, to Tripoli, or to any port or place in that Kingdom, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the territories of Tripoli.

IX. That if any subject of the said King of Great Britain happens to die in Tripoli, or its territories, his goods or money shall not be seized by the Governors, or any Ministers of Tripoli, but shall all remain with the English Consul.

X. That neither the English Consul, nor any other subject of the said King of Great Britain, shall be bound to pay the debts of any other of His Majesty's subjects, except that they become surety for the same by a public act.

XI. That the subjects of His said Majesty in Tripoli, or its territories, in matter of controversy, shall be liable to no other jurisdiction but that of the Dey, or Divan, except they happen to be at difference between themselves, in which case they shall be liable to no other determination but that of the Consul only.

XII. That in case any subject of His Majesty, being in any part of the Kingdom of Tripoli, happen to strike, kill, or wound a Turk or Moor; if he be taken, he is to be punished in the same manner, and with no greater severity than a Turk ought to be, being guilty of the same offence; but if he escape, neither the said English Consul, nor any other of His said Majesty's subjects, shall be in any sort questioned or troubled therefore.

XIII. That the English Consul now, or at any time hereafter, living in Tripoli, shall be there at all times with entire freedom and safety of his person and estate, and shall be permitted to chuse his own druggerman and broker, and freely to go on board any ship in the road, as often and when he pleases, and to have the liberty of the country; and that he shall be allowed a place to pray in, and that no man shall do him any injury in word or deed.

XIV. That not only during the continuance of this peace and friendship, but likewise if any breach or war happen to be hereafter between the said King of Great Britain and the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, the said Consul, and all other His Majesty's subjects inhabiting in the Kingdom of Tripoli, shall always, and at all times, both of peace and war, have full and absolute liberty

to depart and go to their own country, or any other, upon any ship or vessel of what nation soever they shall think fit, and to carry with them all their estates, goods, families, and servants, although born in the country, without any interruption or hindrance.

XV. That no subject of His said Majesty, being a passenger from or to any port, shall be any way molested or meddled with, although he be on board any ship or vessel in enmity with Tripoli.

XVI. That if any of the ships of war of the said King of Great Britain do come to Tripoli, or to any other port or place of that Kingdom with any prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise dispose of it at their own pleasure, without being molested by any; and that His Majesty's said ships of war shall not be obliged to pay customs in any sort; and that if they shall want provisions, victuals, or any other things, they may freely buy them at the rates in the market.

XVII. That when any of His Majesty's ships of war shall appear before Tripoli; upon notice thereof given to the English Consul, or by the Commander of the said ships, to the Chief Governors of Tripoli, public proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the Christian captives; and if after that any Christians whatsoever make their escape on board any of the said ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the said Consul, or Commander, or any other His Majesty's subjects, be obliged to pay any thing for the said Christians.

XVIII. That all merchant ships coming to the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, (though not belonging to Great Britain) shall have free liberty to put themselves under the protection of the British Consul in selling and disposing of their goods and merchandize, if they shall think proper, without any hindrance or molestation.

XIX. That at all times, when any ship of war of the King of Great Britain, &c. carrying His said Majesty's flag, appears before the said City of Tripoli, and comes to anchor in the road, immediately after notice thereof given by His said Majesty's Consul, or officer from the ship, unto the Dey and Government of Tripoli, they shall, in honour of His Majesty, cause a salute

of twenty-seven cannon to be shot off from the castle and forts of the City ; and that the said ship shall return an answer by shooting off the same number of cannon.

XX. That no merchant ship belonging to Great Britain, or any other nation, under the protection of the British Consul, being in the port of Tripoli, shall be detained from proceeding to sea on her voyage longer than three days, under the pretence of arming out the ships of war of this Government, or any other whatsoever.

XXI. That no subject of the King of Great Britain, &c. shall be permitted to turn Turk or Moor in the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, (being induced thereunto by any surprisal whatsoever) unless he voluntarily appear before the Dey or Governor, with the English Consul's druggerman, three times in twenty-four hours' space, and every time declare his resolution to turn Turk or Moor.

XXII. That the Most Serene King of Great Britain's Consul, residing in Tripoli aforesaid, shall have liberty at all times, when he pleaseth, to put up His said Serene Majesty's flag on the flag-staff on the top of his house, and there to continue it spread as long time as he pleaseth ; likewise the said Consul to have the same liberty of putting up and spreading the said flag in his boat when he passeth on the water, and no man whatsoever to oppose, molest, disturb, or injure him therein, either by word or deed.

XXIII. That whereas the Island of Minorca in the Mediterranean Sea, and the City of Gibraltar, in Spain, have been yielded up and annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, as well by the King of Spain, as by all the several Powers of Europe engaged in the late war : now it is hereby agreed and fully concluded, that from this time forward, for ever, the said Island of Minorca and City of Gibraltar shall be esteemed in every respect by the Government of Tripoli to be part of His Britannic Majesty's own Dominions, and the inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as His Majesty's natural subjects, in the same manner as if they had been born in any other part of Great Britain ; and they with their ships and vessels wearing British colours, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffic in any part of the Kingdom of Tripoli, and shall pass without any molestation whatsoever, either on the

seas or elsewhere, in the same manner, and with the same freedom and privileges as have been stipulated in this and all former Treaties in behalf of the British nation and subjects.

XXIV. And whereas in the Treaty of Peace concluded in the reign of King Charles II. in the year 1676, by Sir John Narbrough, Knt., an Article was inserted, by which the ships and vessels of Tripoli were not permitted to cruize before, or in sight of the port of Tangier, then belonging to Great Britain; now it is hereby concluded and ratified, that in the same manner none of the ships or vessels belonging to Tripoli, shall cruize or look for prizes, before or in sight of the ports of the Island of Minorca, and the City of Gibraltar, to disturb or molest the trade thereof in any manner whatsoever.

XXV. That all and every the Articles in this Treaty shall be inviolably kept and observed between His Most Sacred Majesty of Great Britain, and the Most Illustrious Lords and Governours of this City and Kingdom of Tripoli, and all other matters not particularly expressed in this Treaty, and provided for in any former, shall still remain in full force, and shall be esteemed the same as if inserted here. Dated in the presence of Almighty God, in the City of Tripoli, this 19th day of July, 1716, according to the Christian computation; and of the Turkish Hegira, the 10th of the Moon Siaban, 1128.

Signed

J. BAKER.

*TREATY between Great Britain and Tripoli. Signed at Tripoli, 19th September, 1751.**

TREATY OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lanenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. And the Most Excellent and Illustrious Lords Mohammed Bashaw Grimali, Dey, Governor, and Captain-

* Renewed by the Treaty of 1762.

General, Seedy Ali Bey, Seedy Hassan Kiaja, the Divan, and all the Officers, Soldiers, and People of the Noble City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary; renewed, agreed on, and confirmed, by the Honourable Augustus Keppel, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in and about the Mediterranean Seas, and Robert White, Esq. His said Serene Majesty's Agent and Consul-General to the Dey and State of Tripoli, furnished with His Majesty's full Powers for that purpose.

I. In the first place it is agreed and concluded, that from this time forward for ever, there shall be a true and inviolable Peace, between the Most Serene King of Great Britain, and the Most Illustrious Lords and Governors of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary; and between all the Dominions and Subjects of either side; and if the ships and subjects of either party, shall happen to meet upon the seas, or elsewhere, they shall not molest each other, but shall shew all possible respect and friendship.

II. That all merchant ships belonging to the Dominions of Great Britain, and trading to the City, or any part of the Kingdom of Tripoli, shall pay no more than three per cent. custom, for all kinds of goods they shall sell; and for such as they shall not sell, they shall be permitted freely to embark it again on board their ships, without paying any sort of duty whatsoever, and shall depart without hindrance or molestation.

III. That all ships and other vessels, as well those belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, as those belonging to the Kingdom or People of Tripoli, shall freely pass the seas, and traffic where they please, without any search, hindrance or molestation from each other: and that all persons or passengers, of what country soever, and all monies, goods, merchandizes, and moveables, to whatsoever people or nation belonging, being on board of any the said ships or vessels, shall be wholly free, and shall not be stopped, taken or plundered from either party.

IV. That the Tripoli ships of war, or any other vessels thereunto belonging, meeting with any merchant ships, or other vessels of the King of Great Britain's subjects (not being in any of the seas appertaining to any of His Majesty's Dominions) may send on

board one single boat, with two sitters, besides the ordinary crew of rowers, and no more but the two sitters to enter any of the said merchant ships, or any other vessels, without the express leave of the Commander of every such ship or vessel; and then, upon producing unto them a Pass under the hand and seal of the Lord High Admiral of England, the said boat shall presently depart, and the merchant ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their voyage: and although the Commander or Commanders of the said merchant ship or ships, vessel or vessels, produce no Pass from the Lord High Admiral of England, yet if the major part of the ship's or vessel's company be subjects to the said King of Great Britain, the said boat shall presently depart, and the merchant ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their voyage: and any of the said ships of war, or other vessels of His said Majesty, meeting with any ship or ships, vessel or vessels, belonging to Tripoli, if the Commander of any such ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall produce a Pass, signed by the Chief Governors of Tripoli, and a certificate from the English Consul living there; or if they have no such Pass or certificate, yet if the major part of their ship's company or companies be Turks, Moors, or Slaves belonging to Tripoli, then the said Tripoli ship or ships, vessel or vessels, shall proceed freely.

V. That no Commander, or other person, of any ship or vessel of Tripoli, shall take out of any ship or vessel of His said Majesty's subjects, any person or persons whatsoever, to carry them any where to be examined, or upon any other pretence, nor shall use any torture or violence unto any person of what nation or quality soever, being on board any ship or vessel of His Majesty's subjects, upon any pretence whatsoever.

VI. That no shipwreck belonging to the said King of Great Britain, or to any of His Majesty's subjects, upon any part of the coasts belonging to Tripoli, shall be made or become prize; and that neither the goods thereof shall be seized, nor the men made slaves; but that all the subjects of Tripoli shall do their best endeavours to save the said men and their goods.

VII. That no ship, or any other vessel of Tripoli, shall have permission to be delivered up, or to go to any other place in

enmity with the said King of Great Britain, to be made use of as corsairs at sea against His said Majesty's subjects.

VIII. That if any ship or vessel of Tunis, Algier, Tetuan, or Sally, or any other place, being in war with the said King of Great Britain, bring any ships or vessels, men or goods, belonging to His said Majesty's subjects, to Tripoli, or to any port or place in that Kingdom, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the territories of Tripoli, like as is agreed at Algiers.

IX. That if any subject of the King of Great Britain happens to die in Tripoli, or its territories, his goods or money shall not be seized by the Governors, or any Ministers of Tripoli, but shall remain with the English Consul.

X. That neither the English Consul, nor any other subject of the said King of Great Britain, shall be bound to pay the debts of any other of His Majesty's subjects, unless they become surety for the same by a public act.

XI. That the subjects of His said Majesty in Tripoli, or its territories, in matter of controversy, shall be liable to no other jurisdiction but that of the Dey or Divan, except they happen to be at difference between themselves, in which case they shall be liable to no other determination but that of the Consul only.

XII. That in case any subject of His Majesty, being in any part of the Kingdom of Tripoli, happen to strike, kill, or wound a Turk or Moor, if he be taken, he is to be punished in the same manner, and with no greater severity than a Turk ought to be, being guilty of the same offence; but if he escape, neither the said English Consul, nor any other of His said Majesty's subjects, shall be in any sort questioned or troubled upon that account, and no trial or sentence to be passed without the Consul being present.

XIII. That the English Consul now, or at any time hereafter, living at Tripoli, shall be there at all times with entire freedom and safety of his person and estate, and shall be permitted to choose his own druggerman and broker, and freely to go on board any ship in the road, as often and when he pleases, and to have the liberty of the country; and that he shall be allowed a place to pray in; and that no man shall do him any injury, either

in word or deed; and that he shall have liberty at all times of hoisting His Majesty's flag at the top of his house, and on his boat, when he passes on the water.

XIV. That not only during the continuance of this Peace and friendship, but likewise if any breach or war happen to be hereafter, between the said King of Great Britain, and the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, the said Consul, and all other His Majesty's subjects, inhabiting in the Kingdom of Tripoli, shall always, and at all times, both of peace and war, have full and absolute liberty to depart and go to their own country, or any other, upon any ship or vessel, of what nation soever they shall think fit, and to carry with them all their estates, goods, families and servants, although born in the country, without any interruption or hindrance.

XV. That no subject of His said Majesty, being a passenger from or to any port, shall be any way molested or meddled with, either in person or property, although on board any ship or vessel in enmity with Tripoli; and the same is to be regarded in favour of the subjects of Tripoli.

XVI. That when any of His Majesty's ships of war shall appear before Tripoli, upon notice thereof given by the English Consul, or by the Commander of the said ships, to the Chief Governors of Tripoli, public proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the Christian captives; and if after that, any Christians whatsoever make their escape on board any of the said ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the said Consul or Commander, or any other His Majesty's subjects, be obliged to pay any thing for the said Christians.

XVII. That all merchant ships coming to the City or Kingdom of Tripoli, though not belonging to Great Britain, shall have free liberty to put themselves under the protection of the British Consul, in selling and disposing of their goods and merchandize, if they shall think proper, without any hindrance or molestation.

XVIII. That at all times when any ship of war of the King of Great Britain, &c. carrying His said Majesty's flag, appears before the said City of Tripoli, and comes to an anchor in the road, immediately after notice thereof given by His said Majesty's Con-

...sul, or officer from the ship, unto the Dey and Government of Tripoli, they shall, in honour to His Majesty, cause a salute of twenty-seven cannon to be fired from the castle and forts of the City, and that the said ship shall return an answer by firing the same number of cannon.

XIX. That no subject of the King of Great Britain shall be permitted to turn Turk or Moor in the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, (being induced thereunto by any surprize whatsoever) unless he voluntarily appear before the Dey or Governor, with the English Consul's druggerman, three times in three days, and each day declare his resolution to turn Turk or Moor.

XX. Whereas it is customary for the European Consuls to pay their respects to the Bashaw at the feasts of Ramadam and Birham, it is hereby declared, that His Britannic Majesty's Consul shall be admitted first to audience, and take the precedency of all other Consuls, in consideration of the English being the oldest friends to the State of Tripoli.

XXI. That whereas the Island of Minorca in the Mediterranean Sea, and the City of Gibraltar, in Spain, do now belong to His Majesty the King of Great Britain; it is therefore hereby agreed, that from this time forward, for ever, the said Island of Minorca, and City of Gibraltar, shall be esteemed, in every respect, by the Bashaw and Government of Tripoli, to be part of His Britannic Majesty's own Dominions, and the inhabitants thereof shall be looked upon as His Majesty's natural subjects, in the same manner as if they had been born in any part of Great Britain; and they, with their ships and vessels wearing British colours, and being furnished with Mediterranean Passes, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffic in any part of the Kingdom of Tripoli, or Dominions thereunto belonging, and shall pass without any molestation whatsoever, either on the seas or elsewhere, in the same manner, and with the same freedom and privileges, as have been stipulated in this and all former Treaties, in behalf of the British nation and subjects; and that none of the ships or vessels belonging to Tripoli, shall cruize or look for prizes, before, or in sight of the ports of the Island of Minorca, and the City of Gibraltar, to disturb or molest the trade thereof in any manner whatsoever.

XXII. That if any of the ships of war of the said King of Great Britain come to Tripoli, or to any other port or place of that Kingdom, with any prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise dispose of it, at their own pleasure, without being molested by any; and that His Majesty's said ships of war shall not be obliged to pay customs in any sort; and that if they shall want provisions, victuals, or any other things, they may freely buy them at the rates in the market.

XXIII. That whensoever it shall happen hereafter, that any thing is done or committed, by the ships or subjects of either side, contrary to any of these Articles, satisfaction being demanded therefore, the same shall be made to the full, and without any manner of delay; and it shall not be lawful to break this peace, until such satisfaction be denied; and whosoever shall be the cause of breaking this peace, shall assuredly be punished with present death.

XXIV. That His Britannic Majesty's subjects (over and above the stipulations contained in this and all former Treaties) shall enjoy all the privileges and advantages, which now are, or which hereafter may be, granted to any of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

XXV. That in case any of His said Majesty's subjects shall import into the said Kingdom of Tripoli, or into any of the ports or Dominions thereunto belonging, any warlike stores, as cannons, muskets, pistols, cannon powder, or fine powder, brimstone, bullets, iron, planks, and all sorts of timber fit for building of ships, pitch, tar, rosin, ropes, cables, masts, blocks, anchors, sails, and all other habiliments of war, as well by sea as by land; as also provisions, viz. wheat, barley, beans, oats, or the like, they shall not pay any sort of duty or custom whatsoever.

XXVI. That new Mediterranean Passes shall be issued out and given to His said Majesty's trading subjects, with all convenient speed; and that the time for the continuance of the old Passes, for the ships in the Indies and remote parts, shall be three years; and for all other ships and vessels, one year; to commence from the delivery of the counter-tops of the new Passes at Algiers; of which His Majesty's Consul here shall give the earliest notice to the Bashaw and Government; and it is hereby expressly agreed

and declared, that the said new Passes shall, during the above-mentioned spaces of time of three years and one year, be of full and sufficient force and effect to protect all ships and vessels of His said Majesty's subjects, who shall be provided with the same.

XXVII. That no merchant ship belonging to Great Britain, or any other nation under the protection of the British Consul, being in the port of Tripoli, shall be detained from proceeding to sea on her voyage, longer than eight days, under the pretence of arming out the ships of war of the Government, or any other whatsoever.

XXVIII. That if at any time the garrisons of Gibraltar or Port Mahon should be in want of provisions, and should send for the same to Tripoli, or any part of the Dominions thereof, they shall, if it is to be had, be supplied with it at the market-price.

XXIX. That all packets, bearing His Britannic Majesty's Commission, which shall be met by any of the cruizers of Tripoli, shall be treated with the same respect as His Majesty's ships of war, and all due respect shall be paid to His Majesty's Commission; and both at meeting and parting, they shall be treated as friends; and if any of the Tripoli cruizers commit the least fault or violence against them, the Captains or Raizes, so offending, shall, on their arrival at Tripoli, and proper complaint being made of them, be most severely punished, without admitting of their excuses.

XXX. That all and every the Articles in this Treaty shall be inviolably kept and observed between His Most Sacred Majesty of Great Britain, and the Most Illustrious the Bashaw, Lords and Governors of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, and between the Dominions and subjects of either side; and our faith shall be our faith, and our word our word. Dated in the presence of Almighty God, in the City of Tripoli, this 19th day of September, 1751, according to the Christian computation, and of the Turkish Hegira, 1164, the 29th day of the Moon Shawan.

Signed A. KEPPEL.

ROBERT WHITE.

DIVAN.

KIAJA.

BEY.

BASHAW.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Tripoli. Signed at Tripoli, 22d July, 1762.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. and the Most Excellent and Illustrious Lord Ally Bashaw, Bey, Governor and General of the garrisoned City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in the West, renewed, confirmed, and ratified, by His Excellency Archibald Cleveland, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Fez and Morocco, and furnished with His Majesty's full Powers for renewing the Treaties with all the other Barbary States.

It is hereby agreed and concluded, that from this day and for ever, the Peace made by the Honourable Augustus Keppel, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in and about the Mediterranean, and Robert White, Esq. His said Serene Majesty's Agent, and Consul-General, to the Bey and State of Tripoli, with the late Most Excellent and Illustrious Lords Mohammed Bashaw Gramali, Bey, Governor and Captain-General, Seedy Ally Bey, Seedy Hassan Kiaja, the Divan, and all the Officers, Soldiers and People of the said City and Kingdom of Tripoli, concluded and signed on the Nineteenth of September, 1751, be hereby renewed, ratified, and confirmed. And that the ships and other vessels, and the Subjects and People of both sides, shall not henceforward do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either in word or deed, but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship.

Concluded and signed in the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in the West, in the presence of Almighty God, the Twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1762, and in the year of the Hegira, 1176, and the first day of the Moon Muharem el Haram.

Signed ARCH. CLEVELAND, (L. S.)

* Renewed by Article I. of the Treaty of 1812.

**TREATY between Great Britain and Tripoli. Signed at Tripoli,
10th May, 1812.**

**Matthew Smith, Esq. Captain of His Britannic Majesty's ship
Comus, invested with full Powers, and His Highness Sidi
Jusef Caramanli, Bashaw, Bey, Governor and Captain Ge-
neral of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, in the West;**

Being mutually animated by the desire of putting an end to the recent and repeated complaints, which have taken place in consequence of the misinterpretation of some of the Articles of Peace established between the two Contracting Powers, to prevent the violation of the Neutral Rights of this City and Kingdom by the privateers of Belligerent Nations; and being further desirous to give reciprocal proofs of the harmony and good faith which happily subsist between His Britannic Majesty's Government, and that of His Excellency the Bashaw, have agreed and established as follows :—

I. The present existing Treaties or Conventions of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, shall have their full effect, and shall preserve in all and every point their full force and virtue, and shall be looked upon as renewed and confirmed by virtue of this present Treaty, except only such articles, clauses and conditions, from which it has been thought fit to derogate, explain, or revise by this present Treaty.

II. That the privateers of Belligerent Powers, which, on account of bad weather, want of provisions, or chased by an enemy, shall take refuge in Tripoli, or in any other of the ports, roads, or bays of that Kingdom, having received a supply of provisions, and the danger of the enemy ceased, shall be obliged to depart without unnecessary delay, or increasing the number of men, arms, or ammunition, with which they entered; and, being out of port, the said privateers shall not lurk in the bays, creeks, and behind the points of promontories or Islands belonging to the Territory of His Highness the Bashaw, to tarry there, and give chase to the ships of their enemies, which shall be entering or going out, nor shall they in any manner whatever disturb the free ingress or

regress of the ships of any nation to the ports, bays, or roads of the Kingdom.

III. The privateers of Belligerent Powers shall not be permitted to sail for any port, bay, or roadstead belonging to the Kingdom, until twenty-four hours after the departure of any vessel belonging to another Power with which they may be at war, nor shall they even at any period be allowed to depart, while such vessel remains in sight of such port, bay, or roadstead, whether detained by calms, foul winds, or other *unavoidable* circumstances.

IV. It is finally agreed and established that His Excellency Sidi Jusef Caramanli, Bashaw, being desirous to maintain inviolably the existing Treaties and the strict neutrality of his Kingdom, will not permit or tolerate in any part of the Dominions of the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, the sale of any prizes or prize goods whatever that may have appertained to Great Britain; but that such prizes shall be obliged to depart with the whole and entire cargoes with which they entered the port, subject to the same regulations as the privateers of the Belligerent Powers in conformity to the second Article of the present Treaty.

In witness whereof, we have caused our Seal to be affixed in the City of Tripoli, in the West, this 10th day of May, in the year of the Christian Æra, 1812, and of the Hegira, the 28th of the Moon Rabia Second, 1227.

Signed MAT. SMITH, (L. S.)

The Seal
of the Bey
and five
others.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Tripoli. Signed at Tripoli, 29th April, 1816.*

In the Name of God Almighty.

The Great Allied Powers of Europe having placed the United States of the Ionian Islands, viz. Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their dependencies in all

their various interests, under the immediate, and exclusive protection of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Heirs and Successors; the following Articles between His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness Sidi Jusef Caramanli, Bashaw and Bey of the Regency of Tripoli, and its dependencies, in Barbary, are concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of His said Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

I. The inhabitants of the Ionian Islands are hereby fully recognized and acknowledged by His Highness the Bey of Tripoli, as British subjects, and entitled as such, to all the rights and security which British subjects now enjoy: and it is hereby stipulated that their Flag and Commerce shall be henceforward respected as such, accordingly, in all their various interests.

II. In the event of any misunderstanding between His Highness, the Bey of Tripoli, or his subjects, and the subjects of the Ionian Islands, the cause of such misunderstanding shall be referred to His Britannic Majesty, who charges Himself with procuring redress, upon any just complaint His Highness the Bey may have to make, against the said Ionian States and subjects, as if they were, to all intents and purposes, British-born subjects.

III. His Highness the Bey of Tripoli, in recognizing the inhabitants of the said Ionian Islands, as British subjects, hereby engages to release immediately without ransom, and deliver to persons authorised to receive them, all captives now in the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, being subjects of the Ionian Islands, under whatever circumstances they may have been taken, and any of the inhabitants of the said Islands that may hereafter be brought into the Kingdom of Tripoli, from the signing of the present Treaty, shall be immediately given up, with all their goods and chattels to the British Consul.

IV. Serious complaints having been made of the Barbary

cruizers entering on board ships they speak at sea (under British protection) with a greater number of men than is allowed by Treaty, and destroying the ship's papers, to the great injury of the owners; with a view of preventing the recurrence of such serious complaints, His Highness the Bey of Tripoli hereby engages to give the most positive orders, and adopt measures to prevent such practices in future, under the severest punishment of the offender: the oath of the master, and two other persons of the crew shall be sufficient proof of the fact, and for the punctual performance of this Article, the Reis, or Captain of any cruiser so offending, shall be answerable for the conduct of his officers and crew; but should any ship so boarded come into the port, or Territory of Tripoli, the complaint shall be heard and determined by regular examination before the Bey in the presence of the Consul.

V. His Highness the Bey of Tripoli, hereby further engages to recognize the Flag and subjects of the Kingdom of Hanover, on the same footing as those of other countries belonging to the Sovereignty of His Britannic Majesty, and as such entitled to the rights and securities enjoyed by the flag and subjects of Great Britain in all their various interests.

Done in duplicate, at the Palace of Tripoli, in the presence of Almighty God, the 29th day of April, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 30th day of the Moon Jumed Ouell.

Signed EXMOUTH, (L. S.)

Admiral and Commander in Chief of
His Britannic Majesty's fleet in
the Mediterranean.

Signed HANMER WARRINGTON, (L. S.)

B. C. G.

Seal of the Bey.

DECLARATION of the *Bey of Tripoli*, 29th April, 1816.

DECLARATION of His Highness Sidi Jusef Caramanli, Bashaw
and Bey of the Regency of Tripoli and its Dependencies,

in Barbary, made and concluded with the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of His said Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, for the termination of Christian Slavery; His Highness the Bey of Tripoli, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition and high respect towards the Powers of Europe, (with all of whom he is desirous to establish peace) declares and agrees that in the event of a future war with any European Power (which God forbid) that not any of the prisoners shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged, according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom.

Done in duplicate, at the Palace of Tripoli, in the presence of Almighty God, the 29th day of April, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 30th day of the Moon Jumed Ouell.

Seal
of the Bey.

Signed EXMOUTH, (L. S.)
Admiral and Commander in Chief of
His Britannic Majesty's fleet in
the Mediterranean.

Signed HANMER WARRINGTON, (L. S.)
B. C. G.

TUNIS.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Tunis. Signed at Tunis, 5th October, 1662.**

ARTICLES OF PEACE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Most Excellent Signors, Mahomet Bashaw, the Divan of the Noble City of Tunis, Hagge Mustapha Dey, Morat Bey, and the rest of the Soldiers in the Kingdom of Tunis; concluded by Sir John Lawson, Knight, the 5th of October, 1662.

I. That all former aggrivances and losses, and other pretences between both parties, shall be void and of no effect, and from henceforward a firm peace for ever, free trade and commerce, shall be and continue between the subjects of His Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. and the People of the Kingdom of Tunis, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

II. That the ships on either part shall have free liberty to enter into any port or river belonging to the Dominions of either party, (paying duties only for what they shall sell) transporting the rest without any trouble or molestation, and freely enjoy any other privileges, accustomed: and the late exaction that hath been upon the lading and unlading of goods at Goletta and the Marine, shall be reduced to the ancient customs in those cases.

III. That there shall be no seizure of any ships of either party at sea or in port, but that they shall quietly pass without any molestation or interruption, they displaying their colours. And for prevention of all inconveniences that may happen, the

* Renewed by Article X. of the Treaty of 1751.

ships of Tunis are to have a certificate under the hand of the English Consul there, that they belong to that place; which being produced, the English ship shall admit two men to come on board them peaceably, to satisfy themselves that they are English; and although they have passengers of other nations on board, they shall be free, both them and their goods.

IV. That if any English ship shall receive on board them any goods or passengers belonging to the Kingdom of Tunis, they shall be bound to defend them and their goods, so far as lieth in their power, and not deliver them unto the enemy.

V. That if any of the ships of either party shall by accident of foul weather, or otherwise, be cast away upon the coast belonging to either Party, the persons shall be free, and the goods saved, and delivered to the proprietors thereof.

VI. That the English that do at present, or shall at any time hereafter, inhabit in the City or Kingdom of Tunis, shall have free liberty when they please, to transport themselves with their families and children, although born in the country.

VII. That the People belonging to the Dominions of either Party, shall not be abused with ill-language, or otherwise ill-treated, but that the parties so offending shall be punished severely according to their desert.

VIII. That the Consul, or any other of the English nation residing in Tunis, shall not be forced to make his addresses in any difference unto any Court of Justice, but unto the Dey himself, from whom only they shall receive judgment.

IX. That the Consul, or any other of the English nation, shall not be liable to pay the debts of any particular person of the nation, unless obliged thereunto under his hand.

X. That all the ships of war belonging unto the Dominions of either Party, shall have free liberty to use each other's ports for washing, cleansing and repairing any their defects, and to buy and to ship off any sort of victuals, alive or dead, or any other necessaries, at the price the natives buy it in the market, without paying custom to any officer.

XI. That in case any ships of war belonging to the Dominions of Tunis, shall take, in any of the enemy's ships, any Englishman serving for wages, they are to be made slaves; but if

merchants or passengers, they are to enjoy their liberty and goods as of right and entire.

XII. That if any ship of war belonging to the Kingdom of Tunis, fighting under his own colours, with any English ship not bearing English colours, and shall surprise her under the same, the said English ship shall be prize, notwithstanding the peace.

XIII. That in case any slave in the Kingdom of Tunis, of any nation whatsoever, shall make his escape and get on board any ship belonging to the Dominions of His Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. the Consul shall not be liable to pay any ransom, unless timely notice be given him, to order that none shall be entertained; and then if it appear that any slave hath got away, the said Consul is to pay to his patron the price for which he was sold in the market; and if no price be cut, then pay three hundred dollars and no more.

These Articles aforementioned are to remain firm for ever, without any alteration; and in all other particulars not mentioned in these Articles, the regulation shall be according to the Capitulations general with the Grand Signior.

Signed and Sealed in the presence of the Great God.

Signed JOHN LAWSON.

Tunis, 5th October, 1662.

TREATY between Great Britain and Tunis. Signed at Tunis, 30th August, 1716.*

ARTICLES OF PEACE between His Most Sacred Majesty George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Most Excellent Lords, Ally Bashaw, Ussain Ben Ally Bey, Cara Mustapha Dey, Aga of the Divan of the Most Noble City of Tunis, and the whole body of the Militia of the said Kingdom; renewed and concluded by John Baker, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of

* Renewed by Article X. of the Treaty of 1751.

His Majesty's ships, employed and to be employed in the Mediterranean Sea, being properly empowered for that purpose.

I. That all former grievances and losses, and other pretensions between both parties shall be void and of no effect; and from henceforward, a firm Peace for ever, free trade and commerce, shall be and continue, between the subjects of His Most Sacred Majesty, George, King of Great Britain, &c. and the People of the Kingdom of Tunis, and the Dominions thereunto belonging; but that this Article shall not cancel or make void any just debt, either in commerce or otherwise, that may be due from any person or persons to others of either party; but that the same shall be liable to be demanded and recoverable as before.

II. That the ships of either party shall have free liberty to enter into any port or river, belonging to the Dominions of either party, paying the duties only for what they shall sell, transporting the rest without any trouble or molestation, and freely enjoy any other privileges accustomed; and the late exaction that hath been upon the lading and unlading of goods at Goletta and the Marine, shall be reduced to the ancient customs in those cases.

III. That there shall be no seizure of any ships of either party at sea or in Port, but that they shall quietly pass without any molestation or interruption, they displaying their colours; and for prevention of all inconveniences that may happen, the ships of Tunis are to have a certificate under hand and seal of the British Consul, that they belong to Tunis; which being produced, the English ship shall admit two men to come on board them peaceably to satisfy themselves they are English; and although they have passengers of other nations on board, they shall be free, both them and their goods.

IV. That if an English ship shall receive on board any goods or passengers, belonging to the Kingdom of Tunis, they shall be bound to defend both them and their goods, so far as lieth in their power, and not deliver them unto the enemies; and the better to prevent any unjust demands being made upon the Crown of Great Britain, and to avoid disputes and differences which may arise, all goods and merchandize that shall from hence forward be shipped by the subjects of this Government, either in this

Port or any other whatsoever, on board the ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain, shall be first entered in the office of Cancellaria, before the British Consul residing at the respective Port, expressing the quantity, quality, and value of the goods so shipped; which the said Consul is to manifest in the clearance given to the said ship or vessel before she departs, to the end that if any cause of complaint should happen hereafter, there may be no greater claim made on the British nation than by this method shall be proved to be just and equitable.

V. That if any of the ships of either Party shall by accident of foul weather, or otherwise, be cast away upon any coast belonging to either party, the persons shall be free, and the goods saved and delivered to the proprietors thereof.

VI. That the English which do at present, or shall at any time hereafter, inhabit in the City or Kingdom of Tunis, shall have free liberty, when they please, to transport themselves, with their families and children, although born in the country.

VII. That the people belonging to the Dominions of either Party, shall not be abused with ill-language or otherwise ill-treated, but that the parties so offending, shall be punished severely, according to their deserts.

VIII. That the Consul, or any other of the English nation residing in Tunis, shall not be forced to make their addresses, in any difference, unto any Court of Justice, but to the Bey himself, from whom only they shall receive judgment, in case the difference should happen between a subject of Great Britain, and another of this Government, or any other foreign nation; but if it should be between two of His Britannic Majesty's subjects, then it is to be decided by the British Consul only.

IX. That the Consul, or any other of the English nation shall not be liable to pay the debts of any particular person of the nation, unless obliged thereunto under his hand.

X. That as the Island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, and the City of Gibraltar, in Spain, have been yielded and annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, as well by the King of Spain, as by all the several Powers of Europe engaged in the late war; now it is hereby agreed and fully concluded, that from this time forward for ever, the said Island of Minorca and City of

Gibraltar, shall be esteemed in every respect by the Government of Tunis, to be part of His Britannic Majesty's own Dominions, and the inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as His Majesty's natural subjects, in the same manner as if they had been born in any other part of Great Britain ; and they with their ships and vessels wearing the British colours, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffic in any part of the Kingdom of Tunis, and shall pass without any molestation whatsoever, either on the seas or elsewhere, in the same manner and with the same freedom and privileges that have been stipulated in this and all former Treaties, in behalf of the British nation and subjects.

XI. And the better and more firmly to maintain the good correspondence and friendship, that hath been so long and happily established, between the Crown of Great Britain and the Government of Tunis, it is hereby agreed and concluded by the Parties beforementioned, that none of the ships and vessels belonging to Tunis, or the Dominions thereof, shall be permitted to cruize, or look for prizes of any Nation whatsoever, before or in sight of the aforesaid City of Gibraltar, or any of the Ports of the Island of Minorca, to hinder or molest any vessels bringing provisions and refreshments for His Britannic Majesty's troops and garrisons in those places, or to give any disturbance to the trade or commerce thereof ; and if any prize shall be taken by the ships or vessels of Tunis, within the space of ten miles of the aforesaid places, she shall be restored without any contradiction.

XII. That all the ships of war belonging to the Dominions of either Party, shall have free liberty to use each other's Ports, for washing, cleaning, or repairing any their defects ; and to buy and to ship off any sort of victuals, alive or dead, or any other necessaries, at the price the natives buy at in the market, without paying custom to any officer : and whereas His Britannic Majesty's ships of war do frequently assemble and harbour in the Port of Mahon, in the Island of Minorca, if at any time they or His Majesty's troops in garrison there should be in want of provisions, and should send from thence to purchase supplies in any part of the Dominions belonging to Tunis, they shall be permitted to buy cattle, alive or dead, and all other kind of provision at the prices it is sold in the market ; and shall be suffered to carry it

off, without paying duty to any officer, in the same manner as if His Majesty's ships were themselves in the Port.

XIII. That in case any ships of war belonging to the Kingdom of Tunis shall take in any of their enemies' ships, any Englishmen serving for wages, they are to be made slaves; but if merchants or passengers, they are to enjoy their liberty and goods free.

XIV. That in case any slave in the Kingdom of Tunis, of any nation whatsoever, shall make his escape, and get on board any ship belonging to the Dominions of His Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. the Consul shall not be liable to pay the ransom, unless timely notice be given him to order that none such be entertained; and then if it appears that any slave hath so got away, the said Consul is to pay to his patron the price for which he was sold in the market, and if no price be set, then to pay 300 dollars, and no more.

XV. And the better to prevent any dispute that may hereafter arise, between the two parties, about salutes and public ceremonies; it is hereby agreed and concluded, that whenever any flag-officer of Great Britain shall arrive in the Bay of Tunis in any of His Majesty's ships of war, immediately upon notice given thereof, there shall be five-and-twenty cannon shot off from the castles of Goletta, or other the nearest fortification belonging to Tunis, according to custom, as a royal salute to His Britannic Majesty's colours, and the same number shall be returned in answer thereto, by His Majesty's ships; and it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that all ceremonies of honour shall be allowed to the British Consul who resides here, to represent in every respect His Majesty's person, equal to any other nation whatsoever, and no other Consul in the Kingdom to be admitted before him in precedence.

XVI. That the subjects of His Sacred Majesty of Great Britain, &c. either residing in or trading to the Dominions of Tunis, shall not for the time to come pay any more than 3 per cent. custom, on the value of the goods or merchandize which they shall either bring into or carry out of this said Kingdom of Tunis.

XVII. It is moreover agreed, concluded, and established, that at whatsoever time it shall please the Government of Tunis to reduce the customs of the French Nation to less than they pay at

present, it shall always be observed that the British customs shall be 2 per cent. less than any agreement that shall for the future be made with the said French, or that shall be paid by the subjects of France.

XVIII. It is moreover agreed, concluded, and established, that in case any British ship or ships, or any of the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain, shall import at the Port of Tunis, or any other Port of this Kingdom, any warlike stores, as cannons, muskets, pistols, cannon-powder, or fine powder, bullets, masts, anchors, cables, pitch, tar, or the like ; as also provisions, viz. wheat, barley, beans, oats, oil, or the like ; for the said kinds of merchandize, they shall not pay any sort of duty or custom whatever.

We, the parties beforementioned, having seen and perused the preceding Articles, do hereby approve, ratify, and confirm the several particulars therein mentioned, and they are to remain firm for ever without any alteration. In testimony of which we do hereunto set our hands and seals in the presence of Almighty God, in the noble City of Tunis, the 30th day of August, old stile, and the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1716, being the 26th day of the Moon Ramadan, and the year of the Hegira, 1128.

Signed J. BAKER, (L.S.) (L.S.) (L.S.) (L.S.)

TREATY between Great Britain and Tunis. *Signed at Bardo, 19th October, 1751.**

TREATY OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. and the Most Excellent and Illustrious Lord Ali Pasha, Begler Bey and Supreme Commander of the State of Tunis, renewed, agreed on, and confirmed, by the

* Renewed by Article 1. of the Treaty of 1762.

Honourable Augustus Keppel, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in and about the Mediterranean Seas, and Charles Gordon, Esq. His said Serene Majesty's Agent and Consul-General to the State of Tunis, furnished with His Majesty's full Powers for that purpose.

I. That all former grievances and losses, and other pretences between both Parties, shall be void and of no effect; and from henceforward there shall be a firm Peace for ever, and free trade and commerce, between His Britannic Majesty's subjects, and the people of the Kingdom of Tunis, and Dominions thereunto belonging: but this Article shall not cancel or make void any just debt, either in commerce or otherwise, between the subjects on both sides, but the same may be demanded and recovered as before.

II. That the ships of either party shall have free liberty to enter into any Port or river belonging to the Dominions of the other, where they shall pay duties only for what they sell, and, for the rest, may freely export it again without molestation; and shall enjoy all other accustomed privileges: and the late exaction that hath been at the Goletta and the Marine, shall be reduced to the ancient customs in those cases.

III. That there shall not be any seizure made of any of the ships of either Party, either at sea or in port, but they shall pass without any interruption, they displaying their colours; and to prevent any misunderstandings, the ships of Tunis shall be furnished with certificates, under the hand and seal of the British Consul, of their belonging to Tunis, which they are to produce on meeting with any English ship, on board of whom they shall have liberty of sending two men only, peaceably to satisfy themselves of their being English, who, as well as any passengers of other nations they may have on board, shall go free, both them and their goods.

IV. That if an English ship receive on board any goods or passengers belonging to the Kingdom of Tunis, they shall be bound to defend them and their goods, so far as lieth in their power, and not deliver them unto their enemies; and the better to prevent any unjust demands being made upon the Crown of

Great Britain, and to avoid disputes and differences that might arise, all goods and merchandize that shall from henceforward be shipped by the subjects of Tunis, either in this Port, or in any other whatsoever, on board the ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain, shall be first entered in the office of Cancellaria, before the British Consul residing at the respective port, expressing the quantity, quality, and value of the goods so shipped, which the said Consul is to manifest in the clearance given to the said ship or vessel before she departs ; to the end that if any cause of complaint should happen hereafter, there may be no greater claim made on the British nation, than by this method shall be proved to be just and equitable.

V. That if any of the ships of either Party shall by accident of foul weather, or otherwise, be cast away upon any of the coasts belonging to the other, the persons shall be free, and the goods saved and delivered to the proprietors thereof.

VI. That the English which do at present, or shall at any time hereafter, inhabit in the City or Kingdom of Tunis, shall have free liberty, when they please, to transport themselves, with their families and children, although born in the country.

VII. That the people belonging to the Dominions of either Party, shall not be abused with ill-language, or otherwise ill-treated, but the parties so offending shall be punished severely according to their deserts.

VIII. That the Consul or any other of the English nation residing in Tunis, shall not be obliged to make their addresses, in any difference, unto any Court of Justice, but to the Bashaw himself, from whom only they shall receive judgment, in case the difference should happen between a subject of Great Britain and another of this Government, or any other Foreign nation ; but if it should be between two of His Britannic Majesty's subjects, then it is to be decided by the British Consul only.

IX. That neither the English Consul, nor any other of His Majesty's subjects, shall be liable to pay the debts of any other of the nation, unless particularly bound thereto under his own hand.

X. That whereas the Island of Minorca in the Mediterranean Sea, and the City of Gibraltar, in Spain, do now belong to His Majesty the King of Great Britain ; it is hereby agreed and fully

concluded, that from this time forward, for ever, the said Island of Minorca, shall be esteemed (as likewise Gibraltar) by the Government of Tunis, to be, in every respect, part of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, and the inhabitants thereof shall be looked upon as His Majesty's natural-born subjects, in the same manner as if they had been born in any other part of Great Britain; and they, with their ships and vessels wearing British colours, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffic in any part of the Kingdom of Tunis, and shall pass, without any molestation whatsoever, either on the seas or elsewhere, in the same manner, and with the same freedom and privileges, that have been stipulated in this and all former Treaties, in behalf of the British nation and subjects.

XI. That the better and more firmly to maintain the good correspondence and friendship that have been so long and happily established between the Crown of Great Britain, and the Government of Tunis, it is hereby agreed and concluded by the Parties beforementioned, that none of the ships and vessels belonging to Tunis, or the Dominions thereof, shall be permitted to cruize or look for prizes, of any nature whatsoever, before, or in sight of the aforesaid City of Gibraltar, or any of the Ports in the Island of Minorca, to hinder or molest any vessels bringing provisions and refreshments for His Britannic Majesty's troops and garrisons in those places, or to give any disturbance to the trade and commerce thereof: and if any prize shall be taken by the ships or vessels of Tunis, within the space of ten miles of the aforesaid places, she shall be restored without any contradiction.

XII. That all ships of war belonging to the Dominions of either Party, shall have free liberty to use each other's ports, for washing, cleaning, and repairing any their defects, and to buy and ship off any sort of victuals, alive or dead, or any other necessities, at the price the natives buy at in the market, without paying custom to any officer. And whereas His Britannic Majesty's ships of war do frequently assemble and harbour in the port of Mahon, in the Island of Minorca; if, at any time, they, or His Majesty's troops in garrison there, should be in want of provisions, and should send from thence to purchase supplies in any part of the Dominions belonging to Tunis, they shall be permitted to buy cattle, alive or dead, and all other kinds of provision, at

the prices they are sold in the market, and shall be suffered to carry it off without paying duty to any officer, in the same manner, as if His Majesty's ships were themselves in the port.

XIII. That in case any ships of war belonging to the Dominions of Tunis, shall take, in any of their enemy's ships, any Englishmen serving for wages, they are to be made slaves; but if merchants or passengers, they are to enjoy their liberty and goods free.

XIV. That if any slave of Tunis should make his escape from thence, and get on board an English man-of-war, the said slave shall be free, and neither the English Consul, nor any of his nation, shall in any manner be questioned about the same.

XV. That the better to prevent any disputes that may hereafter arise between the two Parties about salutes and public ceremonies, it is hereby agreed and concluded, that whenever any flag-officer of Great Britain, shall arrive in the Bay of Tunis, in any of His Majesty's ships of war, there shall be shot off from the castles of the Goletta, or other the nearest fortifications belonging to Tunis, a number of guns according to custom, as a royal salute to His British Majesty's colours, and the same number shall be returned in answer thereto by His Majesty's ships; and it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that all ceremonies of honour shall be allowed to the British Consul who resides here, to represent equal in every respect His Majesty's person, to any other nation whatsoever, and no other Consul in the Kingdom to be admitted before him in precedency.

XVI. That the subjects of His Most Sacred Majesty of Great Britain, &c. either residing in, or trading to the Dominions of Tunis, shall not, for the time to come, pay any more than 3 per cent. custom, on the value of the goods or merchandize which they shall either bring into or carry out of the Kingdom of Tunis.

XVII. It is moreover agreed, concluded and established, that at whatsoever time it shall please the Government of Tunis, to reduce the customs of the French nation to less than they pay at present, it shall always be observed, that the British customs shall be 2 per cent. less than any agreement that shall for the future be made with the said French, or that shall be paid by the subjects of France.

XVIII. It is moreover agreed, concluded, and established, that in case any British ship or ships, or any of the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain, shall import at the port of Tunis, or any port of this Kingdom, any warlike stores, as cannons, muskets, pistols, cannon powder, or fine powder, bullets, masts, anchors, cables, pitch, tar, or the like; as also provisions, viz. wheat, barley, beans, oats, oil, or the like, for the said kinds of merchandize they shall not pay any sort of duty or custom whatever.

XIX. That in case a war should happen between His Britannic Majesty and any other State or nation whatever, the ships of Tunis shall not in any sort afford assistance to the enemies of His Majesty or His subjects.

XX. That if an Englishman kills a Turk, he shall be judged before the Caddi of the place, according to justice: if he is found guilty of the crime, he shall be punished with death; but if he escape, the Consul shall not be molested, or called upon for that account; and the Consul shall always have timely notice, that he may have an opportunity of being present at the trial.

XXI. That if at any time a war or rupture happen between the two Contracting Powers, the English Consul and his nation may freely depart with all their goods and effects; and this Article is to be reciprocal for the subjects of Tunis.

XXII. That whereas Gibraltar and the Island of Minorca do belong to His Britannic Majesty, if at any time any of the cruisers of Tunis should meet with any vessels of the said places, under English colours, furnished with proper passports, they shall be treated in all respects like other English ships, provided that there be no more than one-third part of the ship's company who are not subjects of His said Majesty; for, in such case, they (the said strangers) shall be deemed as prisoners: but it is allowed to embark as many merchants or passengers as they see good, be they of what nation soever: and if at any time a Tunis man-of-war shall take a ship from their enemies, on board of which may happen to be any English subjects, they shall be immediately released, with all their goods and merchandize, provided always that they be provided with proper passports; and this Article is to be observed reciprocally on the part of the English.

XXIII. That if any British ships or vessels meet with any of the ships or vessels belonging to the State of Tunis, and there should be any injury or offence given by either side, justice being properly demanded, shall be immediately done, and the aggressor shall be severely punished, without it occasioning any breach or war.

XXIV. That His Britannic Majesty's subjects shall be always treated, by the State of Tunis, with the highest degree of respect, love and honour, because the English, of all other Powers, are their first and best friends.

XXV. That new Mediterranean Passes shall be issued out and given to His said Majesty's trading subjects, with all convenient speed; and that the time for the continuance of the old Passes, for the ships in the Indies and remote parts, shall be three years; and for all other ships and vessels, one year; to commence from the delivery of the counter-tops of the new Passes at Algiers; of which His Majesty's Consul here, shall give the earliest notice to this State; and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared, that the said new Passes shall, during the abovementioned spaces of time of three years and one year, be of full and sufficient force and effect to protect all ships and vessels of His said Majesty's subjects, who shall be provided with the same.

XXVI. That all packets bearing His Britannic Majesty's Commission, which shall be met by any of the cruizers of Tunis, shall be treated with the same respect as His Majesty's ships of war; and all due respect shall be paid to His Majesty's Commission, and both at meeting and parting they shall be treated as friends; and if any of the cruizers of Tunis, commit the least fault or violence against them, the Captains or Raizes so offending, shall, on their arrival at Tunis, and proper complaint being made of them, be most severely punished, without admitting of their excuses.

All the preceding Articles of this Treaty, having been approved of and agreed to, are hereby ratified, renewed, and confirmed, between His Most Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. and the Most Illustrious Lord Ali Pasha, Begler Bey and Supreme Commander of the State of Tunis,

which let no one presume to infringe or violate. Dated in the presence of Almighty God, at the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, this 19th day of October, 1751, according to the Christian computation; and of the Turkish Hegira, 1164, the 10th day of the Moon Zil Hadgi Sherissay.

Signed A. KEPPEL, (L.S.)
 CHA. GORDON, (L.S.)

TREATY *between Great Britain and Tunis. Signed at Bardo, 22d June, 1762.*

ARTICLES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. and the Most Excellent and Illustrious Lord Ally, Bashaw, Bey and Supreme Commander of the State of Tunis; renewed, concluded, ratified, and confirmed, by His Excellency Archibald Cleveland, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Fez and Morocco; and furnished with His Majesty's full Powers for renewing the Treaties with all the other Barbary States.

I. In the first place, it is agreed and concluded, that, from this day and for ever, the Peace made by the Honourable Augustus Keppel, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in and about the Mediterranean, and Charles Gordon, Esq. His said Serene Majesty's Agent and Consul-General to the State of Tunis, with the late Most Excellent and Illustrious Lord, Ali Pasha, Begler Bey and Supreme Commander of the said State, concluded and signed in the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, on the 19th day of October, 1751, be hereby renewed, ratified, and confirmed: and that the ships and other vessels, and the subjects and people of both sides, shall not henceforward do to each other any harm, offence, or injury, either in word or

deed ; but shall treat one another with all possible respect and friendship.

II. That His Britannic Majesty's Consul living in Tunis, shall for ever hereafter, be allowed the liberty of chusing his own broker and druggerman, who shall be a real Turk, and to exchange them when, and as often, as he shall think fit.

III. That if any ships or vessels of Christian nations in enmity with the King of Great Britain, &c. shall at any time hereafter be met with, or found upon the coast of the Kingdom of Tunis, either at anchor or otherwise, and not within the reach of cannon-shot of the shore, that it shall and may be lawful for any of His Britannic Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or any English privateers, or letters-of-marque, to take and seize as prizes any such ships or vessels so met with, or found as aforesaid ; and shall also be suffered to bring the said prizes into any port, road, or harbour, of the Kingdom of Tunis ; and to dispose of the whole or any part thereof, or otherwise to depart with such captures, without the least hindrance or molestation whatsoever.

IV. And lastly, it is agreed, that if at any time hereafter, His Britannic Majesty shall be at war with any Mahometan Prince or State, and any ships or vessels belonging to subjects of such Prince or State, shall be met with by any of His Britannic Majesty's ships, or vessels of war, or by any ships or vessels of His Majesty's subjects, within sight of any part of the coast of the Kingdom of Tunis, that they shall be suffered to pass free and unmolested.

Confirmed and sealed in the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1762, and in the year of the Hegira, 1175, and the last day of the Moon Zilcade.

Signed ARCH. CLEVELAND, (L.S.)

**TREATY *between Great Britain and Tunis. Signed at Bardo,
2d May, 1812.***

In the name of the All-Powerful God.

His Most Serene Highness Hamuda, Bashaw Bey, Prince of the Princes of Tunis, the well guarded City and the abode of happiness; and Thomas Francis Freemantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in the service of His Britannic Majesty, furnished with full Powers:

Being mutually animated with the desire of putting an end to the recent reiterated complaints, made in consequence of various violations committed by private ships of war, against the rights of the Neutrality of this Regency, and being also desirous of giving reciprocal proofs of the harmony and good Faith which happily subsist between the Government of His Britannic Majesty and that of His Highness the Bashaw Bey, have agreed on and established that which follows;

I. The private ships of war of the belligerent Powers, by reason of bad weather or want of provisions, or in consequence of being chased by an enemy, shall be permitted to take refuge in Tunis, or in any other port of the Kingdom whatsoever.—Being provided with the necessary provisions, the affairs and accounts, which they may in consequence have, being settled, and the danger apprehended from the enemy having ceased, they shall be obliged to depart without the least delay. Neither shall they be able, under whatsoever pretext it may be, to augment the number of their crews, arms, and other ammunition with which they shall have entered, nor in any way be permitted to disturb the free and secure access of ships, of any nation whatever, to the ports, bays, and coasts of the Regency.

II. The private ships of war of the belligerent Powers shall not make sail from any port, place, or part of the coast belonging to the Regency, until twenty-four hours after the departure of all vessels belonging to Powers with which they may be in war. Nor shall they depart, even after that period of time, if any ship should be in sight of a port, bay, or shore of this Regency, detained by calms, contrary wind, or any other inevitable circumstance.

III. And lastly, it is agreed and established, in virtue of the present Treaty, that His Most Serene Highness Hamuda, Bashaw Bey, being desirous to maintain inviolably the neutrality of His Kingdom, shall not permit, nor tolerate, in any part of the Dominions of the Regency of Tunis, the sale of any prize, or merchandize of any prize, whatsoever, which shall have belonged, or may belong to the French or to the English.

Done in duplicate, and signed by both parties, at the Palace of Bardo, the 20th day of the Moon, Rebia Jeni, of the year of the Hegira, 1227, and the 2d day of the month of May, 1812, of the Christian Æra.

Signed THOMAS FRANCIS FREEMANTLE.
Signed VAL. ROBINSON,
 Vice-Consul.

TREATY between Great Britain and Tunis. Signed at Bardo, 17th April, 1816.

In the Name of God Almighty.

The Great Allied Powers of Europe having placed the United States of the Ionian Islands, viz.—Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their Dependencies, in all their various interests, under the immediate and exclusive protection of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Heirs and Successors; the following Articles, between His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Most Serene Highness Mahmoud Bashaw, Chief Bey of Tunis, the well guarded City and the abode of happiness, are concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of His said Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

I. The inhabitants of the Ionian Islands are hereby fully recognized and acknowledged by His Highness the Bey of Tunis, as British subjects, and entitled as such to all the rights and security which British subjects now enjoy; and it is hereby stipulated that their flag and commerce shall be henceforward respected as such, accordingly, in all their various interests.

II. In the event of any misunderstanding between His Highness the Bey of Tunis or His subjects, and the subjects of the Ionian Islands, the cause of such misunderstanding shall be referred to His Britannic Majesty, who charges Himself with procuring redress upon any just complaint His Highness the Bey may have to make, against the said Ionian States and subjects, as if they were to all intents and purposes British-born subjects.

III. His Highness the Bey of Tunis, in recognizing the inhabitants of the said Ionian Islands as British subjects, hereby engages to release immediately without ransom, and deliver to persons authorized to receive them, all captives now in the City and Kingdom of Tunis, being subjects of the Ionian Islands, under whatever circumstances they may have been taken; and any of the inhabitants of the said Islands that may hereafter be brought into the Kingdom of Tunis, from the signing of the present Treaty, shall be immediately given up, with all their goods and chattels, to the British Consul.

IV. Serious complaints having been made of the Barbary cruizers entering on board ships they speak at sea, (under British protection,) with a greater number of men than is allowed by Treaty, and destroying the ship's papers, to the great injury of the owners; with a view of preventing the recurrence of such serious complaints, His Highness the Bey of Tunis hereby engages to give the most positive orders, and adopt measures, to prevent such practices in future, under the severest punishment of the offenders. The oath of the Master, and two other persons of the crew, shall be sufficient proof of the fact; and for the punctual performance of this Article, the Reis, or Captain, of any cruiser so offending, shall be answerable for the conduct of his officers and crew, but should any ship so boarded come into the port or territory of Tunis, the complaint shall be heard and determined by regular examination before the Bey, in the presence of the Consul.

V. His Highness the Bey of Tunis, hereby further engages to recognize the flag of the Kingdom of Hanover, on the same footing as those of other countries belonging to the Sovereignty of His Britannic Majesty, and as such, entitled to the rights and securities enjoyed by the flag and subjects of Great Britain, in all their various interests.

VI. With a view to avoid the various disputes which have lately arisen on the subject of official correspondence, His Highness the Bey of Tunis promises to afford written replies, to any important communications which the British Consul shall find it expedient from time to time to make to him in his Consular capacity, according to the ancient custom of the country.

VII. In order to prevent any discussion hereafter as to the disposal of prize property, it is agreed by His Highness the Bey, that no prizes, taken from Great Britain, shall be sold or disposed of in the Port or Kingdom of Tunis, and the strictest neutrality of the Port of Tunis is to be rigidly observed.

Done in duplicate, in the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 17th day of April, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 19th day of the Moon Jumed Ouell.

Signed EXMOUTH.

Signed RICHARD OGLANDER,
Agent and Consul General.

GENERAL ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The Articles in the foregoing Treaty being written in the Turkish language, which Lord Exmouth has not been able to get translated correctly, it is hereby agreed between the Contracting Parties that, in the event of any misunderstanding or misconception of the said Articles, the same shall be explained by the true meaning and signification of the Articles, as expressed in the English language, whatever may be the deviation in the Turkish translation.

Done in the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, the 17th day of April, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231.

Signed EXMOUTH, Admiral, &c.

DECLARATION of the Bey of Tunis. Signed at Bardo, 17th April, 1816.

Declaration of His Highness Mahmoud Bashaw, Chief Bey of Tunis, the well guarded City and the abode of happiness, made and concluded with the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of His said Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, for the termination of Christian Slavery; His Highness the Bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition and high respect towards the Powers of Europe, (with all of whom he is desirous to establish peace,) declares that in the event of a future war with any European Power, (which God forbid,) that none of the prisoners made on either side shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity, as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases; and that at the termination of hostilities, they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom.

Done in duplicate in the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 17th day of April, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 19th day of the Moon Jumed Ouell.

Signed EXMOUTH.

Signed RICHARD OGLANDER,
Agent and Consul-General.

DECLARATION of the Bey of Tunis. Signed at Bardo, 19th October, 1817.

We, Sidi Mahmoud Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, &c. &c. &c.

Do by these presents, sincerely promise and declare, that such

orders shall for the future be given to the Commanders of all our ships and vessels, that, under a severe penalty, and our utmost displeasure, they shall not enter into the Channel of England, or the narrow seas thereof, nor cruize or exercise in any manner, in sight of any part of the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any way disturb the Peace or Commerce of the same; except in cases of necessity, such as stress of weather or want of provisions, or on being pursued by any of their enemies, when they shall be allowed to enter for security.

The above Article is understood to have no reference to the Commerce of Tunis.

Bardo, the 8th day of the Hegira, 1232, and the 19th of October, 1817, of the Christian Æra.

Seal
of the
Bey.

Accepted on the part of His Majesty's Government, under the directions from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of Malta.

Signed

R. C. SPENCER.
FRED. HANKEY.
RICH. OGLANDER.



DENMARK.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Denmark. Signed at
Whitehall, 13th February, 1660-1.**

EXTRACT. (*Translation from the Latin.*)

I. It is covenanted, accorded, and concluded, that there be a sincere, true, and perfect friendship, peace, and alliance for ever, between both the Kings, their Heirs and Successors, Kingdoms, Provinces, and Principalities, Subjects and Vassals, of what condition, dignity, and degree soever, as well those who now are, as who hereafter shall be, both by land and sea, in rivers, freshwaters, and every where ; so as they neither do wrong one to the other, nor the one cause any damage or harm to the Kingdoms, Provinces, Subjects, and Vassals of the other, nor as much as in them lies suffer or consent that the like be done by other persons ; but that they adhere each to other in sincere amity and love, and that the one promote to His uttermost the advantage and commodity of the other, and of each other's subjects respectively as His own ; but that they hinder and prevent each other's losses and destruction, both by fact, counsels, and all their power.

II. But if either of the foresaid Kings, their Heirs and Successors, shall come to know that any thing is negotiated, desired, or treated, which may turn to the prejudice of the other, then He shall be bound as soon as ever the same is made known unto Him, to discover it to the other ; and, as much as in Him lies to hinder it.

III. The foresaid Kings do religiously promise for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, respectively, that they will not at any time give any warlike aid or supplies to the enemies of each other, nor suffer that their subjects, of what state and condition soever they be, shall, either under the pretence of trade or any other borrowed colour whatsoever, by any means help the enemies of the said Princes, or of either of them, nor furnish them with soldiers, money, provisions, arms, engines, guns, ships, and other

* Renewed by Article XIII. of the Treaty of Kiel, 1814.

things fit and necessary for waging war, nor cause the same to be furnished by others ; but if any the subjects of the said Kings shall presume to offend herein, then every of the Kings whose subjects shall have so offended, shall be bound to inflict most severe punishments upon them, as league-breakers and seditious persons.

V. It is also agreed, that neither of the foresaid Kings shall harbour, or suffer in His Kingdoms or Provinces, the enemies or rebels of the other, knowing them to be such.

VI. It shall be free for the subjects of both Kings to come with their merchandize, as well by land as by sea, into the Kingdoms, Provinces, Mart-Towns, Ports, and Rivers of the other, and there to converse and trade, paying the usual customs and duties, saving always the sovereignty and right of either King, in their Kingdoms, Provinces, Principalities, and Territories, respectively.

VII. It is also covenanted, accorded, and concluded, that the subjects of the Most Serene King of Great Britain, may in no wise come unto forbidden ports, (whereof mention is made in former Treaties,) without the special licence of the King of Denmark and Norway, desired and obtained, unless evident danger of the sea, or violence of storms, shall force them to approach, or enter ; where then it shall in no case be lawful for them to trade or merchandize.

VIII. It is also covenanted, accorded, and concluded, that in case any one suffer shipwreck upon the coasts of the other King, he may freely challenge, and lay claim to the broken and wreckt vessel, with the goods, (saving the right of any place whatsoever,) neither shall any thing be a prejudice or hindrance to him therein ; but rather the inhabitants of the place shall be obliged, if it be desired of them, to be aiding to him who hath suffered shipwreck, upon reasonable consideration for their labour, to recover such things as can be saved of the wreck.

IX. If the subjects of either King be wronged, injured, or endangered in the Territory of the other, then the King of that place where the wrong is offered, shall take care that speedy justice be done according to the rights and accustomed laws of the country, and that due punishment be inflicted upon those who have committed the offence or injury, with reparation to be made unto the suffering parties.

X. No private injury shall in any sort weaken this Treaty, nor beget hatred or dissensions between the foresaid nations ; but every one shall answer for his own proper fact, and shall be prosecuted thereupon ; neither shall one man satisfy for the offence of another by reprisals, or other such like odious proceedings, unless justice be denied, or unreasonably delayed, in which case it shall be lawful for that King, whose subject hath suffered the loss and injury, to take any course according to the rules and method of the law of nations, until reparation be made to the sufferer.

XI. The foresaid Kings have also covenanted, that if hereafter (which yet we hope will not be, and pray that God of His mercy would prevent) there should happen to arise any dissensions or differences between these Kings or Kingdoms, endeavours shall be used, that the same may be composed in an amicable way ; nor shall this present league be therefore any way abolished or made void.

XII. It is further agreed, that by no agreements, covenants, Articles, or clauses contained in this present Treaty, former Treaties or Leagues heretofore made between the foresaid Confederates, or their Royal Predecessors, as well for the realms of England, Scotland and Ireland, as for the Hereditary Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway respectively, be no way deemed to be taken away or abrogated, but that they remain perpetually in their ancient force, stability, and vigour, so far forth as they are not contrary or repugnant to the present Treaty, or to any of the Articles therein contained.

XIII. It is also covenanted and concluded, that the people and subjects of the King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, sailing unto any the Hereditary Kingdoms, Principalities or Dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and other strangers (the Swedes only excepted) trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay ; and that as well in going, returning and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities and privileges, which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever, abiding or trading, in the said

Kingdoms and Dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, do or shall enjoy. On the other side, the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway, shall use and enjoy the same privileges in the Countries and Dominions of the King of England; to wit, that the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway sailing unto any the Kingdoms, Principalities or Dominions of the King of England, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in any other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, or other strangers trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay, and that as well in going, returning and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever, abiding or trading in the said Kingdoms and Dominions of the King of England, do or shall enjoy. But so that the Sovereign Power of both Kings, in their Kingdoms, Principalities, Dominions, and Ports, respectively, to appoint and change customs and any other matters according to the occasion, be preserved, and remain inviolate; provided, the said equality be strictly observed on either Part in manner aforesaid.

XIV. It is also agreed, that in case the subjects and inhabitants of either of the Confederates, with their shipping (either by reason of pirates chasing them, or by stress of weather, or by any other inconvenience) be forced to repair into the rivers, creeks, bays or ports, of the other Confederate, there to seek harbour, they shall be kindly and courteously used by the magistrate and inhabitants of such place; and it shall be lawful for them to provide themselves at a reasonable price with those things which shall be necessary for the repairing of their ships, and freely to depart again without any hindrance or search, and paying no tolls and customs; provided, they do not carry out of their ship or ships, any goods or packs, nor expose them to sale, nor have or receive on board, persons guilty or suspected of any crime, or prohibited goods, nor finally do any thing repugnant to the laws, statutes or customs of that place and port where they shall arrive.

XV. If it shall happen that the ships of either of the Confederates, and of their subjects and inhabitants, (whether they be ships of war or of burthen) do run aground, or split upon rocks,

or by any accident whatsoever, suffer shipwreck, (which God forbid) upon or about the coasts of the other, the foresaid ships, with all their tackle, goods and merchandize, or whatsoever remains of them, shall be restored to their owners and proprietors, provided they or their Commissioners or Deputies, challenge and claim the ships or goods, within the space of one year after the wreck hath happened, (saving always the rights and customs of every nation whatsoever:) also the subjects and inhabitants dwelling upon such shores and coasts, shall be obliged to succour them in their danger, and help them as much as they are able, and shall use all diligence, either to deliver the ship, or save the goods, merchandize, tackle, and other things that may be preserved; which are to be conveyed into some safe place, that they may be restored to the owners; yet paying to those persons by whose pains and care the goods shall be recovered and kept, the expences and recompences which they shall deserve.

XVI. Each party shall in all causes and controversies now depending, or hereafter to commence, cause justice and right to be speedily administered to the subjects and people of the other Party, according to the laws and statutes of each country, without tedious and unnecessary delays and charges.

XVII. It is also covenanted and agreed, that all ships belonging to English subjects and inhabitants, together with their ladings and merchandize, sailing by the fort of Gluckstadt, or other towns and places under the King of Denmark's Dominions, situate upon the river of Elbe, shall, both in going and coming back, be free and exempt from all custom, toll, search, stop, and molestation, except only the case of search in time of war, when the King of Denmark shall be in hostility with any other Prince or State.

XVIII. It is also agreed, that firs, masts, and other sorts of timber, after once they are laden upon the ships of the English subjects or inhabitants, shall be no further subject to be visited, but all visits and searches shall be made before, and if then either oak or other prohibited timber be found, they shall forthwith be stopped upon the place before they be brought on board; neither shall the persons or goods of the people of the King of England, or of His subjects, be, for that cause, any way molested, either by arrest, or any other kind of detention; but the subjects only

of the King of Denmark, who shall have presumed to sell or alienate such like prohibited timber, shall be punished for the offence after the accustomed manner : and the people and subjects of the King of England shall have, possess, and enjoy, all and singular, the things contained and granted in this Article, without any molestation and interruption, so long and during all the time that the subjects or any of the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands have, possess, and enjoy, or ought, or might have, possess, or enjoy the same, or the like, by any Treaty, covenant, agreement, or permission whatsoever made or to be made.

XIX. For the greater security of trade, and freedom of navigation, it is covenanted and agreed, that neither Party shall, (as much as is possible, and as far as they are able,) suffer open pirates, or other robbers of that kind, to make their retreats in the ports of either's Kingdom or Country, or shall permit any of the inhabitants or people of either to harbour or relieve them, or any way assist them ; but on the contrary, shall use means that the foresaid pirates and robbers, and their partners and abettors, may be apprehended, and suffer condign punishment, and that the ships and goods (so much of them as can be found) may be restored to their lawful owners or their attornies, so as their right be made to appear by due and legal proof in the Court of Admiralty for maritime Causes.

XX. It is covenanted and agreed, that the subjects and people of either Party, shall always have free access to the ports and coasts of the other Confederate ; and it shall be lawful for them to abide there, and thence to depart again, and also to pass through the Seas and Territories whatsoever of either King respectively, (doing no damage or prejudice,) not only with merchant ships, but also with men of war, whether they be public, or belong to those who shall have obtained private commissions, and whether they come through violence of the weather, or to avoid the danger of the sea, or to repair their ships, or buy provisions ; so as they exceed not the number of six men of war, if they come in of their own accord, nor stay longer in or about the ports than will be requisite to repair their ships, and furnish themselves with victuals, or other necessaries : and if upon occasion they would approach such ports with a greater number of men of war, they

shall by no means be permitted to enter, unless timely notice of their coming be first given by letter, and leave obtained of those to whom the foresaid ports belong ; but if they be driven by violence of storm, or other urgent necessity to seek shelter, in such case, without any notice given beforehand, the ships shall not be restrained to a certain number ; but with this condition, that their commander shall immediately upon their arrival acquaint the Chief Magistrate or the Governor of that place, port, or coast where they arrive, with the cause of their coming ; neither shall he stay longer there than the Chief Magistrate or Governor will permit, and shall neither do nor attempt any hostile act in the ports whereinto he shall repair, nor any thing prejudicial to that Ally unto whom the ports belong.

XXI. It is also covenanted, that no ships, or shipping, goods, or merchandize, laden in any ships, of what nature, kind or quality soever, howsoever taken, belonging to the subjects of either King, shall, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, be adjudged prize, unless by a judicial examination and proceeding in form of law in the Court of Admiralty, legally ordained in that behalf for such like maritime prizes.

XXII. It is also covenanted and agreed, that all ships and merchants of England, in their passage through the Sound appertaining to the King of Denmark and Norway, shall enjoy the benefit and privilege of deferring the payment of customs until their return, in the same manner as they enjoyed the five years last past ; but so that the said ships and merchants carry with them Certificates under the Seal of the Officers of His said Majesty of England thereunto appointed, witnessing that those ships belong to the subjects of the King of England ; and also, that before their passage they give good and sufficient security to make the said payment in due place unto the receivers of the King of Denmark's customs, at their return, or if they return not within three months at the furthest, in case they do not pay the same in their said first passage.

XXIII. It is also concluded, that the ships and subjects of the King of England shall receive their dispatch and discharge at Elsinore, as soon as they arrive, without any delay, no ships of any nation whatsoever to have a preference in that behalf before

them, except the inhabitants of certain places who have obtained such a privilege of old in this case, and enjoy the same to this day.

XXIV. It is also agreed, that if the Dutch, or any other nation whatsoever, (the Swedish only excepted,) hath already obtained, or hereafter shall obtain, of the King of Denmark and Norway, any better agreements, covenants, exemptions and privileges, than those contained in this Treaty, the same and such like shall be communicated and effectually granted, freely and with all fullness, to the King of England and to His subjects; and on the other side, if the Dutch, or any other nation whatsoever, hath obtained, or shall hereafter obtain, of the King of England, any better agreements, covenants, exemptions or privileges, than those contained in this Treaty, the same and such like shall be communicated and effectually granted, freely and with all fullness, to the King of Denmark and Norway, and to His subjects.

XXV. Lastly, it is covenanted, agreed, and concluded, that the aforesaid Most Serene Princes and Kings shall sincerely and faithfully observe all and singular the Articles contained and established in this present Treaty, and cause the same to be observed by their subjects and inhabitants; neither shall they break them directly or indirectly, nor suffer them to be broken directly or indirectly, by their subjects or inhabitants; and shall ratify and confirm all and singular the things covenanted as aforesaid by letters patent, subscribed with their own hands, and sealed with their great seals, drawn up and engrossed, in sufficient, valid, and effectual form, and shall interchangeably deliver the same, or cause them to be delivered within three months after the date of these presents, faithfully, really, and effectually.

Done at Whitehall, the 13th of February, 1660-1.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Denmark. Signed at Copenhagen, 11th July, 1670.**

EXTRACT. (*Translation from the Latin.*)

I. That there be between the two Kings, their Heirs and Successors; as also their Kingdoms, Principalities, Provinces,

* Renewed by Article XIII. of the Treaty of Kiel, 1814.

Estates, Counties, Islands, Cities, Subjects and Vassals, of what condition, dignity and degree soever, by land and sea, in rivers, fresh-waters, and all places whatsoever, as well in Europe as out of Europe, now and for the time to come, a sincere, true and perfect friendship, peace and confederation; so as that neither Party do any wrong, injury or prejudice to the Kingdoms, Principalities, Provinces and Estates, or to the Inhabitants and Subjects of the other; nor suffer any to be done by others, as much as in Him is: but rather live as friends together, using each other with good-will and respect; and promoting upon all occasions the interests and advantages of each other, and their subjects, as if they were their own; and preventing and hindering with all their power, by their assistance and advice, any damage, wrong and injury that may be offered them.

III. The foresaid Kings for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, mutually do undertake and promise, that they will not aid or furnish the enemies of either Party, that shall be aggressors, with any provisions of war, as soldiers, arms, engines, guns, ships, or other necessities for the use of war, or suffer any to be furnished by their subjects: but if the subjects of either Prince shall presume to act contrary hereunto, then that King, whose subjects shall have so done, shall be obliged to proceed against them with the highest severity, as against seditious persons, and breakers of the league.

V. It shall be lawful for the Subjects of both Kings, with their commodities and merchandize, both by sea and land, in time of peace, without licence or safe-conduct general or special, to come to the Kingdoms, provinces, mart-towns, ports and rivers of each other, and in any place therein to remain and trade, paying usual customs and duties; reserving nevertheless to either Prince His superiority, and regal jurisdiction in His Kingdoms, Provinces, Principalities and Territories respectively.

VI. It is notwithstanding covenanted and concluded, that the subjects of the King of Great Britain shall in no wise come to the prohibited ports, of which mention is made in precedent Treaties, nor Colonies, without the special licence of the King of Denmark first desired and obtained; unless they shall be compelled to make thither, and enter therein, by stress of weather,

or pursuit of pirates, in which case neither shall it be lawful for them to buy or sell. As also in like manner the subjects of the King of Denmark shall not come to the British Colonies, unless by special licence of the King of Great Britain first desired and obtained.

VII. It shall be lawful for the subjects of the Most Serene King of Denmark to bring into their own stores and warehouses in England, Scotland and Ireland, and other the ports of the King of Great Britain, in Europe, such commodities as now, or hereafter shall be of the growth and production of the estates, countries and dominions subject to the King of Denmark, or of the manufacture thereof, and likewise such as come from any part of the river of Elbe.

In like manner shall it be lawful for the subjects of the King of Great Britain to import and bring into Denmark, Norway, and all other ports and colonies, not prohibited, of the King of Denmark, all kinds of merchandize which now or hereafter shall be produced or made in the Kingdoms, Countries and Estates under the subjection of the King of Great Britain. But if at any time hereafter, it be permitted to any foreign nations, to bring all kinds of commodities without exception, into England, Scotland and Ireland, and other the ports belonging to the King of Great Britain, then the same also shall be lawful for the subjects of the King of Denmark: which in like manner shall be permitted to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, upon the like occasion, in the prohibited ports and Colonies of the King of Denmark.

VIII. It is also covenanted and agreed, that the people and subjects of the King of Great Britain sailing to any the hereditary Kingdoms, Countries, or Dominions of the King of Denmark, or trading in the same, shall pay no more or greater customs, tribute, toll, or other duties, nor in any other manner than the people of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, and other strangers, (the Swede only excepted) trading thither, and paying lesser customs, do or shall pay; and in going, returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, and all other things, shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges, which the people of any foreign country, in the said Kingdoms and Dominions of the King of Denmark, abiding and trading, do or shall

enjoy: and so on the other side, the people and subjects of the King of Denmark, shall have and enjoy the same privileges, in the countries and territories of the King of Great Britain; to wit, that the people and subjects of the King of Denmark, sailing to any the Kingdoms, Countries, or Dominions of the King of Great Britain, or trading in the same, shall not pay any more or greater customs, tributes, toll or other duties, nor in any other manner than the people of the United Netherlands, or other strangers trading thither, and paying lesser customs, do or shall pay: and in going, returning and staying, as also in fishing and trading, and all other things, shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities and privileges, which the people of any other foreign country in the said Kingdoms and Dominions of the King of Great Britain, abiding and trading, do or shall enjoy: but so, as that the power of each King of making or altering customs, or other duties, as they shall see occasion, in their respective Kingdoms, countries, dominions, and ports, remain full and entire; provided the foresaid equality be strictly observed on both sides in manner aforesaid.

IX. It is also covenanted, that when the subjects of either King have imported their commodities into the Dominions of the other, have paid the usual customs for them, and undergone their search, it shall be free and lawful for them, to bring their said commodities into their own proper store-houses and cellars, or into places which they shall think most fit and convenient, and there store them; nor shall any magistrate or officer of any the cities or ports of either, impose upon them any cellars or store-houses without their consent.

X. The subjects of either Crown trading upon the seas, and sailing by the coasts of either Kingdom, shall not be obliged to come into any port, if their course were not directed thither; but shall have liberty to pursue their voyage without hindrance or detention whithersoever they please. Nor shall they, being by tempest forced into port, and there remaining, be obliged to unlade their cargo, or to barter or sell any part thereof; but it shall be lawful for them to dispose of it as they shall think fit, and to do any other thing which they shall judge most for their advantage: provided nothing be done that may be to the defrauding of either Prince of His due rights and customs.

XI. It is also agreed, that after any planks, masts, and other sorts of timber, have been once put on board the ships of the subjects or people of the King of Great Britain, they shall not be liable to any further search; but all search or scrutiny shall be made before; and if then, either oaken or other prohibited timber be found, it shall be presently stopped and detained upon the place before it be put on board the ships; nor shall the people of the said King of Great Britain, or His subjects, be therefore molested in their persons or estates by arrest, or other detention whatsoever; but only the subjects of the King of Denmark, who shall have presumed to sell or alienate any the like prohibited timber, shall be punished in due manner. And the people and subjects of the King of Great Britain, shall have, possess and enjoy, all and singular the contents and concessions of this Article, without any molestation or interruption, so long, and for all such time as the subjects or any of the people of the United Netherlands, shall hold, possess, and enjoy, or might, or ought to hold, possess, and enjoy, the same or like privileges by any Treaty already made, or to be made, or by any contract, agreement, or permission.

XII. It is also concluded and agreed, that all ships belonging to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, and merchants, in their passage through the Sound, under the Most Serene King of Denmark and Norway, &c. shall enjoy after the same manner, the benefit and privilege of deferring the payment of their customs until their return, as they held and enjoyed in former years last preceding the late war; but so nevertheless, that the said ships and merchants bring with them certificates under the seal of the officers of the said King of Great Britain deputed thereunto, testifying the said ships to belong to subjects of the King of Great Britain; and likewise that before their passage they give sufficient and good security for paying the same, in place convenient to the collectors of the customs of the said King of Denmark, at their return, or if they shall not return, within three months' time at the farthest, if they do not pay the same at their said first passage.

XIII. And furthermore it is agreed, that whatsoever merchandize the subjects of the King of Great Britain shall land at Elsinore, and there lay in their store-houses, to no other end than to

put on board again entire, and transport them to other parts, they shall be obliged to pay only the same duties for such merchandize, and no more, than is wont to be paid in this case by the Dutch nation, or any other strangers: which shall be reciprocally observed to the subjects of the King of Denmark after the same manner in England.

XIV. Also it is agreed, that the ships and subjects of the King of Great Britain shall have their dispatch at Elsinore as soon as they arrive there, without delay; no ships, of what nation soever, having preference before them in this behalf: except the inhabitants of certain places, who have anciently held a privilege to that purpose, and still do.

XV. If any subject of either Prince shall happen to die in the Dominions or Territories of the other, it shall be lawful for him to dispose of his estate, both money and goods, in any manner whatsoever: and if any one die within the Kingdoms or Provinces of the other Prince, without making any such dispositions, then the goods by him left, moveable or immoveable, of whatever nature or condition the same shall be, shall be faithfully preserved for the use of the right heir, and for satisfaction of such debts as the party deceased was justly bound to pay: and to that end, so soon as any subject of either Prince shall die in the other Prince's Dominions, the Consul or public minister, then residing there, shall have right to possess the said monies and goods, and shall make inventories of the same before some magistrate of the place; which goods shall afterwards remain in his hands, to be answered to the heirs and creditors as aforesaid; but if no such Consul or public minister shall be there, then it shall be lawful for two merchants, of the same country with the party deceased, to possess the goods left by him, to preserve them, and in like manner to answer them to the heirs and creditors; which, notwithstanding is to be so understood, that no papers or books of accounts are by this Article to be exposed to the inspection of the said magistrate, but only the real goods and merchandize of the deceased; and that the said magistrate within the space of forty-eight hours after notice given, and request made, shall be obliged to be present, otherwise the said inventories shall be made without him.

XVI. It shall be lawful for either of the Confederates and their subjects, or people, to trade with the enemies of the other, and to

carry to them, or furnish them with any merchandizes (prohibited only, which they call contraband, excepted) without any impediment, unless in ports and places besieged by the other; which, nevertheless, if they shall so do, it shall be free for them either to sell their goods to the besiegers, or betake themselves to any other port or place not besieged.

XVII. It is also agreed, that it shall be free and lawful for the subjects of either Prince, trading in the Dominions or Ports of the other, there to remain and reside for the buying and selling commodities, without any restriction of time, or limitation to be imposed upon them by any officers or magistrates of the said Dominions or ports, they paying the accustomed duties for all goods and merchandize by them imported or exported; and further provided that they trade with none but such as are citizens, or burgers of some city or town within the Kingdoms of Denmark or Norway, and that only by wholesale, and not by parcels or retail.

XVIII. Furthermore, for the better encouragement of trade and commerce, and for the utter avoiding of all frauds and disputes that may arise between the officers of ports and merchants, it is agreed and concluded, that all and singular duties shall be demanded and paid according to the printed tariffe, (or book of rates) wherein shall be comprised all customs and duties to be paid, as well for goods in the respective ports, as for passage through the Sound: and to the end that this may be the more strictly observed, both Kings shall not only enjoin His officers and collectors of His customs under the highest penalty, not to do any thing that may frustrate or elude this agreement; but also that they do not, by molestation or exaction, cause any trouble, or offer any injury to the subjects of either King.

XIX. Moreover, it is concluded and agreed, that the King of Denmark shall constitute the overseers of His customs or others, commissioners for re-measuring all ships belonging to the subjects of the King of Great Britain trading in Norway, according to their burden and content, so as that what has been hitherto not rightly observed, either in excess or defect, may be hereafter reduced into better order.

XX. But lest such freedom of navigation, or passage of the one Ally and His subjects and people, during the war that the

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whom the ship aforesaid shall chance to meet, or among whose fleet or ships it shall happen to fall or make stay in their ports, that by virtue of the league and amity, which we have with any King or State, they suffer the said master with the ship,

persons, things, and all merchandize on board her, not only freely and without any molestation, detention or impediment, to any place whatsoever to pursue his voyage, but also to afford him all offices of civility, as to our subject, if there shall be occasion ; which upon the like or other occasion we and ours shall be ready to return.

Given the day of in the
Year

We, the President, Consuls and Senators of the City of
do attest and certify,

that on the day of
in the year personally before us came
and appeared citizen and inhabitant
of the City or Town of and under
the oath wherein he stands bound to our Sovereign Lord the King,
did declare unto us, that the ship or vessel called
of the burthen of tons doth belong to the
port, city, or town of in the Province of
; And that the said ship doth
justly belong only to him and others, subjects of our said Sovereign Lord, and now bound directly from the port of
laden with the goods mentioned in a schedule received from the officers of the customs, and that he hath affirmed under the oath aforesaid, that the forementioned vessel with her goods and merchandize doth only belong to subjects of His Majesty, and doth carry no goods prohibited, which belong to either of the Parties now in war.

In testimony whereof, we have caused this certificate to be subscribed by the Syndic of our City, and sealed with our seal.

Given, &c.

When therefore the merchandize, goods, ships, or men of either

of the Confederates and their subjects and people, shall meet in open sea, straits, ports, havens, lands, and places whatsoever; the ships of war, whether public or private, or the men, subjects, and people of the other Confederate, upon exhibiting only the foresaid letters of safe conduct and certificate, there shall be nothing more required of them, nor shall search be made after the goods, ships, or men, nor shall they be any other ways whatsoever molested or troubled; but suffered with all freedom to pursue their intended voyage; but if this solemn and set form of passport and certificate be not exhibited, or that there be any other just and urgent cause of suspicion; then shall the ship be searched, which is nevertheless in this case only understood to be permitted, and not otherwise. If by either party any thing shall be committed contrary to the true meaning of this Article, against either of the Confederates, each of the said Confederates shall cause His subjects and people offending to be severely punished, and full and entire satisfaction to be forthwith given, and without delay, to the Party injured and His subjects and people for their whole loss and expences.

XXI. It is also concluded and agreed, that all ships of subjects and people of the King of Great Britain, together with their lading and merchandize, passing by the Port of Gluckstad, or other places and towns under the dominion of the King of Denmark, situate upon the Elbe stream, both going and returning, shall be free and exempt from all custom, impost, search, seizure, and molestation, except only the case of search in the time of war, when the King of Denmark hath war with any other King or State.

XXII. If the subjects of either Prince be hurt or injured in the territories of the other; then the King of that place where the injury is done, shall take care that speedy justice be administered according to the laws and customs of the country; and that the persons guilty be duly punished, with satisfaction to be made to the party wronged.

XXIII. It is also agreed, that no ships whatsoever, vessels, or merchandize laden on ships of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality, howsoever taken, belonging to any the subjects of either of the aforesaid Kings, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, be

adjudged prize, unless by a judicial examination and process in form of law, in a Court of Admiralty for prizes taken at sea, in that behalf lawfully constituted.

XXIV. Both parties shall cause justice and equity to be administered to the subjects and people of each other, according to the laws and statutes of either country, speedily, and without long and unnecessary formalities of law and expences, in all causes and controversies, as well now depending, as which may hereafter arise.

XXV. If the ships of either of the Confederates, and their subjects and people, whether they be merchant-men, or men of war, shall happen to run on ground, or fall upon rocks, or be forced to lighten themselves, or shall otherwise suffer shipwreck (which God forbid) upon the coasts of either King, the foresaid ships with their tackle, goods, and merchandize, or whatsoever shall be remaining of them, shall be restored to their owners and proprietors; provided they or their agents and proctors do claim the said ships and goods within the space of a year and a day after such shipwreck suffered, saving always the rights and customs of both nations. The subjects also and inhabitants dwelling upon the said coasts and shores, shall be obliged to come in to their help, in case of danger, and as much as in them lies to give their assistance; and shall do their utmost endeavour either for the freeing of the ship, or saving the goods, merchandize and apparel of the said ship, and what else of the same they shall be able, and for the conveying the same into some safe place in order to be restored to the owners; they paying salvage, and giving such recompense to the persons by whose assistance and diligence the said merchandize and goods shall have been recovered and preserved, as they shall deserve. And finally both parties, in case of such misfortune, shall see observed on their side, what they would desire to have observed and done on the other side.

XXVI. The commanders of ships, or governors, soldiers, mariners and company belonging to the same; as also the ships themselves, and the goods and merchandize on board them, shall not be detained by any arrest or seizure upon any warrant either general or special, or for any cause, unless for the defence and preservation of the Kingdom; which yet shall not be understood to be meant of arrests laid by authority of law, for debt con-

tracted upon any other lawful occasion whatsoever, in which case it shall be lawful to proceed according to the rules of justice and law.

XXVII. It shall be free for the merchants of both Kingdoms, their factors and servants, and also the masters and mariners of ships upon the sea, and in other waters, as likewise in the ports, and upon the coasts and lands of either Confederate, going, returning and walking, for the defence of their persons and goods, to carry any kind of portable arms, as well offensive as defensive, so that they give no just cause of suspicion to the commanders and magistrates of any place, of any plots or contrivances against the public or private peace.

XXVIII. The convoys or ships of war, of either Party, meeting in their voyage, or overtaking any merchant ships, or others belonging to the other Confederate or His subjects, and making the same course at sea, in Europe or out of Europe, shall be obliged to guard and defend them as long as they shall hold the same course together.

XXIX. For the greater security of commerce and freedom of navigation, it is concluded and agreed, that neither Party, as much as may be, and shall lie in their powers, shall permit that public pirates or other robbers upon the sea, in any the ports of the other Kingdom or Country, have their receptacles or retreats, or shall suffer that any of the inhabitants, or people of either Prince, do receive them into their houses, or supply them with provisions or be otherwise assisting to them; but on the contrary, shall endeavour that the said pirates or robbers, and their partisans and accomplices, be apprehended and punished according to their demerit, and the ships and goods, as much as can be found of them, restored to the lawful owners or their agents, provided their right be made appear by due proof of law in the Court of Admiralty.

XXX. It is concluded and agreed, that there shall be at all times free access for the subjects and people of either party, to the ports and coasts of both Princes, and it shall be lawful for them to remain therein, and from thence again to depart, and also to pass through the seas and territories whatsoever of either King respectively (not committing any waste or injury) not only

with merchant ships and ships of burthen, but also with ships of war, whether the same be upon the public account, or acting by private commissions; whether they enter by reason of tempest, and for avoiding the danger of the sea, or to refit or buy provisions: so that they exceed not the number of six ships of war, if they enter of their own accord, nor shall they remain longer in or about the ports, than shall be necessary for the refitting of their ships, buying provisions or other necessaries: and if they should upon occasion desire to come into the said ports with a greater number of ships of war, it shall in no wise be lawful for them to enter thereinto, without first giving timely notice by letter of their coming, and obtaining leave of those to whom the foresaid ports belong. But if by force of tempest or other urgent necessity, they shall be compelled to put into harbour, in such case, without any precedent notice, the ships shall not be restrained to a certain number; but with this condition nevertheless, that their Admiral or Commander in Chief presently after his arrival, shall make acquainted the chief Magistrate or Commander of the place, haven, or coast, whither they are come, with the cause of his coming; nor shall he stay longer there than shall be permitted him by the chief Magistrate or Commander, and shall not act or attempt any hostility in the ports whereinto he hath betaken himself, or any thing prejudicial to Him of the two Confederates to whom they shall belong.

XXXI. It shall not be lawful for the subjects of either King, or the inhabitants of the Kingdoms or lands under their obedience, to procure of any Prince or State, who is at difference, or in open war with either of the Confederates, letters patents called commissions or reprisals, much less by virtue of such letters to molest or damnify the subjects of either. Both the said Kings shall strictly prohibit their subjects respectively, that they do not procure or accept from other Princes or States any such commissions; but shall, as much as in them lies, forbid and hinder the committing of any depredations by virtue of such commissions.

XXXII. If any ship or ships belonging to the subjects of either King be taken in the ports of either, by a third party, they, in whose port, or within whose jurisdiction whatsoever the foresaid ships shall be taken, shall be mutually obliged to use their en-

deavour, together with the other party, for the finding and retaking the said ship or ships, and restoring them to the owners; which nevertheless shall be done at the charge of the said owners, or the parties interested.

XXXIII. But if also in the ships taken by the subjects of either Confederate, and brought into any port belonging to the other, there be found any seamen or other persons who are subjects of that Confederate, into whose ports or rivers the prize shall be brought, they shall be civilly used by those who have taken them, and restored to their liberty forthwith, and without ransom.

XXXIV. But if a ship of war or any other, laden with prohibited goods, belonging to the other Crown, happen to be taken; it shall not be lawful for the captains or commanders who have taken her, to open or break up any chests, tons, or bales, on board the said ship, nor likewise to transport, or otherwise alienate any of her merchandize, until they have been first put on shore, and an inventory thereof made before the Judges of the Admiralty.

XXXV. And for the greater security of the subjects of both Kings, and for preventing of all violence towards them from the said ships of war; all commanders of any the ships of war belonging to the King of Great Britain, and all other His subjects whatsoever, shall be strictly charged and required, that they do not molest or injure the subjects of the King of Denmark; if they shall do otherwise, they shall be liable to answer it in their persons and estates, and shall therein stand bound until just satisfaction and compensation shall be made for the wrongs by them done, and the damage thereby sustained or to be sustained: in like manner shall all commanders of the ships of war belonging to the King of Denmark, and all other His subjects whatsoever, be straightly under the same penalties charged and required, that they do not molest or injure the said subjects of the King of Great Britain; provided nevertheless, that all the foresaid actions be examined and adjudged by due and legal proceeding in the Court of Admiralty of both Kings; or if it shall rather seem meet to either of the parties, being a stranger in the place where the controversy is to be decided, they shall be examined before certain commissioners, which both Kings, so soon as they shall be

desired, shall appoint to that end, that so proceedings by this means may be not only carried on without great expences, but also ended within three months at farthest.

XXXVI. Both Kings shall take care that judgment and sentence in things taken at sea, be given according to the rules of justice and equity, by persons not suspected or interested, and being once given by such judges as aforesaid, they shall straightly charge and require their officers, and whom it shall concern, to see the same put in due execution according to the form and tenor thereof.

XXXVII. If the Ambassadors of either King, or any other public ministers residing with the other King, shall happen to make complaint of any such sentence, that King to whom complaint shall be made, shall cause the said judgment and sentence to be re-heard and examined in His council; that it may appear whether all things requisite and necessary have been performed according to the rules of this Treaty, and with due caution: if the contrary shall happen, it shall be redressed, which is to be done at the furthest within three months' time.

Neither shall it be lawful either before the giving of the first sentence, or afterwards, during the time of re-hearing, to unlade or sell and make away the goods in controversy, unless it happen to be done by consent of parties, and to prevent the perishing of the said goods and merchandize.

XXXVIII. The said Kings shall have in each other's Court, their ministers, and in certain ports, their Consuls, for the better and more easy communicating and proposing such things as they shall think advantageous to the public interest, or private concerns of any particular person.

XXXIX. No private injury shall in any wise letten this Treaty, nor shall raise any discord or hatred between the foresaid nations, but every man shall answer for his own doings, and shall be responsible therefore; nor shall one man suffer for that which another has offended in, by having recourse to reprisals, or such like rigorous proceedings, unless justice be denied or delayed longer than is fitting. In which case it shall be lawful for that King, whose subject has received the injury, to proceed according to the rules and prescriptions of the law of nations, until

reparation be made to the party injured: provided notwithstanding that He have first in due manner advertised the other King thereof.

XL. Also it is agreed, that if the Hollander, or any other nation whatsoever (the Swedish nation only excepted) hath already, or shall hereafter obtain any better Articles, Agreement, exemptions or privileges, than what are contained in this Treaty, from the King of Denmark, that the same and like privileges shall be likewise granted to the King of Great Britain and His subjects, effectually and fully to all intents and purposes; and on the other side, if the Hollander or any other nation whatsoever, hath or shall obtain from His Majesty of Great Britain, any better Articles, Agreements, exemptions, or privileges, than what are contained in this Treaty, that the same and like privileges shall be granted to the King of Denmark and His subjects also, in most full and effectual manner.

XLI. It is also concluded, that former Treaties and Leagues, at any time heretofore made between the foresaid Confederates or their predecessors, Kings, as well for the Kingdoms of Great Britain, &c. as for the hereditary Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, &c. respectively, be not in the least reputed or taken to be broken and abolished, by any agreement, covenants or Articles in the present Treaty contained; but that the same remain in full force, effect and virtue, so far as they are not contrary or repugnant to the present Treaty, or any Article therein contained.

XLII. Finally, it is covenanted, concluded, and agreed, that the foresaid Kings shall sincerely and bonâ fide observe, all and singular the Articles contained and set down in this Treaty, and shall cause them to be observed by their subjects and people; nor shall transgress the same directly or indirectly, or suffer the same to be transgressed by their subjects or people, and shall ratify and confirm all and singular the premises as before agreed, by letters patents subscribed with their hands, and sealed with their great seals in good, sufficient and effectual form, and shall deliver the same reciprocally within three months after the date of these presents, or cause them to be delivered, in good faith and reality, and with effect.

Given at Copenhagen, the 12th day of July, 1670.

**DÉCLARATION, signée à Copenhague, le 4 Juillet, 1780,
pour expliquer le 3e Article du Traité de 1670.**

Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc et de Norvège, et Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, animés d'un désir égal, d'écarter les différends qu'une interprétation douteuse de l'Article Troisième du Traité d'Alliance et de Commerce, conclu en 1670, entre les Rois Chrétien V. et Charles II., de glorieuse mémoire, a fait naître, et souhaitant prévenir tout ce qui pourroit troubler dans la suite l'amitié sincère et réciproque qui les unit, sont convenus de substituer au susdit Article, un Article Explicatoire conçu de la manière et de la teneur suivante :

ARTICLE EXPLICATOIRE.

Les deux Souverains Contractants s'engagent réciproquement pour eux et leurs Successeurs, de ne point fournir aux ennemis de l'un ou de l'autre, en tems de guerre, aucun secours, ni soldats, ni vaisseaux, ni aucun des effets et marchandises, dites de contrebande ; de défendre également à leurs sujets de le faire, et de punir sévèrement et comme des infracteurs de la paix, ceux qui oseroient contrevenir à leurs défenses à cet égard ; mais pour ne laisser aucun doute sur ce qui doit être entendu par le terme de contrebande, on est convenu qu'on n'entend sous cette dénomination, que les armes, tant à feu que d'autres sortes, avec leurs assortimens ; comme canons, mousquets, mortiers, petards, bombes, grenades, cercles poissés, saucisses, affûts, fourchettes, banderollières, poudre, mèches, salpêtre, balles, piques, épées, morions, cuirasses, halebardes, lances, javelines, chevaux, selles de cheval, fourreaux de pistolets, baudriers, et généralement tous autres assortimens servant à l'usage de la guerre, de même que le bois de construction, le goudron ou poix résiné, le cuivre en feuille, les voiles, chanvres et cordages, et généralement tout ce qui sert directement à l'équipement des vaisseaux ; le fer non-ouvragé, et les planches de sapin, cependant exceptées.

**DECLARATION, signed at Copenhagen, 4th July, 1780,*
*explanatory of the 3d Article of the Treaty of 1670.***

(Translation.)

His Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, animated with an equal desire to do away the differences which the doubtful interpretation of the Third Article of the Treaty of Alliance and Commerce, concluded in 1670, between Their Majesties Christian V. and Charles II., of glorious memory, has occasioned, and desirous of preventing whatever might disturb in future the sincere and reciprocal friendship that unites them, have agreed to substitute for the aforesaid Article, an Explanatory Article, conceived in the manner and tenour following :

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

The two Contracting Sovereigns reciprocally engage, for themselves and their Successors, not to furnish to the enemies of either Party in time of war, any succour, neither soldiers, nor vessels, nor any effects and merchandize called contraband ; and in like manner to prohibit their subjects from so doing, and to punish severely and as destroyers of the peace, those who should dare to act contrary to their prohibitions in this respect ; but in order to leave no doubt upon what is to be understood by the term contraband, it is agreed that this denomination is meant only to comprehend arms, as well fire-arms as other kinds, with their furniture, as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcasses, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket-rests, bandoleers, gun-powder, matches, saltpetre, balls, pikes, swords, helmets, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horses, saddles, pistol holsters, belts, and generally all other warlike implements, also ship-timber, tar, pitch and rosin, sheet copper, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever immediately serves for the equipment of vessels ; unwrought iron and deal planks, however, excepted.

* Renewed by Article VII. of the Treaty of Kiel, 1814.

Mais il est expressément déclaré, que dans ce genre de marchandises de contrebande, l'on ne comprend point le poisson et la viande fraîche ou salée, le froment, farine, blé, ou autres grains, les légumes, l'huile, le vin, et généralement tout ce qui sert à la nourriture et sustentation de la vie, et ainsi toutes ces choses pourront toujours se rendre et transporter comme les autres marchandises, même aux lieux tenus par un ennemi des deux Couronnes, pourvu qu'ils ne soient assiégés, ou bloqués.

Et Leurs Majestés voulant que cet Article, tel qu'il se trouve actuellement arrêté, tienne entièrement la place de celui auquel il est substitué, de sorte qu'il ait les mêmes effets et la même valeur comme s'il étoit inséré, mot à mot, dans le dit Traité, et qu'il soit aussi reconnu et aussi obligatoire que le Traité même, Elles sont convenues que cela soit ainsi déclaré et statué par une Déclaration signée par le Ministre ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères.

C'est pour cet effet, que Sa Majesté Danoise a autorisé et muni de ses Pleins-pouvoirs le Soussigné, et en foi de quoi, moi, j'ai passé ce présent Acte, servant de Déclaration pour fixer l'Article 3e du Traité de 1670, de la manière qu'il se trouve écrit et inséré dans cet Acte, signé de ma main.

Fait à Copenhague, le 4e jour de Juillet, 1780.

Signé A. BERNSTORFF, (L.S.)

TRAITÉ entre la Grande Bretagne et le Dannemarc. Signé
à Moscou, le $\frac{11}{23}$ Octobre, 1801.

ACTE D'ACCESSION de la part de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danne-
marc et de Norvège, à la Convention entre la Grande Bre-
tagne et la Russie, du $\frac{1}{17}$ Juin, 1801.

Au Nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et
de l'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies,

But it is expressly declared that this kind of contraband merchandize shall by no means comprehend fish and flesh, fresh or salted, wheat, flour, corn, or other grain, vegetables, oil, wine, and generally whatever serves for the nourishment and support of life, so that all these articles may always be sold and transported like other merchandize, even to places in the possession of an enemy of the two Crowns, provided that such places are neither besieged nor blockaded.

And Their Majesties being desirous that this Article, as it is actually settled, should hold precisely the place of that for which it is substituted, so that it shall have the same effect and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the said Treaty, and that it should be considered as authentic and obligatory as the Treaty itself; they have agreed that it should be so declared and decreed by a Declaration signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

For which purpose His Danish Majesty has authorized and furnished the undersigned with His full Powers, and in virtue of which I have executed this present Act, serving as a Declaration to fix the 3d Article of the Treaty of 1670, in the manner in which it is found written and inserted in this Act, signed with my hand.

Done at Copenhagen, the 4th July, 1780.

Signed A. BERNSTORFF, (L.S.)

TREATY *between Great Britain and Denmark. Signed at Moscow, 1st October, 1801.**

ACT OF ACCESSION of His Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, to the Convention between Great Britain and Russia, of the 4th June, 1801.

(Translation as laid before Parliament.)

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,

* Renewed by Article VII. of the Treaty of Kiel, 1814.

DANNEMARC.

Leurs dits Majestés ont désiré de Leur désir mutuel de terminer de la manière la plus honorable, les différends survenus entre Elles, et encore entre la Grande Bretagne et les autres Puissances Maritimes du Nord, au sujet de la navigation de Leurs sujets respectifs, conclure une Convention, signée par Leurs Plénipotentiaires, à St. Pétersbourg, le 4 Juin de la présente année ; et Leur commune sollicitude ne s'étendant pas seulement à prévenir de semblables perturbations à l'avenir, et les troubles qui pourraient en être la suite, par la fixation et l'application à Leurs Monarchies respectives, des principes et des droits de la neutralité, mais encore, à rendre le système commun et également avantageux aux Puissances Maritimes du Nord ; il a été stipulé par l'Article IX. de cette Convention, que Sa Majesté Danoise seroit invitée par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, au nom des hautes Parties Contractantes, à accéder à la dite Convention : et Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc et de Norvège, animé des mêmes sentimens de paix et de conciliation, désirant d'éloigner tout ce qui a pu ou pourroit à l'avenir altérer la bonne intelligence entre Sa Majesté Britannique et Elle, et de rétablir cette ancienne harmonie entièrement sur l'ancien pied, ainsi que l'état des choses, tel qu'il subsistait par Ses Traités et Conventions avec la Grande Bretagne, Sa dite Majesté n'a point hésité de Se rendre à l'invitation qui lui a été faite d'accéder à la dite Convention, signée à St. Pétersbourg, le 4th Juin dernier.

Pour parvenir à ce but salutaire, et donner à cet Acte d'Accession et à l'acceptation de Sa Majesté Britannique toute l'authenticité dont il est susceptible, et le revêtir des solemnités d'usage, Leurs dites Majestés ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir : Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, Pair du dit Royaume Uni, du Conseil Privé de Sa dite Majesté, et Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ; et Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc et de Norvège, le Sieur François Xavier Joseph Comte de Danneskiöld Löwendal, et du Saint Empire, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jérusalem, Général Major au service de Sa Majesté Danoise, Chef de son corps de la Marine, et Son

having, in pursuance of Their mutual desire to terminate, in the most equitable manner, the differences which had arisen between Them, as well as between Great Britain and the other Maritime Powers of the North, respecting the navigation of Their respective subjects, concluded a Convention, signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at St. Petersburg, the 17th June, of the present year: and Their common solicitude extending itself not only to prevent similar altercations in future, and the troubles which might result therefrom, by establishing and applying the principles and rights of neutrality in Their respective Monarchies, but also, to render this system common and equally advantageous to the Maritime Powers of the North; it was stipulated by Article IX. of the said Convention, that His Danish Majesty should be invited by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the name of the high Contracting Parties, to accede to the said Convention; and His Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, animated with the same sentiments of conciliation and peace, and desirous of removing every thing which has interrupted, or might hereafter interrupt the good understanding between Their Britannic and Danish Majesties, and to re-establish fully on its former footing the ancient harmony and state of things, such as they existed by His Danish Majesty's Treaties and Conventions with Great Britain, His said Majesty has not hesitated to listen to the invitation made to Him to accede to the said Convention, signed at St. Petersburg, the 17th June last.

To effect this salutary purpose, and to give to this Act of Accession, and to the acceptance of His Britannic Majesty, every possible authenticity, and every accustomed solemnity, Their said Majesties have named for their Plenipotentiaries, viz.—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and His Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, the Sieur Francis Xavier Joseph Count de Danneskiold Löwendal, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Major General in the service of His Danish Majesty,

Envoyé Extraordinaire, et Ministre Plénipotentiaire auprès de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ; lesquels, après avoir échangé entre eux leurs Pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont conclu et arrêté, que tous les Articles de la Convention conclue entre Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, le 17 Juin de la présente année, ainsi que ceux séparés qui y sont joints, et ceux additionnels, arrêtés le 20 Octobre, 1801, entre les Plénipotentiaires de Leurs dites Majestés, en toutes leurs clauses, conditions, et obligations, doivent être regardés comme s'ils étaient faits, convenus et arrêtés, de mot à mot entre Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté Danoise. Elles mêmes, en qualité de Parties Principales Contractantes, aux différences près qui résultent de la nature des Traités et Engagemens antécédemment subsistans entre l'Angleterre et le Danemarck, dont la continuité, et le renouvellement sont assurés par la susdite Convention ; et avec la stipulation expressé de la part des hautes Parties Contractantes et accédantes, que la stipulation de l'Article II. des Articles additionnels signés à Moscou, le 20 Octobre, 1801, par les Plénipotentiaires de Leurs Majestés Britannique et Impériale, qui fixe que les jugemens, en dernier ressort, des causes en litige, seront évoqués, en Russie, au Sénat Dirigeant, et dans la Grande Bretagne, au Conseil du Roi, doit s'entendre par rapport au Danemarck, que les dits jugemens y seront évoqués par devant le Tribunal Suprême de ce Royaume.

Afin de prévenir toute inexactitude, il a été convenu, que la dite Convention signée le 17 Juin, (les Articles séparés y annexés,) et ceux additionnels arrêtés le 20 Octobre, 1801, seraient insérés ici, de mot à mot, et ainsi qu'il suit :

CONVENTION entre la Grande Bretagne et la Russie. Signée
à St. Pétersbourg, le 17 Juin, 1801.

Au Nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

Le désir mutuel de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la

Commander of His Marine Forces, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias ; who, after having reciprocally exchanged their full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have concluded and agreed, that all the Articles of the Convention concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the 4th June, of the present year, as well as the separate Articles annexed thereto, and the additional ones concluded the 20th October, 1801, by the Plenipotentiaries of Their said Majesties, in all the clauses, conditions, and obligations, are to be considered as having been agreed upon, done and concluded, word for word, by Their Britannic and Danish Majesties Themselves, in quality of principal Contracting Parties, save and except the differences which result from the nature of the Treaties and Engagements antecedently subsisting between England and Denmark, of which the continuance and renewal are secured by the aforesaid Convention ; and with the express stipulation on the part of the high Contracting and acceding Parties, that the stipulation of the Second Article of the Additional Articles, signed at Moscow, the 20th October, 1801, by the Plenipotentiaries of Their Britannic and Imperial Majesties, which fixes that the adjudication of causes in litigation shall, in the last resort, be carried by appeal, in Russia, before the Directing Senate, and in Great Britain before His Majesty's Privy Council, is to be understood, as, with regard to Denmark, that the said adjudications shall be there carried by appeal before the Supreme Tribunal of that Kingdom.

In order to prevent any inaccuracy, it has been agreed that the said Convention, signed the 4th June, (the separate Articles annexed thereto,) and the additional ones concluded the 20th October, 1801, should be inserted here, word for word, as follows :

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and Russia. Signed at St. Petersburg, the 4th June, 1801.*

(Translation as laid before Parliament.)

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The mutual desire of His Majesty the King of the United

Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, étant, non seulement de s'entendre entr'elles sur les différends qui ont altéré en dernier lieu la bonne intelligence et les rapports d'amitié qui subsistaient entre les deux Etats, mais encore de prévenir à l'avance par des explications franches et précises, à l'égard de la navigation de leurs sujets respectifs, le renouvellement de semblables altercations, et les troubles qui pourraient en être la suite ; et l'objet de la commune sollicitude de Leurs dites Majestés étant de parvenir le plutôt que faire se pourra, à un arrangement équitable de ces différends, et une fixation invariable de leurs principes sur les droits de la neutralité dans leur application à Leurs Monarchies respectives, afin de resserrer de plus en plus les liens d'amitié et de bonne correspondance dont Elles reconnoissent l'utilité et les avantages, Elles ont nommé et choisi pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir : Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, Conseiller Privé de Sa dite Majesté, et Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ; et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, le Sieur Nikita Comte de Panin, Son Conseiller Privé actuel, Ministre d'Etat au Département des Affaires Etrangères, Chambellan actuel, Chevalier Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Alexandre Newsky, de St. Anne de la Première Classe, de celui de St. Ferdinand, et du Mérite, de l'Aigle Rouge, et de St. Lazare ; lesquels après s'être communiqué leurs Pleins-pouvoirs, et les avoir trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Points et Articles suivans :

I. Il y aura désormais entre Sa Majesté Britannique, et Sa Majesté Impériale de toutes les Russies, leurs Sujets, Etats, et Pays de leur domination, bonne et inaltérable amitié, et intelligence, et subsisteront comme par le passé, tous les rapports politiques, de commerce, et autres d'une utilité commune, entre les sujets respectifs, sans qu'ils puissent être troublés ni inquiétés en manière quelconque.

II. Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, déclarent vouloir tenir la main à la plus

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being not only to come to an understanding between themselves with respect to the differences which have lately interrupted the good understanding and friendly relations which subsisted between the two States; but also to prevent, by frank and precise explanations upon the navigation of their respective subjects, the renewal of similar altercations and troubles which might be the consequence of them; and the common object of the solicitude of Their said Majesties being to settle, as soon as can be done, an equitable arrangement of those differences, and an invariable determination of their principles upon the rights of neutrality, in their application to Their respective Monarchies, in order to unite more closely the ties of friendship and good intercourse, of which they acknowledge the utility and the benefits; have named and chosen for their Plenipotentiaries, viz. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, His said Majesty's Privy Counsellor and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Sieur Nikita Count de Panin, His Privy Counsellor, Minister of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, present Chamberlain, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class, of that of St. Ferdinand, and of Merit, of the Red Eagle, and of St. Lazarus; who, after having communicated their respective full Powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Points and Articles:

I. There shall be hereafter between His Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, their Subjects, the States and Countries under their dominion, good and unalterable friendship and understanding, and all the political, commercial, and other relations of common utility between the respective subjects, shall subsist as formerly, without their being disturbed or troubled in any manner whatever.

II. His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias declare, that they will watch over the most rigorous execution of

rigoureuse exécution des défenses portées contre le commerce de contrebande de leurs sujets avec les ennemis de l'une ou de l'autre des deux hautes Parties Contractantes.

III. Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté Impériale de toutes les Russies ayant résolu de mettre sous une sauvegarde suffisante la liberté du commerce et de la navigation de leurs sujets, dans le cas où l'une d'entr'elles serait en guerre, tandis que l'autre resterait neutre, Elles sont convenues :

1. Que les vaisseaux de la Puissance neutre pourront naviguer librement aux ports, et sur les côtes des nations en guerre.

2. Que les effets embarqués sur les vaisseaux neutres seront libres à l'exception de la contrebande de guerre, et des propriétés ennemies ; et il est convenu de ne pas comprendre au nom des dernières, les marchandises du produit, du crû, ou de la manufacture des pays en guerre, qui auraient été acquises par des sujets de la Puissance neutre, et seraient transportées pour leur compte ; lesquelles marchandises ne peuvent être exceptées en aucun cas de la franchise accordée au pavillon de la dite Puissance.

3. Que pour éviter aussi toute équivoque et tout mésentendu sur ce qui doit être qualifié de contrebande de guerre, Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté Impériale de toutes les Russies déclarent, conformément à l'Article XI. du Traité de Commerce conclu entre les deux Couronnes, le 14 Février, 1797, qu'elles ne reconnaissent pour tels que les objets suivans, savoir : canons, mortiers, armes-à-feu, pistolets, bombes, grenades, boulets, balles, fusils, pierres-à-feu, mèches, poudre, salpêtre, soufre, cuirasses, piques, épées, ceinturons, gibernes, selles et brides, en exceptant toutefois la quantité des susdits articles qui peut être nécessaire pour la défense du vaisseau et de ceux qui en composent l'équipage ; et tous les autres articles quelconques non désignés ici, ne seront pas réputés munitions de guerre et navales, ni sujets à confiscation, et par conséquent passeront librement, sans être assujettis à la moindre difficulté à moins qu'ils ne puissent être réputés propriétés ennemies, dans le sens arrêté ci-dessus. Il est aussi convenu que ce qui est stipulé dans le présent Article ne portera aucun préjudice aux stipulations particulières de l'une ou

the prohibitions against the trade of contraband of their subjects with the enemies of either of the two high Contracting Parties.

III. His Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, having resolved to place under a sufficient safeguard the freedom of commerce and navigation of their subjects, in case one of them shall be at war, whilst the other shall be neuter, have agreed :

1. That the ships of the neutral Power may navigate freely to the ports, and upon the coasts of the nations at war.

2. That the effects embarked on board neutral ships shall be free, with the exception of contraband of war, and of enemy's property ; and it is agreed not to comprise under the denomination of the latter, the merchandize of the produce, growth, or manufacture of the countries at war, which should have been acquired by the subjects of the neutral Power, and should be transported for their account, which merchandize cannot be excepted in any case from the freedom granted to the flag of the said Power.

3. That in order to avoid all equivocation and misunderstanding of what ought to be considered as contraband of war, His Britannic Majesty, and His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, declare, conformably to Article XI. of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between the two Crowns, on the 10th (21st) February, 1797, that they acknowledge as such the following articles only, viz.—Cannons, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, bullets, firelocks, flints, matches, gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, cuirasses, pikes, swords, sword-belts, knapsacks, saddles and bridles, excepting, however, the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and those who compose the crew ; and all other articles whatever not enumerated here shall not be reputed warlike and naval stores, nor be subject to confiscation, and of course shall pass freely, without being subjected to the smallest difficulty, unless they be considered enemy's property in the sense above specified. It is also agreed, that that which is stipulated in the present Article shall not be prejudicial to the particular stipula-

de l'autre Couronne, avec d'autres Puissances, par lesquelles des objets de pareil genre seroient réservés, prohibés ou permis.

4. Que pour déterminer ce qui caractérise un port bloqué, on n'accorde cette dénomination qu'à celui où il y a, par la disposition de la Puissance qui l'attaque, avec des vaisseaux, arrêtés, ou suffisamment proches, un danger évident d'entrer.

5. Que les vaisseaux de la Puissance neutre ne peuvent être arrêtés que sur des justes causes, et faits évidens ; qu'ils soient jugés sans retard ; et que la procédure soit toujours uniforme, prompte, et légale.

Pour assurer d'autant mieux le respect dû à ces stipulations, dictées par le désir sincère de concilier tous les intérêts, et donner une nouvelle preuve de leur loyauté et de leur amour pour la justice, les hautes Parties Contractantes prennent ici l'engagement le plus formel de renouveler les défenses les plus sévères à leur Capitaines, soit de haut-bord, soit de la marine marchande, de charger, tenir ou recéler à leurs bords, aucuns des objets qui, aux termes de la présente Convention, pourraient être réputés de contrebande, et de tenir respectivement la main à l'exécution des ordres qu'elles auront publiés dans leurs Amirautés, et partout où besoin sera.

IV. Les deux hautes Parties Contractantes voulant encore prévenir tout sujet de dissension à l'avenir, en limitant le droit de visite des vaisseaux marchands allant sous convoi, aux seuls cas où la Puissance Belligérante, pourroit essuyer un préjudice réel par l'abus du pavillon neutre, sont convenues :

1. Que le droit de visiter les navires marchands appartenans aux sujets de l'une des Puissances Contractantes, et naviguant sous le convoi d'un vaisseau de guerre de la dite Puissance, ne sera exercé que par les vaisseaux de guerre de la Partie Belligérante, et ne s'entendra jamais aux armateurs, corsaires ou autres bâtimens qui n'appartiennent pas à la flotte royale ou impériale de leurs Majestés, mais que leurs sujets auroient armés en guerre.

2. Que les propriétaires de tous les navires marchands, appartenans aux sujets de l'un des Souverains Contractans, qui seront destinés à aller sous convoi d'un vaisseau de guerre, seront tenus avant qu'ils ne reçoivent leurs instructions de navigation, de pro-

tions of one or the other Crown with other Powers, by which articles of a similar kind should be reserved, prohibited, or permitted.

4. That in order to determine what characterises a blockaded port, that denomination is given only to a port where there is, by the dispositions of the Power which attacks it with ships, stationary, or sufficiently near, an evident danger in entering.

5. That the ships of the neutral Power shall not be stopped but upon just causes and evident facts: that they be tried without delay, and that the proceeding be always uniform, prompt, and legal.

In order the better to ensure the respect due to these stipulations, dictated by the sincere desire of conciliating every interest, and to give a new proof of their uprightness and love of justice, the high Contracting Parties enter here into the most formal engagement to renew the severest prohibitions to their Captains, whether of ships of war or merchantmen, to take, keep, or conceal on board their ships, any of the articles which, in the terms of the present Convention, may be reputed contraband, and respectively to take care of the execution of the orders which they shall have published in their Admiralties, and wherever it shall be necessary.

IV. The two high Contracting Parties, wishing also to prevent all subject of dissention in future, by limiting the right of search of merchant ships going under convoy, to those cases only, in which the Belligerent Power might experience a real prejudice by the abuse of the neutral flag, have agreed:

1. That the right of searching merchant ships belonging to the subjects of one of the Contracting Powers, and navigating under convoy of a ship of war of the said Power, shall only be exercised by ships of war of the Belligerent Party, and shall never extend to letters-of-marque, privateers, or other vessels, which do not belong to the Royal or Imperial fleet of their Majesties, but which their subjects shall have fitted out for war.

2. That the proprietors of all merchant ships belonging to the subjects of one of the Contracting Sovereigns, which shall be destined to sail under convoy of a ship of war, shall be required, before they receive their sailing orders, to produce to the com-

duire au commandant du vaisseau de convoi, leurs passeports et certificats ou lettres de mer dans la forme annexée au présent Traité.

3. Que lorsqu'un tel vaisseau de guerre, ayant sous convoi des navires marchands, sera rencontré par un vaisseau ou des vaisseaux de guerre de l'autre Partie Contractante, qui se trouvera alors en état de guerre; pour éviter tout désordre, on se tiendra hors de la portée du canon, à moins que l'état de la mer, ou le lieu de la rencontre ne nécessite un plus grand rapprochement; et le commandant du vaisseau de la Puissance Belligérante, enverra une chaloupe à bord du vaisseau de convoi, où il sera procédé réciproquement à la vérification des papiers et certificats qui doivent constater d'un part, que le vaisseau de guerre neutre est autorisé à prendre sous son escorte tels ou tels vaisseaux marchands de sa nation, chargé de telle cargaison, et pour tel port; de l'autre part que le vaisseau de guerre de la Partie Belligérante, appartient à la flotte Royale ou Impériale de leurs Majestés.

4. Cette vérification faite, il n'y aura lieu à aucune visite, si les papiers sont reconnus en règle, et s'il n'existe aucun motif valable de suspicion. Dans le cas contraire, le commandant du vaisseau de guerre neutre, (y étant dûement requis par le commandant du vaisseau ou des vaisseaux de la Puissance Belligérante), doit amener et détenir son convoi, pendant le tems nécessaire pour la visite des bâtimens qui le composent; et il aura la faculté de nommer et déléguer un ou plusieurs officiers pour assister à la visite des dits bâtimens, laquelle se fera en sa présence sur chaque bâtiment marchand, conjointement avec un ou plusieurs officiers préposés par le commandant du vaisseau de la Partie Belligérante.

5. S'il arrive que le commandant du vaisseau ou des vaisseaux de la Puissance en guerre, ayant examiné les papiers trouvés à bord, et ayant interrogé le maître et l'équipage du vaisseau, apercevra des raisons justes et suffisantes pour détenir le navire marchand, afin de procéder à une recherche ultérieure, il notifiera cette intention au commandant du vaisseau de convoi, qui aura le pouvoir d'ordonner à un officier de rester à bord du navire ainsi détenu, et assister à l'examen de la cause de sa détention. Le navire marchand sera amené tout de suite au port le plus

mander of the convoy, their passports and certificates, or sea letters, in the form annexed to the present Treaty.

3. That when such ship of war, having under convoy merchant ships, shall be met with by a ship or ships of war of the other Contracting Party, who shall then be in a state of war, in order to avoid all disorder, they shall keep out of cannon shot, unless the state of the sea, or the place of meeting, render a nearer approach necessary; and the commander of the ship of the Belligerent Power shall send a boat on board the convoy, where they shall proceed reciprocally to the verification of the papers and certificates that are to prove on one part, that the ship of war is authorized to take under its escort such or such merchant ships of its nation, laden with such a cargo, and for such a port: on the other part, that the ship of war of the Belligerent Party belongs to the Royal or Imperial fleet of their Majesties.

4. This verification made, no search shall take place, if the papers are found in form, and if there exists no good motive for suspicion. In the contrary case, the commander of the neutral ship of war (being duly required thereto by the commander of the ship or ships of war of the Belligerent Power) is to bring to and detain his convoy during the time necessary for the search of the ships which compose it, and he shall have the faculty of naming and delegating one or more officers to assist at the search of the said ships, which shall be done in his presence, on board each merchant ship, conjointly with one or more officers appointed by the commander of the ship of the Belligerent Party.

5. If it happen that the commander of the ship or ships of the Power at war, having examined the papers found on board, and having interrogated the master and crew of the ship, shall see just and sufficient reason to detain the merchant ship in order to proceed to an ulterior search, he shall notify such intention to the commander of the convoy, who shall have the power to order an officer to remain on board the ship thus detained, and to assist at the examination of the cause of her detention. The merchant ship shall be carried immediately to the nearest and most conve-

proche, et le plus convenable, appartenant à la Puissance Belligérante, et la recherche ultérieure sera conduite avec toute la diligence possible.

V. Il est également convenu que si quelque navire marchand, ainsi convoyé, étoit détenu sans une cause juste et suffisante, le commandant du vaisseau ou des vaisseaux de la Puissance Belligérante sera non seulement tenu envers les propriétaires du navire et de la cargaison, à une compensation pleine et parfaite, pour toutes pertes, fraix, dommages, et dépenses occasionnés par une telle détention, mais il subira encore une punition ultérieure pour tout acte de violence ou autre faute qu'il auroit commise, suivant ce que la nature du cas pourroit exiger : par contre il ne sera point permis, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, au vaisseau de convoi, de s'opposer par la force à la détention du navire ou des navires marchands, par le vaisseau ou les vaisseaux de guerre de la Puissance Belligérante ; obligation à laquelle le commandant du vaisseau de convoi n'est point tenu envers les corsaires et armateurs.

VI. Les hautes Parties Contractantes donneront des ordres précis et efficaces pour que les sentences sur les prises faites en mer soient conformes aux règles de la plus exacte justice et équité ; qu'elles soient rendues par des juges non suspects, et qui ne soient point intéressés dans l'affaire dont il sera question. Le Gouvernement des Etats respectifs veillera à ce que les dites sentences soient promptement et dûment exécutées, selon les formes prescrites. Et en cas de détention malfondée ou autre contravention aux règles stipulées par le présent Article, il sera accordé aux propriétaires d'un tel navire et de la cargaison des dédommagemens proportionnés à la perte qu'on leur aura occasionnée. Les règles à observer pour ces dédommagemens et pour le cas de détention malfondée, de même que les principes à suivre pour accélérer les procédures, feront la matière d'Articles Additionnels, que les Parties Contractantes conviendront d'arrêter entre elles, et qui auront même force et valeur que s'ils étoient insérés dans le présent Acte. Pour cet effet leurs Majestés Britannique et Impériale s'engagent mutuellement de mettre la main à l'œuvre salutaire qui doit servir de complément à ces stipulations, et de se communiquer sans délai, les vues que leur suggérera leur égale

nient port belonging to the Belligerent Power, and the ulterior search shall be carried on with all possible diligence.

V. It is in like manner agreed, that if any merchant ship thus convoyed should be detained without just and sufficient cause, the commander of the ship or ships of war of the Belligerent Power shall not only be bound to make to the owners of the ship and of the cargo, a full and perfect compensation for all the losses, expences, damages, and costs, occasioned by such a detention, but shall moreover undergo an ulterior punishment for every act of violence or other fault which he may have committed, according as the nature of the case may require. On the other hand, the convoying ship shall not be permitted, under any pretext whatsoever, to resist by force the detention of the merchant ship or ships by the ship or ships of war of the Belligerent Power; an obligation to which the commander of a ship of war with convoy is not bound to observe towards letters-of-marque and privateers.

VI. The high Contracting Parties shall give precise and efficacious orders, that the judgments upon prizes made at sea shall be conformable with the rules of the most exact justice and equity; that they shall be given by Judges above suspicion, and who shall not be interested in the affair in question. The Government of the respective States shall take care that the said decisions shall be speedily and duly executed, according to the forms prescribed. And in case of an unfounded detention, or other contravention to the regulations stipulated by the present Article, the owners of such ship and cargo shall be allowed damages proportioned to the loss occasioned thereby. The rules to observe for these damages, and for the case of unfounded detention, as also the principles to follow for the purpose of accelerating the process, shall be the matter of Additional Articles, which the Contracting Parties agree to settle between them, and which shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted in the present Act. For this effect, their Britannic and Imperial Majesties mutually engage to put their hand to the salutary work, which may serve for the completion of these stipulations, and to communicate to each other, without delay, the views which may be suggested to

sollicitude pour prévenir les moindres sujets de contestation à l'avenir.

VII. Pour obvier à tous les inconvénients qui peuvent provenir de la mauvaise foi de ceux qui se servent du pavillon d'une nation, sans lui appartenir, on convient d'établir pour règle inviolable qu'un bâtiment quelconque, pour être regardé comme propriété du pays dont il porte le pavillon, doit avoir à son bord le capitaine du vaisseau et la moitié de l'équipage des gens du pays, et les papiers et passeports en bonne et due forme :—mais tout bâtiment qui n'observe pas cette règle et qui contreviendra aux ordonnances publiées à cet effet, perdra tous les droits à la protection des Puissances Contractantes.

VIII. Les principes et les mesures adoptés par le présent Acte seront également applicables à toutes les guerres maritimes où l'une des deux Puissances seroit engagée tandis que l'autre resteroit neutre. Ces stipulations seront en conséquence regardées comme permanentes, et serviront de règle constante aux Puissances Contractantes, en matière de commerce et de navigation.

IX. Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, seront immédiatement invités par Sa Majesté Impériale, au nom des deux Puissances Contractantes, à accéder à la présente Convention, et en même tems à renouveler et confirmer leurs Traités respectifs de commerce avec Sa Majesté Britannique, et Sa dite Majesté s'engage, moyennant les Actes qui auront constaté cet accord, de rendre et restituer à l'une et à l'autre de ces Puissances toutes les prises qui ont été faites sur elles, ainsi que les terres et pays de leur domination, qui ont été conquis par les armes de Sa Majesté Britannique, depuis la rupture, dans l'état où se trouvaient ces possessions à l'époque où les troupes de Sa Majesté Britannique y sont entrées. Les ordres de Sa dite Majesté pour la restitution de ces prises et de ces conquêtes seront expédiés immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications des Actes par lesquels la Suède et le Dannemarc accédèrent au présent Traité.

X. La présente Convention sera ratifiée par les deux Parties Contractantes, et les ratifications échangées à St. Petersbourg

them by their equal solicitude to prevent the least grounds for dispute in future.

VII. To obviate all the inconveniencies which may arise from the bad faith of those who avail themselves of the flag of a nation without belonging to it, it is agreed to establish for an inviolable rule, that any vessel whatever, in order to be considered as the property of the country, the flag of which it carries, must have on board the captain of the ship, and one half of the crew of the people of that country, and the papers and passports in due and perfect form; but every vessel which shall not observe this rule, and which shall infringe the ordinances published on that head, shall lose all rights to the protection of the Contracting Powers.

VIII. The principles and measures adopted by the present Act shall be alike applicable to all the maritime wars in which one of the two Powers may be engaged, whilst the other remains neutral. These stipulations shall in consequence be regarded as permanent, and shall serve for a constant rule to the Contracting Powers in matters of commerce and navigation.

IX. His Majesty the King of Denmark, and His Majesty the King of Sweden, shall be immediately invited by His Imperial Majesty, in the name of the two Contracting Parties, to accede to the present Convention, and at the same time to renew and confirm their respective Treaties of commerce with His Britannic Majesty; and His said Majesty engages, by Acts which shall have established that agreement, to render and restore to each of these Powers, all the prizes that have been taken from them, as well as the territories and countries under their dominion, which have been conquered by the arms of His Britannic Majesty since the rupture, in the state in which those possessions were found at the period at which the troops of His Britannic Majesty entered them. The orders of His said Majesty for the restitution of those prizes and conquests shall be immediately expedited after the exchange of the ratifications of the Acts by which Sweden and Denmark shall accede to the present Treaty.

X. The present Convention shall be ratified by the two Contracting Parties, and the ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg

dans l'espace de deux mois, pour tout délai, à compter du jour de la signature.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs en ont fait faire deux exemplaires parfaitement semblables, signés de leurs mains, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à St. Petersbourg, le 17^e Juin, 1801.

Signé ST. HELENS, (L. S.) N. CTE. DE PANIN, (L. S.)

FORMULAIRE des Passeports et Lettres de Mer qui doivent être délivrés dans les Amirautés respectives des Etats des hautes Parties Contractantes, aux vaisseaux et bâtimens qui en sortiront conformément à l'Article IV, du présent Traité.

Faisons savoir que nous avons donné congé et permission à N——, de la ville ou lieu de N——, maître ou conducteur du vaisseau N——, appartenant à N——, du port de N——, tonneaux ou environ, qui se trouve à present au port et havre de N——, de s'en aller à N, chargé de N——, pour le compte de N——, après que la visite de son vaisseau aura été faite avant son départ selon la manière usitée par les officiers preposés à cet effet; et le dit N——, ou tel autre fondé de pouvoirs pour le remplacer, sera tenu de produire dans chaque port ou havre où il entrera avec le dit vaisseau, aux officiers du lieu le présent congé, et de porter le pavillon de N——, durant son voyage.

En foi de quoi, &c.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS à la Convention entre la Grande Bretagne et la Russie, conclue à St. Pétersbourg, le 17^e Juin, 1801. Signés à Moscou, le 18^e Octobre, 1801.

Comme par l'Article VI. de la Convention conclue le 17^e Juin, 1801, entre Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté Impériale de toutes les Russies, il a été stipulé que les deux hautes Parties Contractantes arrêteraient entre elles des Articles Additionnels qui fixeraient les règles et les principes à suivre,

in the space of two months at furthest, from the day of the signature.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have caused to be made two copies thereof, perfectly similar, signed with their hands, and have caused the seal of their arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at St. Petersburg the 17th June, 1801.

Signed ST. HELENS, (L.S.) N. CTE. DE PANIN, (L.S.)

FORMULA of the Passports and Sea Letters which are to be delivered, in the respective Admiralties of the States of the two high Contracting Parties, to the ships and vessels, which shall sail from them, conformable to Article IV. of the present Treaty.

Be it known that we have given leave and permission to N——, of the city or place of N——, master and conductor of the ship N——, belonging to N——, of the port of N, of—— tons or thereabouts, now lying in the port or harbour of N——, to sail from thence to N, laden with N——, on account of N——, after the said ship shall have been visited before its departure in the usual manner by the officers appointed for that purpose; and the said N——, or such other as shall be vested with powers to replace him, shall be obliged to produce in every port or harbour which he shall enter with the said vessel to the officers of the place, the present licence, and to carry the flag of N——, during his voyage.

In faith of which, &c.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the Convention between Great Britain and Russia, concluded at St. Petersburg, the 17th June, 1801. Signed at Moscow, the 30th October, 1801.

Whereas by the VIth Article of the Convention concluded the 17th June, 1801, between His Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, it was stipulated that the two high Contracting Parties should mutually agree on some Additional Articles, which should fix the regulations and principles

tant pour l'accélération des procédures judiciaires, sur des prises faites en mer, que pour les dédommagemens qui seraient dus aux propriétaires des navires et des cargaisons neutres, dans le cas d'une détention malfondée, leurs dites Majestés ont nommé et autorisé à cet effet, savoir : Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, Pair du dit Royaume Uni, du Conseil Privé de Sa dite Majesté, et Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ; et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, le Sieur Alexandre Prince de Kourakin, Son Vice Chancelier, Conseiller Privé Actuel, Ministre du Conseil d'Etat, Chambellan Actuel, Grand Chancelier de l'Ordre Souverain de St. Jean de Jérusalem, et Chevalier des Ordres de Russie, de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newsky, de St. Anne de la première classe ; de ceux de Prusse, de l'Aigle Noir et de l'Aigle Rouge ; de ceux de Dannemarc, du Dannebrog et de la Parfaite Union ; et Grand Croix de l'Ordre Souverain de St. Jean de Jérusalem ; et le Sieur Victor Comte de Kotschoubey, Son Conseiller Privé Actuel, Ministre au Département des Affaires Etrangères, Sénateur, Chambellan Actuel, et Chevalier des Ordres de St. Alexandre Newsky, de St. Vladimir de la seconde classe ; et Commandeur de l'Ordre Souverain de St. Jean de Jérusalem : lesquels, en vertu de leurs Plein-pouvoirs respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivans :—

I. En cas de détention malfondée ou autre contravention aux règles convenues, il sera accordé aux propriétaires du navire ainsi détenu, et de sa cargaison, pour chaque jour de retard, des dédommagemens proportionnés à la perte qu'ils auraient soufferte, en raison du frêt du dit navire et de la nature de sa cargaison.

II. Si les ministres de l'une des hautes Parties Contractantes, ou autres personnes accréditées de Sa part, auprès de la Puissance Belligérante, portaient des plaintes contre les jugemens qui auraient été rendus sur les dites prises, par les Cours des Amirautes respectives, l'affaire sera évoquée, en Russie, au Sénat Dirigeant, et dans la Grande Bretagne, au Conseil du Roi.

III. Des deux cotés on examinera soigneusement si les règles

to be observed, as well for accelerating the judicial proceedings upon captures made at sea, as for the damages which should be allowed to the owners of neutral ships and cargoes, in cases of unfounded detention, their said Majesties have named and authorised for this purpose, viz. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Alexander, Prince de Kourakin, His Vice-Chancellor, Actual Privy Counsellor, Minister of the Council of State, Actual Chamberlain, Grand Chancellor of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Knight of the Russian Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the first class; of those of Prussia, of the Black and Red Eagles; of those of Denmark of the Danebrog and of the Perfect Union; and Grand Cross of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem: and the Sieur Victor Count de Kotschoubey, His Actual Privy Counsellor, Minister for the Department for Foreign Affairs, Senator, Actual Chamberlain, and Knight of the Orders of St. Alexander Newsky, of St. Vladimir of the second class; and Commander of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem; who, in virtue of their respective full Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

I. In case of unfounded detention or other contravention of the established Regulations, the owners of the vessel and cargo so detained shall be allowed compensation for each day's demurrage, proportionate to the loss they shall have sustained, according to the freight of the said ship, and the nature of its cargo.

II. If the ministers of one of the high Contracting Parties, or any other persons accredited by the same to the Belligerent Power, should remonstrate against the sentence which shall have been passed by the respective Courts of Admiralty upon the said captures, appeal shall be made in Russia, to the Directing Senate, and in Great Britain, to His Majesty's Privy Council.

III. Care shall be taken, on both sides, scrupulously to

et précautions stipulées dans la présent Convention ont été observées, ce qui devra être fait avec toute la célérité possible: les deux hautes Parties Contractantes s'engageant de plus à adopter les moyens les plus efficaces pour que les jugemens de leurs différens Tribunaux sur les prises faites en mer, ne soient sujets à aucun délai inutile.

IV. Les effets en litige ne pourront être vendus ni déchargés avant le jugement définitif, sans une nécessité réelle et pressante, qui aura été constatée devant la Cour de l'Amirauté, et moyennant une commission autorisée à cet effet: et il ne sera point permis aux capteurs de rien retirer ni enlever de leur propre autorité d'un vaisseau ainsi détenu.

Ces Articles Additionnels, faisant partie de la Convention signée le 4^r Juin, 1801, aux noms de leurs Majestés Britannique et Impériale de toutes les Russies, auront la même force et valeur que s'ils étaient insérés mot à mot dans la dite Convention.

En foi de quoi, nous soussignés munis des Pleins-pouvoirs de leurs dites Majestés, avons signé en leurs noms les présens Articles Additionnels, et y avons opposé le cachet de nos armes.

Fait à Moscou le 28^e Octobre, 1801.

Signé

ST. HELENS, (L.S.)

LE PRINCE DE KOURAKIN, (L.S.)

LE COMTE DE KOTSCHOUBEY, (L.S.)

En conséquence de tout quoi, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danne-marc accède, en vertu du présent Acte, à la dite Convention, et aux dits Articles séparés et Additionnels, tels qu'ils sont transcrits ci-dessus, sans aucune réserve ni exception, déclarant et promettant d'en accomplir toutes les clauses, conditions et obligations, en ce qui la concerne; et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et de l'Irlande, accepte la présente Accession de Sa Majesté Danoise; et promet pareillement d'en accomplir à son égard, sans aucune réserve ni exception, tous les Articles, Clauses, et Conditions, contenus dans la dite Convention, les dits Articles séparés et Additionnels insérés ci-dessus.

examine whether the regulations and precautions agreed upon in the present Convention have been observed, which shall be done with all possible dispatch. The two high Contracting Parties moreover mutually engage to adopt the most efficacious measures, in order to prevent the sentences of their several Tribunals, respecting captures made at sea, being subject to any unnecessary delay.

IV. The goods in litigation cannot be sold or unloaded before final judgment, without an urgent and real necessity, which shall have been proved before the Court of Admiralty, and by virtue of a commission to this effect; and the captors shall by no means be permitted to remove or take away, on their own authority, either openly or clandestinely, any thing from a vessel so detained.

These Additional Articles, making part of the Convention signed the 4th June, 1801, in the names of their Britannic and Imperial Majesties, shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the said Convention.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, furnished with the full Powers of their said Majesties, have signed, in their names, the present Additional Articles, and have affixed the seal of our arms thereto.

Done at Moscow the 2^d October, 1801.

Signed

ST. HELENS, (L.S.)

LE PRINCE DE KOURAKIN, (L.S.)

LE COMTE DE KOTSCHOUBEY, (L.S.)

In consequence of all which, His Majesty the King of Denmark accedes, by virtue of the present Act, to the said Convention, and to the said separate and Additional Articles, such as they are herein-before transcribed, without any exception or reserve, declaring and promising to fulfil all the clauses, conditions, and obligations thereof, as far as regards Himself; and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, accepts the present Accession of His Danish Majesty, and in like manner promises, on His part, to fulfil all the Articles, Clauses, and Conditions contained in the said Convention, and the separate and Additional Articles herein-before inserted, without any exception or reserve.

Les ratifications du présent Acte d'Accession et d'Acceptation seront échangées dans l'espace de deux mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut, et seront en même tems exécutés le plus promptement possible les stipulations de la dite Convention; en égard au rétablissement plein et entier de l'état des choses, tel qu'il existait avant l'époque des mésentendus, qui se trouvent heureusement levés dans le moment actuel.

En foi de quoi, nous soussignés, en vertu de nos Pleins-pouvoirs, avons signé le présent Acte, et y avons apposé le cachet de nos armes.

Fait à Moscou, le 11 Octobre, 1801.

Signé St. HELENS, (L.S.) F. X. J. COMTE DE DAN-
NESKIOLD-LOWENDAL, (L.S.)

TRAITÉ DE PAIX, entre la Grande Bretagne et le Danne-
marc. Signé à Kiel, le 14 Janvier, 1814.

EXTRAIT.

I. Dès le moment de la signature du présent Traité, il y aura paix et amitié entre leurs Majestés le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et le Roi de Dannemarc, et entre leurs Royaumes, Etats, et sujets respectifs, dans toutes les parties du monde. Toutes les hostilités cesseront entr'eux, et toutes les prises faites sur les sujets des nations respectives seront regardées dès le jour de la signature du présent Traité, comme non avenues, et seront restituées de part et d'autre à leurs propriétaires respectifs.

II. Les prisonniers respectifs seront tout de suite après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité rendus, en masse, en payant de part et d'autre les dettes particulières qu'ils auroient contractées.

III. Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande consent à restituer à Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc toutes les possessions et colonies conquises par les forces Britanniques dans le cours de la présente guerre, avec l'ex-

The ratifications of the present Act of Accession and Acceptance shall be exchanged in the space of two months, or sooner if possible; and the stipulations of the said Convention shall, at the same time, be carried into execution as speedily as possible, regard being had to the full and entire re-establishment of the state of things, such as it was before the period of the misunderstandings, which are now so happily terminated.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full Powers, have signed the present Act, and have thereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Moscow, the 14th October, 1801.

Signed ST. HELENS, (L.S.) F. X. J. COMTE DE DAN-
NESKIOLD-LOWENDAL, (L.S.)

TREATY OF PEACE, *between Great Britain and Denmark.*

Signed at Kiel, 14th January, 1814.

EXTRACT. (*Translation, as laid before Parliament.*)

I. From the moment of the signature of the present Treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Denmark, and between their respective Kingdoms, States, and subjects, in all parts of the world. All hostilities between them shall cease, and all prizes taken from the subjects of the respective nations shall be considered as null from the day of the signature of the present Treaty, and shall be restored on both sides to their respective owners.

II. The respective prisoners of war shall, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, be restored, *en masse*, on payment, on both sides, of the private debts which they shall have contracted.

III. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consents to restore to His Danish Majesty all the possessions and colonies which have been conquered by the British arms in this present war, except the Island of Heli-

ception de l'Isle de Heligoland, de laquelle Sa Majesté Britannique Se réserve la pleine et entière souveraineté.

IV. La restitution des colonies se fera d'après les mêmes règles et principes qui furent adoptés lorsque Sa Majesté Britannique restitua ces mêmes colonies à Sa Majesté Danoise dans l'année 1801. Quant à l'Isle d'Anholt, elle sera restituée dans un mois après la dite ratification, à moins que la saison et la difficulté de la navigation ne l'empêchent absolument.

VII. Les relations de commerce entre les sujets des deux hautes Parties Contractantes reprendront leur cours ordinaire, comme avant le commencement de la présente guerre; et elles sont de plus d'accord de s'entendre mutuellement et au plutôt, sur tout ce qui pourroit donner à ces relations plus de force et d'étendue.

VIII. Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et la nation Britannique, ayant extrêmement à cœur de mettre fin pour toujours au commerce des nègres, Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc S'engage de concourir avec Sa dite Majesté, à consolider en autant qu'il dépend d'elle, cette œuvre de bienfaisance, et de défendre de la manière la plus efficace, et par les lois les plus solennelles, à tous Ses sujets d'avoir part à la traite des nègres.

XI. Les séquestres sur les propriétés de part et d'autre qui ne sont pas encore confisquées ou condamnées, seront levés immédiatement après la ratification du présent Traité.

XII. Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède S'étant engagé par l'Article VI. du Traité d'Alliance avec Sa Majesté Britannique, conclu à Stockholm, le 3 Mars, 1813, d'accorder pendant la durée de vingt ans, à compter de l'échange des ratifications du dit Traité, aux sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, les droits d'entrepôt dans le port de Stralsund, pour toutes les denrées productions et marchandises, soit de la Grande Bretagne, soit de ses colonies, chargées sur des bâtimens Britanniques ou Suédois, moyennant un droit d'entrepôt pour toutes les denrées et marchandises indis-

goland, which His Britannic Majesty reserves to Himself with full and unlimited sovereignty.

IV. The restoring of the colonies shall be performed according to the same rules and principles which were laid down when His Britannic Majesty gave up to His Danish Majesty these same colonies in the year 1801. With regard to the Island of Anholt, it is agreed that it shall be given back one month after the ratification of the present Treaty, unless the season and the difficulty of navigation should present insurmountable obstacles.

VII. The commercial relations between the subjects of the high Contracting Parties shall again return to the usual order, as existing before the present war began.* They moreover reciprocally agree to adopt measures, as soon as possible, for giving the same greater force and extent.

VIII. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British nation, being extremely desirous of totally abolishing the Slave Trade, the King of Denmark engages to co-operate with His said Majesty for the completion of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all His subjects, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share in such trade.

XI. The sequestrations which have been laid, by either of the Contracting Parties, on property not already confiscated or condemned, shall be raised immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

XII. His Majesty the King of Sweden having engaged, by Article VI. of the Treaty of Alliance with His Britannic Majesty, concluded at Stockholm, the 3d of March, 1813, to grant for a period of twenty years, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty,† to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the privileges of dépôt in the port of Stralsund, of all articles being the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, or of her colonies, laden on board of British or Swedish vessels, on paying a duty of one per cent. ad valorem, on such articles and mer-

* 1807.

† Ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, 7th April, 1813.

tinctement d'un pour cent, ad valorem, pour l'entrée, et du même montant pour la sortie; Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc promet de remplir, en Sa nouvelle qualité de Souverain de la Pomeranie Suédoise, la dite stipulation, en substituant aux bâtimens Suédois ceux du Dannemarc.

XIII. Tous les anciens Traités de paix et de commerce conclus entre les prédécesseurs de leurs Majestés Britanniques et Danoises, sont rappelés par le présent Traité, et rétablis en vigueur dans leur teneur entière, et dans toutes leurs clauses, en autant que celles-ci ne sont point contraires aux stipulations contenues dans les Articles du Traité présent.

Fait à Kiel, le 14 Janvier, 1814.

Signé

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS *au Traité précédent.* Signé
à Liège, le 7 Avril, 1814.

EXTRAIT.

I. Les évacuations, cessions et restitutions, stipulées par le sus-dit Traité, seront exécutées pour l'Europe dans le mois; pour les mers d'Amérique, dans les trois mois; pour le continent et les mers d'Asie dans les six mois, qui suivront la ratification du Traité Définitif.

II. Il est convenu en outre, que dans tous les cas de cessions stipulées, il sera alloué aux habitans, de quelque condition ou nation qu'ils soient, un terme de trois ans, à compter de la ratification du présent Traité, pour disposer de leurs propriétés acquises et possédées, soit avant, soit pendant la guerre; dans lequel terme de trois ans ils pourront exercer librement leur religion, et jouir de leurs propriétés. La même faculté est accordée dans les pays restitués, à tous ceux, soit habitans ou autres, qui y auront fait des établissemens quelconques pendant le tems où ces pays étoient possédés par la Grande Bretagne.

chandize, on import and export ; His Majesty the King of Denmark promises to fulfil, in His new character of Sovereign of Swedish Pomerania, the said stipulation, by substituting Danish for Swedish bottoms.

XIII. All the ancient Treaties of Peace and Commerce between the former Sovereigns of England and Denmark are hereby renewed in their full extent, so far as they are not contradictory to the stipulations of the present Treaty.

Done at Kiel, the 14th January, 1814.

Signed

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the preceding Treaty. Signed
at Liege, 7th April, 1814.

EXTRACT. (*Translation, as laid before Parliament.*)

I. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the above mentioned Treaty, shall be executed in Europe within a month, in the seas of America within three months, and in the continent and seas of Asia within six months, after the ratifications of the Definitive Treaty.

II. It is further agreed, that in all the cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, reckoning from the ratification of the present Treaty, to dispose of their property, acquired and possessed whether before or in the course of the war ; during which term of three years they shall be at liberty freely to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their property. The same facility is granted within the countries restored, to all persons, inhabitants or others, who shall have formed any establishments during the time which those countries were possessed by Great Britain.

Quant aux habitans des pays restitués ou cédés, il est convenu qu'aucun d'eux ne pourra être poursuivi, inquiété ou troublé, dans sa personne ou dans sa propriété, sous aucun prétexte, à cause de sa conduite ou opinion politique, ou de son attachement à aucune des hautes Parties Contractantes, ou pour tout autre raison, si ce n'est pour les dettes contractées envers des individus, ou pour des actes postérieurs au présent Traité.

III. La décision de toute réclamation entre les individus des nations respectives pour dettes, propriétés, effets ou droits quelconques, qui conformément aux usages reçus et au droit des gens, doivent être reproduites, sera renvoyée devant les tribunaux compétens, et dans ces cas, il sera rendu une prompte et entière justice dans les pays où les réclamations seront faites respectivement.

Fait à Liège, le 7 Avril, 1814.

Signé

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Il est convenu entre les deux hautes Parties Contractantes, que la même sécurité pour la personne et pour la propriété, qui a été stipulée par les Articles Additionnels signés aujourd'hui, pour les habitans des pays restitués ou cédés, sera accordée à tous les sujets de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, soit Britanniques ou Hannovriens, et de Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, qui auront pris une part active à la guerre actuelle, qui a embrasé tant de contrées, et qu'aucun d'eux ne pourra être poursuivi, inquiété ou troublé pour sa conduite ou opinion politique pendant le cours de la guerre.

Fait à Liège, le 7 Avril, 1814.

Signé

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

In respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that no one shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or troubled, either personally or in his property, under any pretext, on account of his political opinions or conduct, or of his attachment to either of the high Contracting Parties, or for any other cause, unless it be for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts subsequent to the present Treaty.

III. The decision of every claim between individuals of the respective nations for any debts, property, effects, or rights whatever, which conformably to common usage and the law of nations ought to be brought forward, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in such cases there shall be prompt and complete justice rendered in the countries where the claims are respectively put forth.

Done at Liege, the 7th April, 1814.

Signed

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is agreed between the two high Contracting Parties, that the same security of person and property, which has been stipulated by the Additional Articles signed this day, for the inhabitants of the restored or ceded countries, shall be afforded to all the subjects of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether British or Hanoverians, and of His Majesty the King of Denmark, who shall have taken an active part in the present war, which has disturbed so many countries, and that no one shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or troubled, on account of his political conduct or opinions during the course of the war.

Done at Liege, the 7th April, 1814.

Signed

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

FRANCE.

TRAITÉ DE PAIX ET D'AMITIÉ, *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France. Fait à Utrecht, le ³¹ Mars, ₁₁ Avril, 1713.*

EXTRAIT.

XIII. L'Isle de Terreneuve, avec les Isles adjacentes, appartiendra désormais et absolument à la Grande Bretagne, et à cette fin le Roi Très Chrétien fera remettre à ceux qui se trouveront à ce commis en ce Pays là, dans l'espace de sept mois à compter du jour de l'échange des ratifications de ce Traité, ou plutôt si faire se peut, la ville et le fort de Plaisance, et autres lieux que les François pourroient encore posséder dans la dite isle, sans que le dit Roi Très Chrétien, Ses Héritiers et Successeurs, ou quelques uns de Ses sujets puissent désormais prétendre quoique ce soit, et en quelque tems que ce soit, sur la dite isle, et les isles adjacentes en tout, ou en partie. Il ne leur sera pas permis non plus d'y fortifier aucun lieu, ni d'y établir aucune habitation en façon quelconque, si ce n'est des échafauds et cabanes nécessaires et usitées pour sécher le poisson, ni aborder dans la dite isle dans d'autres tems, que celui qui est propre pour pêcher, et nécessaire pour sécher le poisson. Dans la dite isle il ne sera pas permis aux dits sujets de la France de pêcher et de sécher le poisson en aucune autre partie, que depuis le lieu appelé Cap de Bonavista, jusqu'à l'extrémité septentrionale de la dite isle, et de là en suivant la partie occidentale, jusqu'au lieu appelé Pointe-Riche. Mais l'Isle dite Cap Breton et toutes les autres quelconques, si-

FRANCE.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, *between Great Britain and France. Signed at Utrecht, the ^{31st March,}_{11th April,} 1713.*

EXTRACT. (*Translation.*)

XIII.* The Island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall, from this time forward, belong of right wholly to Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island, are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the Most Christian King, to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the Most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it, or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France, to fortify any place in the said Island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island, beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France, to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista, to the northern point of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches

* Renewed by Article V. of the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

tues dans l'embouchure et dans le Golphe de St. Laurent, demeureront à l'avenir à la France, avec l'entière faculté au Roi Très Chrétien d'y fortifier une ou plusieurs places.

Fait à Utrecht le ^{31 Mars,}_{11 Avril,} 1713.

Signé	JOHN BRISTOL, C. P. S. (L.S.)	HUXELLES, (L.S.)
	STRAFFORD, (L.S.)	MESNAGER, (L.S.)

TRAITÉ DÉFINITIF *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France,*
(*et l'Espagne*). Signé à Paris, le 10 Février, 1763.

EXTRAIT.

V. Les sujets de la France auront la liberté de la pêche, et de la sécherie, sur une partie des côtes de l'Isle de Terre-neuve, telle qu'elle est spécifiée par l'Article XIII du Traité d'Utrecht; lequel Article est renouvelé et confirmé par le présent Traité, (à l'exception de ce qui regarde l'Isle du Cap Breton, ainsi que les autres isles et côtes dans l'embouchure, et dans le Golphe St. Laurent.) Et Sa Majesté Britannique consent de laisser aux sujets du Roi Très Chrétien la liberté de pêcher dans le Golphe St. Laurent, à condition que les sujets de la France n'exercent la dite pêche qu'à la distance de trois lieues de toutes les côtes appartenantes à la Grande Bretagne, soit celles du continent, soit celles des isles situées dans le dit Golphe St. Laurent: et pour ce qui concerne la pêche sur les côtes de l'isle du Cap Breton hors du dit Golphe, il ne sera pas permis aux sujets du Roi Très Chrétien d'exercer la dite pêche qu'à la distance de quinze lieues des côtes de l'Isle du Cap Breton; et la pêche sur les côtes de la Nouvelle Ecosse ou Acadie, et par tout ailleurs hors du dit Golphe, restera sur le pied des Traités antérieurs.

VI. Le Roi de la Grande Bretagne cede les Isles de St.

as far as the place called Point Riche. But the Island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the river of St. Lawrence, and in the Gulph of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French; and the Most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there.

Done at Utrecht, ^{31st March,}_{11th April,} 1713.

Signed JOHN BRISTOL, C.P.S. (L.S.) HUXELLES, (L. S.)
STRAFFORD, (L. S.) MESNAGER, (L. S.)

DEFINITIVE TREATY *between Great Britain and France
(and Spain).* Signed at Paris, the 10th February, 1763.

EXTRACT. (*Translation.*)

V.* The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying, on a part of the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in Article XIII of the Treaty of Utrecht; which Article is renewed and confirmed by the present Treaty (except what relates to the Island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence). And His Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the Most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulph St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France, do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent, as those of the islands situated in the said Gulph St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton out of the said Gulph, the subjects of the Most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where else out of the said Gulph, shall remain on the foot of former Treaties.

VI. The King of Great Britain cedes the Islands of St.

* Renewed by Article VI. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

Pierre et de Miquelon, en toute propriété, à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, pour servir d'abri aux pêcheurs François : et Sa dite Majesté Très Chrétienne S'oblige à ne point fortifier les dites isles, à n'y établir que des bâtimens civils pour la commodité de la pêche, et à n'y entretenir qu'une garde de cinquante hommes pour la police.

Fait à Paris le 10 Février, 1763.

Signé

BEDFORD, C. P. S. (L.S.) CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN, (L.S.)
EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI, (L.S.)

TRAITÉ DÉFINITIF, *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France. Signé à Versailles, le 3 Septembre, 1783.*

EXTRAIT.

IV. Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne est maintenu dans la propriété de l'Isle de Terre-neuve, et des isles adjacentes, ainsi que le tout lui a été assuré par l'Article XIII du Traité d'Utrecht, à l'exception des Isles de St. Pierre et Miquelon lesquelles sont cédées en tout propriété, par le présent Traité, à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne.

V. Sa Majesté le Roi Très Chrétien, pour prévenir les querelles qui ont eu lieu jusqu'à présent entre les deux Nations Angloise et François, consent à renoncer au droit de pêche, qui lui appartient en vertu de l'Article XIII susmentionnée du Traité d'Utrecht, depuis le Cap Bona-vista jusqu'au Cap St. Jean, situé sur la côte orientale de Terre-neuve, par les cinquante degrés de latitude septentrionale ; et Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne consent, de Son coté, que la pêche assignée aux sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, commençant au dit Cap St. Jean, passant par le nord, et descendant par la côte occidentale de l'Isle de Terre-neuve, s'étende jusqu'à l'endroit appelé Cap Raye, situé au quarante-septième degré, cinquante minutes de latitude. Les pêcheurs François jouiront de la pêche qui leur est assignée

Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to His Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen : and His said Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said Islands ; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery ; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

Signed

BEDFORD, C.P.S. (L.S.) CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN, (L.S.)
EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI, (L.S.)

DEFINITIVE TREATY *between Great Britain and France.*

*Signed at Versailles, 3d of September, 1783.**

EXTRACT. (*Translation, as laid before Parliament.*)

IV. His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in His right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent Islands, as the whole were assured to Him by the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht ; excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present Treaty, to His Most Christian Majesty.

V. His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two Nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to Him in virtue of the aforesaid Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees North latitude ; and His Majesty the King of Great Britain consents on His part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them

* Renewed by Article XIII. of the Definitive Treaty of Paris, 1814.

par le présent Article, comme ils ont eu droit de jouir de celle qui leur est assignée par le Traité d'Utrecht.

VI. A l'égard de la pêche dans le Golphe de St. Laurent, les François continueront à l'exercer conformément à l'Article V. du Traité de Paris.

Fait à Versailles, le 3 Septembre, 1783.

Signé MANCHESTER, (L.S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

DÉCLARATION BRITANNIQUE, *signée à Versailles, le
3 Septembre, 1783.*

EXTRAIT.

Le Roi étant entièrement d'accord avec Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne sur les Articles du Traité Définitif, cherchera tous les moyens qui pourront non seulement en assurer l'exécution, avec la bonne foi et la ponctualité qui Lui son connues, mais de plus donnera, de son côté, toute l'efficace possible aux principes qui empêcheront jusqu'au moindre germe de dispute à l'avenir.

A cette fin, et pourque les pêcheurs des deux nations ne fassent point naître des querelles journalières, Sa Majesté Britannique prendra les mesures les plus positives pour prévenir que Ses sujets ne troublent, en aucune manière, par leur concurrence, la pêche des François, pendant l'exercice temporaire qui leur est accordé, sur les côtes de l'île de Terre-neuve ; et Elle fera retirer, à cet effet, les établissemens sédentaires qui y seront formés. Sa Majesté Britannique donnera des ordres pour que les pêcheurs François ne soient pas gênés dans la coupe de bois nécessaire pour la réparation de leurs echaffaudages, cabanes, et bâtimens de pêche.

L'Article XIII du Traité d'Utrecht, et la méthode de faire la pêche qui à été de tout tems reconnue, sera le modèle sur lequel la pêche s'y fera. On n'y contreviendra pas, ni d'une part ni de l'autre ; les pêcheurs François ne bâtissant rien que leurs echaffaudages, se bornant à réparer leurs bâtimens de pêche, et n'y hivernant point ; les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, de leur

by the present Article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

VI. With regard to the fishery in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth Article of the Treaty of Paris.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Signed MANCHESTER, (L.S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

BRITISH DECLARATION, *signed at Versailles, 3d of September, 1783.*

EXTRACT.

The King having entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the Articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with His accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on His part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing His subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and He will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders, that the French fishermen be not incommoded, in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering

part, ne molestant aucunement les pêcheurs François durant leurs pêches, ni ne dérangeant leurs échaffaudages durant leur absence.

Le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, en cédant les îles de St. Pierre et de Miquelon à la France, les regarde comme cédées à fin de servir réellement d'abri aux pêcheurs François, et dans la confiance entière que ces possessions ne deviendront point un objet de jalousie entre les deux nations; et que la pêche entre les dites îles, et celle de Terre-neuve, sera bornée à mi-canal.

Donné à Versailles, le 3 Septembre, 1783.

Signé MANCHESTER, (L.S.)

CONTRE-DÉCLARATION FRANCOISE, signée à Versailles, le 3 Septembre, 1783.

EXTRAIT.

Les principes qui ont dirigé le Roi, dans tout le cours des négociations qui ont précédé le rétablissement de la paix, ont dû convaincre le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, que Sa Majesté n'a eu d'autre but que de la rendre solide et durable, en prévenant, autant qu'il est possible, dans les quatre parties du monde, tout sujet de discussion et de querelle. Le Roi de la Grande Bretagne mêt indubitablement trop de confiance dans la droiture des intentions de Sa Majesté, pour ne point se reposer sur l'attention constante qu'elle aura d'empêcher que les îles St. Pierre et Miquelon ne deviennent un objet de jalousie entre les deux nations.

Quant à la pêche sur les côtes de Terre-neuve, qui a été l'objet des nouveaux arrangemens dont les deux Souverains sont convenus sur cette matière, elle est suffisamment exprimée par l'Article V. du Traité de Paix signé ce-jourdhui, et par la Déclaration remise également aujourd'hui par l'Ambassadeur extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique; et Sa Majesté déclare qu'elle est pleinement satisfaite à cet égard.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche entre l'île de Terre-neuve et celles de St. Pierre et Miquelon, elle ne pourra se faire, de part

there; the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen, during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the said Islands, and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

Given at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Signed MANCHESTER, (L. S.)

FRENCH COUNTER-DECLARATION, *signed at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.*

EXTRACT.

The principles which have guided the King, in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain, that His Majesty, has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of His Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon His constant attention to prevent the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two Sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth Article of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, and by the Declaration likewise delivered to day, by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: and His Majesty declares, that He is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland, and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on,

et d'autre, que jusqu'à mi-canal, et Sa Majesté donnera les ordres le plus précis, pour que les pêcheurs François n'outre-passent point cette ligne. Sa Majesté est dans la ferme confiance que le Roi de la Grande Bretagne donnera de pareils ordres aux pêcheurs Anglois.

Donné à Versailles, le 3 Septembre, 1783.

Signé GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

CONVENTION entre la Grande Bretagne et la France. Signée à Paris, le 23 Avril, 1814.

EXTRAIT.

I. Toutes hostilités sur terre et sur mer sont et demeurent suspendues entre les Puissances Alliées et la France, savoir ; pour les armées de terre aussitôt que les Généraux Commandant les Armées Françaises et places fortes auront fait connoître aux Généraux Commandant les troupes Alliées, qui leur sont opposées, qu'ils ont reconnu l'autorité du Lieutenant Général du Royaume de France ; et tant sur mer qu'à l'égard des places et stations maritimes, aussitôt que les flottes et ports du Royaume de France, ou occupés par les troupes Françaises auront fait la même soumission.

V. Les flottes et les bâtimens de la France demeureront dans leur situation respective, sauf la sortie des bâtimens chargés de missions, mais l'effet immédiat du présent Acte à l'égard des ports Français sera la levée de tout blocus par terre ou par mer, la liberté de la pêche, celle du cabotage, particulièrement de celui qui est nécessaire pour l'approvisionnement de Paris, et le rétablissement des relations de commerce conformément aux réglemens intérieurs de chaque pays, et cet effet immédiat à l'égard de l'intérieur sera le libre approvisionnement des villes, et le libre transit des transports militaires ou commerciaux.

VI. Pour prévenir tous les sujets de plaintes et de contestations qui pourraient naître à l'occasion des prises qui seraient faites en mer après la signature de la présente Convention, il est

by either party, but to the middle of the channel, and His Majesty will give the most positive orders, that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

Given at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Signed GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris, the 23d of April, 1814.*

EXTRACT. (*Translation, as laid before Parliament.*)

I. All hostilities by land and sea are, and shall remain, suspended between the Allied Powers and France, that is to say:— for the land forces, as soon as the commanding officers of the French armies and fortified places shall have signified to the Allied troops opposed to them, that they have recognized the authority of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom of France; and in like manner upon the sea, as far as regards maritime places and stations, as soon as the shipping and ports of the Kingdom of France, or those occupied by French forces shall have manifested the same submission.

V. The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations, vessels only charged with particular missions shall be allowed to sail, but the immediate effect of the present Act in respect to the French ports, shall be the raising of all blockade by land or sea, the liberty of fishing, that of the coasting trade, particularly of that which is necessary for supplying Paris with provisions; and the re-establishment of the relations of commerce conformably to the internal regulations of each country; and the immediate effect in respect to the interior shall be the free provisioning of the cities, and the free passage of all means of military or commercial transport.

VI. In order to anticipate every subject of complaint and dispute which may arise respecting the captures which might be made at sea after the signature of the present Convention, it is

réciiproquement convenu que les vaisseaux et effets qui pourraient être pris dans la manche et dans les mers du nord, après l'espace de douze jours, à compter de l'échange des ratifications du présent Acte, seront, de part et d'autre restitués ; que le terme sera d'un mois depuis la manche et les mers du nord jusqu'aux îles Canaries jusqu'à l'équateur ; et enfin de cinq mois dans toutes les autres parties du monde, sans aucune exception ni autre distinction plus particulière de tems et de lieu.

VII. De part et d'autre, les prisonniers, officiers, et soldats, de terre et de mer, ou de quelque nature que ce soit, et particulièrement les ôtages seront immédiatement renvoyés dans leurs pays respectifs sans rançon et sans échange. Des Commissaires seront nommés réciiproquement pour procéder à cette libération générale.

Fait à Paris, le 23 Avril, l'an de Grace, 1814.

Signé

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT, (L.S.)

TRAITÉ DÉFINITIF *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France,*
Signé à Paris le 30 Mai, 1814.

EXTRAIT.

I. Il y aura, à compter de ce jour, paix et amitié entre Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et Ses Alliés d'une part, et S. M. le Roi de France et de Navarre d'autre part, leurs héritiers et successeurs, leurs Etats et sujets respectifs, à perpétuité.

V. La navigation sur le Rhin, du point où il devient navigable jusqu' à la mer, et réciiproquement, sera libre, de telle sorte qu'elle ne puisse être interdite à personne ; et l'on s'occupera, au futur Congrès, des principes d'après les quels on pourra régler les droits à lever par les Etats Riverains, de la manière la plus égale et la plus favorable au commerce de toutes les nations.

Il sera examiné et décidé de même dans le futur Congrès, de

reciprocally agreed that vessels and effects which may be taken in the channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to reckon from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act, shall be restored on both sides, that the term shall be one month within the channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands and to the Equator, and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception or other particular distinction of time, or of place.

VII. On both sides, the prisoners, officers and soldiers, of land or sea, or of any other description whatever, and particularly hostages, shall be immediately sent back to their respective countries, without ransom and without exchange. Commissaries shall be named reciprocally in order to carry this general liberation into effect.

Done at Paris, the 23d of April in the year of our Lord, 1814.

Signed

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT, (L.S.)

DEFINITIVE TREATY *between Great Britain and France.*
*Signed at Paris, the 30th day of May, 1814.**

EXTRACT.

I. There shall be from this day forward perpetual peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Allies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other, their heirs and successors, their dominions and subjects, respectively.

V. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the sea, and vice versâ, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one :—and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the States bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial, and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

The future Congress, with a view to facilitate the communica-

* Confirmed by Article XI. of the Definitive Treaty of 20 November, 1815,

quelle manière, pour faciliter les communications entre les peuples et les rendre toujours moins étrangers les uns aux autres, la disposition ci-dessus pourra être également étendue à tous les autres fleuves qui, dans leur cours navigable, séparent ou traversent différens Etats.

VII. L'île de Malte et ses dépendances appartiendront en toute propriété et Souveraineté à Sa Majesté Britannique.

VIII. Sa Majesté Britannique, stipulant pour elle et Ses Alliés, s'engage à restituer à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne dans les délais qui seront ci-après fixés, les colonies, pêcheries, comptoirs et établissemens de tout genre que la France possédait au 1er Janvier, 1792, dans les mers et sur les continents de l'Amérique, de l'Afrique, et de l'Asie; à l'exception toutefois des îles de Tabago et de St. Lucie, et de l'île de France, et de ses dépendances, nommément Rodrigue et les Séchelles, lesquelles Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne cède en toute propriété et souveraineté à Sa Majesté Britannique, comme aussi de la partie de St. Domingue cédée à la France par le paix de Bâle, et que Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne rétrocède à Sa Majesté Catholique en toute propriété et souveraineté.

IX. Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, en conséquence d'arrangemens pris avec Ses Alliés, et pour l'exécution de l'Article précédent, consent à ce que l'île de la Guadeloupe soit restitué à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, et cède tous les droits qu'il peut avoir sur cette île.

X. Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, en conséquence d'arrangemens pris avec Ses Alliés et pour l'exécution de l'Article VIII, s'engage à restituer à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, dans le délai ci-après fixé, la Guiane Française, telle qu'elle existait au 1er Janvier, 1792.

L'effet de la stipulation ci-dessus étant de faire revivre la contestation existante à cette époque au sujet des limites, il est convenu que cette contestation sera terminée par un arrangement amicable entre les deux Cours, sous la médiation de Sa Majesté Britannique.

XI. Les places et forts existant dans les colonies et établissemens qui doivent être rendus à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne en

tion between nations, and continually to render them less strangers to each other, shall likewise examine and determine in what manner the above provision can be extended to the other rivers which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different States.*

VII. The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for Himself and His Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind, which were possessed by France on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia; with the exception however of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucia and of the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and the Séchelles, which several colonies and possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and Sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with the Allies, and in execution of the preceding Article, consents that the Island of Guadaloupe be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights He may have acquired over that island.

X. Her Most Faithful Majesty in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with Her Allies and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana as it existed on the 1st of January, 1792, to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by a friendly arrangement between the two Courts, under the mediation of His Britannic Majesty.

XI. The places and forts in those colonies and settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be re-

* See General Treaty of Congress, signed at Vienna, 9th June, 1815. Page 3.

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Les articles VIII, IX, et X, seront réunis dans l'état où ils seront au moment de la signature du présent Traité.

Art. Sa Majesté Britannique s'engage à faire jouir les sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, relativement au commerce et à la sûreté de leurs personnes et propriétés, dans les limites de la Souveraineté Britannique sur le continent des Indes, des mêmes facilités, privilèges et protection qui sont à présent ou seront accordés aux nations les plus favorisées. De son côté Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne n'ayant rien plus à cœur que la perpétuité de la paix entre les deux Couronnes de France et d'Angleterre, et voulant contribuer, autant qu'il est en Elle, à écarter dès-à-présent, des rapports des deux peuples, ce qui pourrait un jour altérer la bonne intelligence mutuelle, s'engage à ne faire aucun ouvrage de fortification dans les établissemens qui lui doivent être restitués, et qui sont situés dans les limites de la Souveraineté Britannique sur le Continent des Indes, et à ne mettre dans ces établissemens que le nombre de troupes nécessaire pour le maintien de la police.

XIII. Quant au droit de pêche des Français sur le grand banc de Terre-neuve, sur les côtes de l'île de ce nom, et des îles adjacentes, dans le Golfe de St. Laurent, tout sera remis sur le même pied qu'en 1792.

XIV. Les colonies, comptoirs et établissemens qui doivent être restitués à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne par Sa Majesté Britannique ou Ses Alliés, seront remis, savoir, ceux qui sont dans les Mers du Nord, ou dans les Mers et sur les Continents de l'Amérique et de l'Afrique, dans les trois mois, et ceux qui sont au-delà du Cap de Bonne Espérance, dans les six mois qui suivront la ratification du présent Traité.

XV. Dorénavant le port d'Anvers sera uniquement un port de commerce.

XVI. Les hautes Parties Contractantes voulant mettre et faire mettre dans un entier oubli les divisions qui ont agité l'Europe, déclarent et promettent que, dans les pays restitués, et cédés par le présent Traité, aucun individu de quelque classe et condition qu'il soit ne pourra être poursuivi, inquiété, ou troublé, dans sa personne ou dans sa propriété, sous aucun prétexte, ou à cause

stored to His Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty.

XII. His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce, and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the Continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of Peace between the two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do His utmost to avoid any thing which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to Him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

XIII. The French right of fishery upon the great bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of the adjacent islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

XIV. Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty by His Britannic Majesty or His Allies, in the Northern Seas, or in the Seas and on the Continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Treaty.

XV. Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

XVI.-The high Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his

de sa conduite ou opinion politique, ou de son attachement, soit à aucune des Parties Contractantes, soit à des Gouvernemens qui ont cessé d'exister, ou pour toute autre raison, si ce n'est pour les dettes contractées envers des individus, ou pour des actes postérieurs au présent Traité.

XVII. Dans tous les pays qui doivent ou devront changer de Maîtres, tant en vertu du présent Traité que des arrangemens qui doivent être faits en conséquence, il sera accordé aux habitans naturels et étrangers, de quelque condition et nation qu'ils soient, un espace de six ans, à compter de l'échange des ratifications, pour disposer, s'ils le jugent convenable, de leurs propriétés acquises, soit avant, soit depuis la guerre actuelle, et se retirer dans tel pays qu'il leur plaira de choisir.

XVIII. Les Puissances Alliées voulant donner à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne un nouveau témoignage de Leur désir de faire disparaître autant qu'il est en Elles, les conséquences de l'époque de malheur, si heureusement terminée par la présente paix, renoncent à la totalité des sommes que les gouvernemens ont à réclamer de la France, à raison de contrats, de fournitures, ou d'avances quelconques faites au Gouvernement Français dans les différentes guerres qui ont eu lieu depuis 1792.

De Son côté, Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne renonce à toute réclamation qu'elle pourrait former contre les Puissances Alliées aux mêmes titres. En exécution de cet Article, les hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à Se remettre mutuellement tous les titres, obligations et documens qui ont rapport aux créances aux quelles Elles ont réciproquement renoncé.

XIX. Le Gouvernement Français s'engage à faire liquider et payer les sommes qu'il se trouverait devoir d'ailleurs dans des pays hors de son territoire, en vertu de contrats ou d'autres engagemens formels, passés entre des individus ou des établissemens particuliers et les Autorités Françaises, tant pour fournitures qu'à raison d'obligations légales.

XX. Les hautes Parties Contractantes nommeront, immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, des Commissaires pour régler et tenir la main à l'exécution de l'ensemble des dispositions renfermées dans les Articles XVIII. et XIX. Ces Commissaires s'occuperont de l'examen des récla-

conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

XVII. The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war, and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

XVIII. The Allied Powers, desiring to offer His Most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present peace, renounce all the sums which their governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, renounces every claim which He might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In execution of this Article, the high Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations, and documents, which relate to the debts They may have mutually cancelled.

XIX. The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory, on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals, or private establishments, and the French Authorities, as well for supplies, as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

XX. The high Contracting Parties, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall name Commissioners to direct and superintend the execution of the whole of the stipulations contained in the 18th and 19th Articles. These Commissioners shall undertake the examination of the

mations dont il est parlé dans l'Article précédent, de la liquidation des sommes réclamées, et du mode dont le Gouvernement Français proposera de s'en acquitter. Ils seront chargés de même de la remise des titres, obligations, et documens relatifs aux créances auxquelles les hautes Parties Contractantes renoncent mutuellement, de manière que la ratification du résultat de leur travail complétera cette renonciation réciproque.

XXI. Les dettes spécialement hypothéquées dans leur origine sur les pays qui cessent d'appartenir à la France, ou contractées pour leur administration intérieure resteront à la charge de ces mêmes pays. Il sera tenu compte en conséquence au Gouvernement Français, à partir du 22 Décembre, 1813, de celles de ces dettes qui ont été converties en inscriptions au grand livre de la dette publique de France. Les titres de toutes celles qui ont été préparées pour l'inscription, et n'ont pas encore été inscrites, seront remis aux Gouvernemens des pays respectifs.

Les états de toutes ces dettes seront dressés et arrêtés par une commission mixte.

XXII. Le Gouvernement Français restera chargé de son côté du remboursement de toutes les sommes versées, par les sujets des pays ci-dessus mentionnés, dans les caisses Françaises, soit à titre de cautionnement, de dépôts ou de consignation. De même les sujets Français, serviteurs des dits pays, qui ont versé des sommes à titre de cautionnement, dépôts, ou consignations dans leurs trésors respectifs, seront fidèlement remboursés.

XXIII. Les titulaires de places assujetties à cautionnement, qui n'ont pas de maniement de deniers, seront remboursés, avec les intérêts jusqu'à parfait paiement à Paris, par cinquième et par année, à partir de la date du présent Traité.

A l'égard de ceux qui sont comptables, ce remboursement commencera au plus tard six mois après la présentation de leurs comptes, le seul cas de malversation excepté. Une copie du dernier compte sera remise au Gouvernement de leur pays, pour lui servir de renseignement et de point de départ.

XXIV. Les dépôts judiciaires et consignations faits dans la caisse d'amortissement, en exécution de la loi du 28 Nivose, an

claims referred to in the preceding Article, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the consideration of the manner in which the French Government may propose to pay them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the titles, bonds, and the documents relating to the debts which the high Contracting Parties mutually cancel, so that the approval of the result of their labours shall complete that reciprocal renunciation.

XXI. The debts which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22d of December, 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the Governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

XXII. The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner all French subjects, employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

XXIII. The functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interest, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present Treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

XXIV. The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "*casse d'amortissement*" in the execution of the law of 28 Nivose,

13, (18 Janvier, 1805,) et qui appartiennent à des habitans des pays que la France cesse de posséder, seront remis dans le terme d'une année, à compter de l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, entre les mains des Autorités des dits pays, à l'exception de ceux de ces dépôts et consignations qui intéressent des sujets Français, dans lequel cas ils resteront dans la caisse d'amortissement pour n'être remis que sur les justifications résultantes des décisions des autorités compétentes.

XXV. Les fonds déposés par les communes et établissemens publics dans la caisse de service et dans la caisse d'amortissement, ou dans toute autre caisse du Gouvernement, leur seront remboursés par cinquième, d'année en année, à partir de la date du présent Traité, sous la déduction des avances qui leur auraient été faites, et sauf des oppositions régulières faites sur ces fonds par des créanciers des dites communes et des dits établissemens publics.

XXVI. A dater du 1er Janvier, 1814, le Gouvernement Français cesse d'être chargé du payement de toute pension civile, militaire, et ecclésiastique, solde de retraite et traitement de réforme, à tout individu qui se trouve n'être plus sujet Français.

XXVII. Les domaines nationaux acquis à titre onéreux par des sujets Français dans les ci-devant départemens de la Belgique, de la rive gauche du Rhin et des Alpes, hors des anciennes limites de la France, sont et demeurent garantis aux acquéreurs.

XXVIII. L'abolition des droits d'Aubaine, de Détraction, et autres de la même nature, dans les pays qui l'ont réciproquement stipulée avec la France, ou qui lui avoient précédemment été réunis, est expressément maintenue.

XXIX. Le Gouvernement Français s'engage à faire restituer les obligations et autres titres qui auraient été saisis dans les provinces occupées par les armées ou administrations Françaises; et dans le cas où la restitution ne pourrait en être effectuée, ces obligations et titres sont et demeurent anéantis.

year 13, (18 January, 1805,) and which belong to the inhabitants of countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, be placed in the hands of the Authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers, resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

XXV. The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "*caisse de service*" and in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," or other "*caisse*," of the French Government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present Treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

XXVI. From the first day of January, 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military and ecclesiastical, pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

XXVII. National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps beyond the ancient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to Her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

XXVIII. The abolition of the "*droits d'Aubaine*," "*de Détraction*," and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have been formerly incorporated, or which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, shall be expressly maintained.

XXIX. The French Government engages to restore all bonds, and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

XXX. Les sommes qui seront dues pour tous les travaux d'utilité publique, non encore terminés, ou terminés postérieurement au 31 Décembre, 1812, sur le Rhin et dans les départemens détachés de la France par le présent Traité, passeront à la charge des futurs possesseurs du territoire, et seront liquidées par la commission chargée de la liquidation des dettes des pays.

XXXI. Les archives, cartes, plans et documens quelconques, appartenant aux pays cédés ou concernant leur administration, seront fidèlement rendus en même tems que le pays ; ou, si cela était impossible, dans un délai qui ne pourra être de plus de six mois, après la remise des pays mêmes.

Cette stipulation est applicable aux archives, cartes, et planches, qui pourraient avoir été enlevées dans les pays momentanément occupés par les différentes armées.

XXXIII. Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées dans le délai de quinze jours, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 30 Mai, l'an de Grâce, 1814.

Signé

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)

LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT, (L.S.)

ABERDEEN, (L.S.)

CATHCART, (L.S.)

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen. (L.S.)

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS.

I. Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, partageant sans réserve tous les sentimens de Sa Majesté Britannique, relativement à un genre de commerce, que repoussent et les principes de la justice naturelle et les lumières des tems où nous vivons, s'engage à unir au futur Congrès tous Ses efforts à ceux de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour faire prononcer par toutes les Puissances de la Chrétienté l'abolition de la Traite des Noirs, de telle sorte que la dite traite cesse universellement, comme elle cessera définitivement, et dans

XXX. The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet finished, or finished after the 31st of December, 1812, whether on the Rhine or in the departments detached from France by the present Treaty, shall be placed to the account of the future possessors of the territory, and shall be paid by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of that country.

XXXI. All archives, maps, plans and documents whatever, belonging to the ceded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the same time with the said countries : or if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the cession of the countries themselves.

This stipulation applies to the archives, maps and plates, which may have been carried away from the countries during their temporary occupation by the different armies.

XXXIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to it the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

Signed

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)	LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT, (L.S.)
ABERDEEN, (L.S.)	
CATHCART, (L.S.)	
CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen. (L.S.)	

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

I. His Most Christian Majesty, concurring without reserve in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all His efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances,

tous les cas, de la part de la France, dans un délai de cinq années : et qu'en outre, pendant la durée de ce délai aucun trafiquant d'esclaves n'en puisse importer ni vendre ailleurs que dans les colonies de l'Etat dont il est sujet.

II. Le Gouvernement Britannique et le Gouvernement Français, nommeront incessamment des Commissaires pour liquider leurs dépenses respectives pour l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre, afin de s'arranger sur la manière d'acquitter l'excédent, qui se trouvera en faveur de l'une ou de l'autre des deux Puissances.

III. Les prisonniers de guerre respectifs seront tenus d'acquitter, avant leur départ du lieu de leur détention, les dettes particulières qu'ils pourraient y avoir contractées, ou de donner au moins caution satisfaisante.

IV. Il sera accordé de part et d'autre, aussitôt après la ratification du présent Traité de Paix, main levée du séquestre qui aurait été mis depuis l'an 1792, sur les fonds, revenus, créances et autres effets quelconques des hautes Parties Contractantes ou de leurs sujets.

Les mêmes Commissaires dont il est fait mention à l'Article II. s'occuperont de l'examen et de la liquidation des réclamations des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique envers le Gouvernement Français pour la valeur des biens, meubles ou immeubles, indue-ment confisqués par les Autorités Françaises, ainsi que pour la perte totale ou partielle de leur créances ou autres propriétés indue-ment retenues sous le séquestre depuis l'année 1792.

La France s'engage à traiter à cet égard les sujets Anglais avec la même justice que les sujets Français ont éprouvé en Angleterre ; et le Gouvernement Anglais désirant concourir pour sa part au nouveau témoignage que les Puissances Alliées ont voulu donner à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, de leur désir de faire disparaître les conséquences de l'époque de malheur si heureusement terminée par la présente paix, s'engage de Son côté, à renoncer, dès que justice complète sera rendue à Ses sujets, à la totalité de l'excédent qui se trouverait en Sa faveur relativement à l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre : de manière que la ratification du résultat du travail des Commissaires susmentionnés et l'acquit-

on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years ; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

II. The British and French Governments shall name, without delay, Commissioners to liquidate the accounts of their respective expences for the maintenance of prisoners of war, in order to determine the manner of paying the balance which shall appear in favour of the one or the other of the two Powers.

III. The respective prisoners of war, before their departure from the place of their detention, shall be obliged to discharge the private debts they may have contracted, or shall at least give sufficient security for the amount.

IV. Immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty of peace, the sequesters, which since the year 1792 may have been laid on the funds, revenues, debts, or any other effects of the high Contracting Parties or their subjects, shall be taken off.

The Commissioners mentioned in Article II. shall undertake the examination of the claims of His Britannic Majesty's subjects upon the French Government, for the value of the property, moveable or immoveable, illegally confiscated by the French Authorities, as also for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, illegally detained under sequester since the year 1792.

France engages to act towards British subjects in this respect, in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain ; and His Britannic Majesty, desiring to concur in the new pledge which the Allied Powers have given to His Most Christian Majesty, of their desire to obliterate every trace of that disastrous epocha so happily terminated by the present peace, engages on His part, when complete justice shall be rendered to His subjects, to renounce the whole amount of the balance which shall appear in His favour for support of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the report of the above Commissioners, and the discharge of the sums due to British

des sommes, ainsi que la restitution des effets qui seront jugés appartenir aux sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, compléteront sa renonciation.

V. Les deux hautes Parties Contractantes désirant d'établir les relations les plus amicales entre leurs sujets respectifs, se réservent et promettent de s'entendre, et de s'arranger le plutôt que faire se pourra sur leurs intérêts commerciaux dans l'intention d'encourager et d'augmenter la prospérité de leurs Etats respectifs.

Les présens Articles Additionnels auront la même force et valeur que s'ils étaient insérés mot à mot au Traité de ce jour. Ils seront ratifiés, et les ratifications en seront échangées en même tems.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs les ont signés et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 30 Mai, l'an de Grâce 1814.

Signé

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT, (L.S.)
 ABERDEEN, (L.S.)
 CATHCART, (L.S.)
 CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen. (L.S.)

**CONVENTION entre la Grande Bretagne et la France. Signée
 à Londres, le 7 Mars, 1815.**

Au Nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

Le commerce du sel et de l'opium ayant été assujetti dans l'étendue des Possessions Britanniques dans l'Inde à certains réglemens et restrictions, qui, s'il n'était pris des mesures convenables, pourraient donner lieu à des difficultés entre les sujets et Agens de Sa Majesté Britannique et ceux de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne ; Leurs dites Majestés ont jugé à propos de conclure une Convention spéciale pour prévenir ces difficultés, et écarter toute autre cause de discussion entre leurs sujets respectifs dans cette partie du monde. A cet effet, elles ont nommé pour leurs plé-

subjects, as well as the restitution of the effects which shall be proved to belong to them, shall complete the renunciation.

V. The two high Contracting Parties, desiring to establish the most friendly relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves, and promise to come to a mutual understanding and arrangement, as soon as possible, upon their commercial interests, with the view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective States.

The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the Treaty patent of this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to them the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1814.

Signed

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT, (L.S.)
 ABERDEEN, (L.S.)
 CATHCART, (L.S.)
 CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen. (L.S.)

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and France. Signed at London, 7th of March, 1815.*

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The trade in salt and opium throughout the British Sovereignty in India, having been subjected to certain regulations and restrictions, which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and agents of His Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty; Their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a Special Convention for the purpose of preventing such differences, and removing every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, and in this view have named for their respec-

nipotentiaires respectifs, savoir : Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, le Sieur Robert, Comte de Buckinghamshire, Pair du Royaume Uni, Président du Bureau de Ses Commissaires pour les affaires de l'Inde, &c. &c. &c. et Sa Majesté le Roi de France et de Navarre, le Sieur Claude Louis de la Châtre, des Princes de Déols, Comte de la Châtre, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à la Cour de Londres, &c. &c. &c. lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs Pleins-pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

I. Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne s'engage à affermer au Gouvernement Anglais dans l'Inde, le privilège exclusif d'acheter le sel qui sera fabriqué dans les possessions Françaises sur les côtes de Coromandel et Orixá, moyennant un prix juste et raisonnable, qui sera réglé d'après celui auquel le dit Gouvernement aura payé cet article dans les districts avoisinant respectivement les dites possessions, à la réserve toutefois de la quantité que les Agens de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne jugeront nécessaire pour l'usage domestique et la consommation des habitans de ces mêmes possessions, et sous la condition que le Gouvernement Anglais livrera dans le Bengale aux Agens de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, la quantité de sel qui sera reconnue nécessaire pour la consommation des habitans de Chandernagor, eu égard à la population de cet établissement, et que cette livraison sera faite aux prix auquel le sel reviendra au dit Gouvernement.

II. Afin de déterminer le prix du sel conformément à ce qui vient d'être dit, les états officiels constatant ce que le sel fabriqué dans les districts qui avoisinent respectivement les établissemens Français sur les côtes de Coromandel et d'Orixá, aura coûté au Gouvernement Anglais, seront soumis à l'inspection d'un Commissaire nommé à cet effet par les Agens de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne dans l'Inde; et le prix qui devra être payé par le Gouvernement Anglais sera fixé tous les trois ans d'après le taux moyen du sel pendant ce laps de tems, tel qu'il sera constaté par les dits états officiels, à commencer des trois années qui ont précédé la date de la présente Convention.

Le prix du sel à Chandernagor devra être déterminé de la même

tive plenipotentiaries, viz. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire, a Peer of the United Kingdom, President of the Board of His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India, &c. &c. &c. And His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Sieur Claude Louis de la Chatre, descendant of the Princes of Deols, Count de la Chatre, His Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Court of London, &c. &c. &c. who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles.

I. His Most Christian Majesty engages to let at farm to the British Government in India, the exclusive right to purchase at a fair and equitable price, to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject to a reservation of the quantity that the agents of His Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof; and upon the condition, that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal, to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore, reference being had to the population of the said settlement, such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.

II. In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government, for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India; and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present Convention.

The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined, in the

manière, et d'après celui auquel cet article reviendra au Gouvernement Anglais dans les districts les plus voisins de cet établissement.

III. Il est bien entendu que les salines situées dans les possessions appartenant à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, seront et demeureront sous la direction et l'administration des Agens de Sa dite Majesté.

IV. Afin d'atteindre le but que les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont en vue, Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne s'engage à établir dans Ses possessions sur les côtes de Coromandel et d'Orixa et à Chandernagor dans le Bengale, le sel au même prix à-peu-près que le Gouvernement Anglais le vendra dans les territoires voisins de chacune des dites possessions.

V. En considération des stipulations renfermées dans les Articles précédens, Sa Majesté Britannique s'engage à faire payer annuellement aux Agens de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne duement autorisés, la somme de quatre lacs de roupies sicca ; lequel payement sera effectué par trimestre et par portions égales, soit à Calcutta, soit à Madras, dix jours après que les traites tirées par les dits Agens auront été présentées au Gouvernement de l'un ou de l'autre de ces Présidences.

Il est convenu que la rente ci-dessus stipulée sera due à partir du 1er Octobre, 1814.

VI. Il est convenu entre les hautes Parties Contractantes relativement au commerce de l'opium, qu'à chacune des ventes périodiques de cet article, il sera réservé pour le Gouvernement Français, et délivré à la réquisition des Agens de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, ou à celle des personnes qu'ils auront autorisées à cet effet, la quantité de caisses d'opium qu'ils demanderont, en tant que cette quantité n'excédera pas trois cent caisses par an ; lesquelles devront être payées au prix moyen auquel l'opium se sera élevé à chacune de ces ventes périodiques : Bien entendu que si les Agens du Gouvernement Français ne faisaient pas retirer pour son compte, aux termes ordinaires des livraisons, la quantité d'opium qui aurait été demandée à une époque quelconque, elle entreroit néanmoins en déduction des trois cent caisses qui doivent être livrées.

same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said settlement.

III. It is understood that the salt works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the Agents of His said Majesty.

IV. With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the High Contracting Parties, His Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in His possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt, as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

V. In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding Articles, His Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lacs of sicca rupees shall be paid annually to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, duly authorized, by equal quarterly instalments; such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or at Madras, ten days after the bills that may be drawn for the same by the said Agents shall have been presented to the Government of either of those Presidencies; it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October, 1814.

VI. With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the high Contracting Parties, that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for; provided that such supply shall not exceed 300 chests in each year; and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale: it being understood that if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in deduction of the 300 chests herein-before mentioned.

Les demandes d'opium faites ainsi qu'il vient d'être dit, devront être adressées au Gouverneur Général à Calcutta, dans l'espace de trente jours après que l'époque des ventes aura été indiquée par la Gazette de Calcutta.

VII. Dans le cas où il serait mis des restrictions à l'exportation de salpêtre, les sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, n'en auront pas moins la faculté d'exporter cet article jusqu'à la concurrence de dix-huit mille maunds.

VIII. Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, dans la vue de conserver la bonne harmonie qui existe entre les deux nations, s'étant engagée par l'Article XII. du Traité conclu à Paris le 30 Mai, 1814, à n'élever aucun ouvrage de fortification dans les établissemens qui doivent Lui être restitués en vertu du dit Traité; et à n'y avoir que le nombre de troupes nécessaire pour y maintenir la police; de Son côté Sa Majesté Britannique, afin de donner toute sureté aux sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne résidant dans l'Inde, s'engage, si à une époque quelconque il survenait entre les hautes Parties Contractantes quelque sujet de mésintelligence ou une rupture (ce qu'à Dieu ne plaise), à ne point considérer ni traiter comme prisonniers de guerre, les personnes qui feront partie de l'administration civile des établissemens Français dans l'Inde, non plus que les officiers, sous-officiers, et soldats qui, aux termes du dit Traité, seront nécessaires pour maintenir la police dans les dits établissemens, et à leur accorder un délai de trois mois pour arranger leurs affaires personnelles, comme aussi à leur fournir les facilités nécessaires et les moyens de transport pour retourner en France avec leurs familles et leurs propriétés particulières.

Sa Majesté Britannique s'engage en outre à accorder aux sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne dans l'Inde, la permission d'y continuer leur résidence et leur commerce aussi long-tems qu'ils s'y conduiront paisiblement, et qu'ils ne feront rien contre les lois et les réglemens du Gouvernement.

Mais dans le cas où leur conduite les rendroit suspects, et où le Gouvernement Anglais jugerait nécessaire de leur ordonner de quitter l'Inde, il leur sera accordé à cet effet un délai de six mois pour se retirer avec leurs effets et leurs propriétés, soit en France, soit dans tel autre pays qu'ils choisiraient.

The requisitions of opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General, at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the Calcutta Gazette.

VII. In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of 18,000 maunds.

VIII. His Most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged by the twelfth Article of the Treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th of May, 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to Him by the said Treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of police; His Britannic Majesty on His part, in order to give every security to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time there should arise between the high Contracting Parties any misunderstanding or rupture, (which God forbid), not to consider or treat as prisoners of war, those persons who belong to the civil establishments of His Most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who, according to the terms of the said Treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments, and to allow them to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.

His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty in India, to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the laws and regulations of the Government.

But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire with their effects and property to France, or to any other country they may choose.

Il est bien entendu en même tems que cette faveur ne sera pas étendue à ceux qui pourraient avoir agi contre les lois et les réglemens du Gouvernement Britannique.

IX. Tous les Européens, ou autres quelconques, contre qui il sera procédé en justice dans les limites des dits établissemens ou factoreries appartenant à Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, pour des offenses commises ou des dettes contractées dans les dites limites, et qui prendront refuge hors de ces mêmes limites, seront délivrés aux chefs des dits établissemens et factoreries ; et tous les Européens ou autres quelconques contre qui il sera procédé en justice, hors des dites limites, et qui se réfugieront dans ces mêmes limites, seront délivrés par les chefs des dits établissemens et factoreries sur la demande qui en sera faite par le Gouvernement Anglais.

X. Afin de rendre la présente Convention permanente, les hautes Parties Contractantes s'engageant à n'apporter aucun changement aux Articles stipulés ci-dessus, sans le consentement mutuel de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne.

XI. La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres dans l'espace d'un mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le 7 Mars, l'an de Grâce, 1815.

(Signé) (Signé)
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, (L.S.) LE COMTE DE LA CHATRE, (L.S.)

TRAITÉ DÉFINITIF, *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France. Signé à Paris le 20 Novembre, 1815.*

EXTRAIT.

VII. Dans tous les pays qui changeront de Maîtres tant en vertu du présent Traité, que des arrangemens qui doivent être faits en conséquence, il sera accordé aux habitans naturels ou

At the same time it is to be understood, that this favour is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the laws and regulations of the British Government.

IX. All Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the said settlements or factories belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories; and all Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid shall be instituted, without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.

X. For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent, the high Contracting Parties hereby engage, that no alteration shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing Articles, without the mutual consent of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Most Christian Majesty.

XI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in the space of one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

Signed
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, (L.S.) LE COMTE DE LA CHATRE, (L.S.)

DEFINITIVE TREATY *between Great Britain and France.*
Signed at Paris, 20th November, 1815.

EXTRACT.

VII. In all countries which shall change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty, as of the arrangements which are to be made in consequence thereof, a period of six years from the

étrangers, de quelque condition et nation qu'ils soient, un espace de six ans, à compter de l'échange des ratifications, pour disposer, s'ils le jugent convenable, de leurs propriétés, et se retirer dans tel pays qu'il leur plaira de choisir.

VIII. Toutes les dispositions du Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, relatives aux pays cédés par ce Traité, s'appliqueront également aux différens territoires et districts cédés par le présent Traité.

IX. Les hautes Parties Contractantes s'étant fait représenter les différentes réclamations provenant du fait de la non-exécution des Articles 19 et suivans du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, ainsi que des Articles Additionnels de ce Traité, signés entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, désirant de rendre plus efficaces les dispositions énoncées dans ces Articles, et ayant à cet effet déterminé, par deux Conventions séparées, la marche à suivre de part et d'autre pour l'exécution complète des Articles sus-mentionnés, les deux dites Conventions, telles qu'elles se trouvent jointes au présent Traité, auront la même force et valeur que si-elles y étaient textuellement insérées.

X. Tous les prisonniers faits pendant les hostilités, de même que les otages qui peuvent avoir été enlevés ou donnés, seront rendus dans le plus court délai possible. Il en sera de même des prisonniers faits antérieurement au Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et qui n'auraient point encore été restitués.

XI. Le Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, et l'Acte final du Congrès de Vienne, du 9 Juin, 1815, sont confirmés et seront maintenus dans toutes celles de leurs dispositions qui n'auraient pas été modifiées par les clauses du présent Traité.

XII. Le présent Traité, avec les Conventions qui y sont jointes, sera ratifié en un seul Acte, et les ratifications en seront échangées dans le terme de deux mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 20 Novembre, l'an de Grâce, 1815.

Signé CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) Signé RICHELIEU, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

date of the exchange of the ratifications shall be allowed to the inhabitants, natives, or foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, to dispose of their property, if they should think fit so to do, and to retire to whatever country they may choose.

VIII. All the dispositions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to the countries ceded by that Treaty, shall equally apply to the several territories and districts ceded by the present Treaty.

IX. The high Contracting Parties having caused representation to be made of the different claims arising out of the non-execution of the 19th and following Articles of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, as well as of the Additional Articles of that Treaty, signed between Great Britain and France, desiring to render more efficacious the stipulations made thereby, and having determined by two separate Conventions, the line to be pursued on each side for that purpose, the said two Conventions, as annexed to the present Treaty, shall, in order to secure the complete execution of the above-mentioned Articles have the same force and effect as if the same were inserted, word for word, herein.

X. All prisoners taken during the hostilities, as well as all hostages which may have been carried off or given, shall be restored in the shortest time possible. The same shall be the case with respect to the prisoners taken previously to the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and who shall not already have been restored.

XI. The Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the final Act of the Congress at Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall not have been modified by the Articles of the present Treaty.

XII. The present Treaty, with the Conventions annexed thereto, shall be ratified in one Act, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of two months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

Signed CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) Signed RICHELIEU, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Les hautes Puissances Contractantes, désirant sincèrement de donner suite aux mesures dont elles se sont occupées au Congrès de Vienne, relativement à l'abolition complète et universelle de la Traite de Nègres d'Afrique, et ayant déjà, chacune dans ses Etats, défendu sans restriction à leurs colonies et sujets, toute part quelconque à ce trafic, s'engagent à réunir de nouveau leurs efforts pour assurer le succès final des principes qu'elles ont proclamés dans la déclaration du 4 (8) Février, 1815, et à concerter, sans perte de tems, par leurs ministres aux Cours de Londres et de Paris, les mesures les plus efficaces pour obtenir l'abolition entière et définitive d'un Commerce aussi odieux et aussi hautement réprouvé par les lois de la religion et de la nature.

Le présent Article Additionnel aura la même force et valeur que s'il était inséré mot à mot au Traité de ce jour. Il sera compris dans la ratification du dit Traité.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 20 Novembre, l'an de Grâce, 1815.

Signé CASTLEBROUGH, (L.S.) Signé RICHELIEU, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

CONVENTION entre la Grande Bretagne et la France. Signée à Paris, le 20 Novembre, 1815. Conclue en conformité de l'Article 9 du Traité Principal, relativement à l'examen et à la liquidation des réclamations des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique envers le Gouvernement Français.

I. Les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique porteurs de créances sur le Gouvernement Français, lesquels, en contravention à l'Ar-

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and having, each in their respective dominions, prohibited, without restriction, their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic, engage to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles which they proclaimed in the declaration of the 4th (8th) of February, 1815,* and of concerting without loss of time, through their ministers at the Courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a commerce so odious and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty signed this day. It shall be included in the ratification of the said Treaty.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

Signed CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) Signed RICHELIEU, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

CONVENTION (No. 7.) *between Great Britain and France.*

Signed at Paris, November 20, 1815. Concluded in conformity to the 9th Article of the Principal Treaty, relative to the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty against the Government of France.

I. The subjects of His Britannic Majesty having claims upon the French Government, who, in contravention of the Second Article

* See Declaration, Page 9.

ticle II. du Traité de Commerce de 1786,* et depuis le 1^{er} Janvier, 1793, ont été atteints, à cet égard, par les effets de la confiscation ou du séquestre décrétés en France, seront, conformément à l'Article IV. Additionnel du Traité de Paris de 1814, eux, leurs héritiers ou ayant-cause, sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, indemnisés et payés, après que leurs créances auront été reconnues légitimes et que le montant en aura été fixé, suivant les formes et sous les conditions stipulées ci-après.

II. Les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, possesseurs de rentes perpétuelles sur le Gouvernement Français, et qui, depuis le 1^{er} Janvier, 1793, ont été atteints à cet égard par les effets de la confiscation ou du séquestre décrétés en France, seront, eux, leurs héritiers ou ayant-cause, sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, inscrits sur le grand-livre de la dette consolidée de France, pour la même somme de rentes dont ils jouissaient avant les lois et décrets de séquestre ou de confiscation susmentionnés.

Dans le cas où les édits constitutifs des rentes mentionnées ci-

* *EXTRAIT du Traité de Navigation et de Commerce entre la Grande Bretagne et la France. Signé à Versailles, le 26 Septembre, 1786.*

“II. Pour assurer à l'avenir le commerce et l'amitié entre les sujets de leurs dites Majestés, et afin que cette bonne correspondance soit à l'abri de tout trouble et de toute inquiétude, il a été convenu et accordé, que si quelque jour il survient quelque mauvaise intelligence, interruption d'amitié ou rupture entre les Couronnes de leurs Majestés, ce qu'à Dieu ne plaise! (laquelle rupture ne sera censée exister que lors du rappel ou du renvoi des Ambassadeurs et Ministres respectifs) les sujets des deux Parties qui demeureront dans les états l'une de l'autre, auront la faculté d'y continuer leur séjour et leur négoce, sans qu'ils puissent être troublés en aucune manière, tant qu'ils se comporteront paisiblement, et qu'ils ne se permettront rien contre les lois et les ordonnances: et dans le cas où leur conduite les rendroit suspects, et que les Gouvernemens respectifs se trouveroient obligés de leur ordonner de se retirer, il leur sera accordé pour cette fin un terme de douze mois, afin qu'ils puissent se retirer, avec leurs effets et leurs facultés, confiés tant au particuliers qu'au public. Bien entendu que cette faveur ne pourra être réclamée par ceux qui se permettront une conduite contraire à l'ordre public.”

of the Treaty of Commerce of 1786,* and since the first of January, 1793, have suffered on that account, by the confiscations or sequestrations decreed in France, shall, in conformity to the Fourth Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of the year 1814, themselves, their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannic Majesty, be indemnified and paid, when their claims shall have been admitted as legitimate, and when the amount of them shall have been ascertained, according to the forms and under the conditions hereafter stipulated.

II. The subjects of His Britannic Majesty, holders of permanent stock under the French Government, and who, on that account have, since the 1st of January, 1793, suffered by the confiscations or sequestrations decreed in France, shall themselves, their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannic Majesty, be inscribed in the great book of the consolidated debt of France, for an amount of stock equal to the amount of the stock they possessed prior to the laws and decrees of sequestration or of confiscation abovementioned.

In the cases in which the edicts or decrees constituting the

* *EXTRACT from the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and France. Signed at Versailles, 26 September, 1786.*

“ II. For the future security of commerce and friendship between the subjects of their said Majesties, and to the end that this good correspondence may be preserved from all interruption and disturbance, it is concluded and agreed, that if, at any time, there should arise any misunderstanding, breach of friendship or rupture between the Crowns of their Majesties, which God forbid! (which rupture shall not be deemed to exist until the recalling or sending home of the respective Ambassadors and Ministers) the subjects of each of the two Parties residing in the Dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of disturbance, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws and ordinances: and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective Governments should be obliged to order them to remove, the term of twelve months shall be allowed them for that purpose, in order that they may remove, with their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the State. At the same time it is to be understood that this favour is not to be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws.”

dessus auraient ajouté des conditions utiles ou des chances favorables, il en sera tenu compte au créanciers, et une augmentation fondée sur une juste évaluation de ces avantages s'appliquera au montant de la rente à inscrire.

Les nouvelles inscriptions seront fournies avec jouissance du 22 Mars, 1816.

Sont exceptés des dispositions mentionnées ci-dessus, ceux des dits sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique qui, en recevant leurs rentes au tiers, après le 30 Septembre, 1797, se sont soumis eux-mêmes aux lois existantes sur cette matière.

III. Seront également inscrits sur le grand livre de la dette viagère de France, ceux des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, ou leurs héritiers et ayant-cause, sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, possesseurs de rentes viagères sur le Gouvernement Français, avant les décrets qui en ont ordonné la confiscation ou le séquestre, pour la même somme de rentes viagères dont ils jouissaient en 1793. Sont exceptés ceux des dits sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique qui ont innové, en recevant leur rentes au tiers et se soumettant ainsi eux mêmes aux lois existantes sur cette matière.

Les nouvelles inscriptions seront fournies avec jouissance du 22 Mars, 1816.

Avant que ces nouvelles inscriptions puissent être délivrées, les réclamanés seront tenus à produire des certificats selon les formes prescrites, constatant que les personnes sur la tête desquelles leurs rentes viagères avaient été prises, sont encore en vie. Quant à ceux des susdits sujets de S. M. Britannique dont les rentes viagères portaient sur des personnes qui ne sont plus en vie, ils seront tenus à produire des extraits mortuaires suivant les formes prescrites, constatant les époques des décès ; et dans ce cas les Rentes seront payées jusqu'à ces époques.

IV. Les arrérages liquidés et reconnus des rentes perpétuelles et viagères qui seront dûs jusqu'au 22 Mars prochain, exclusivement, sauf les cas d'exception spécifiés aux Articles II. et III. seront inscrits sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, au taux qui résultera du terme moyen entre le pair et le cours de la place, au jour de la signature du présent Traité : les inscrip-

above-mentioned stock shall have added thereto profitable conditions, or favourable chances, account shall be had thereof in favour of the creditors, and an addition, founded upon a just evaluation of such advantages, shall be made to the amount of the stock to be inscribed.

The new inscriptions shall bear date and bear interest from the 22d of March, 1816.

Such subjects of His Britannic Majesty who, by receiving their annuities at a third, after the 30th of September, 1797, have submitted themselves by their own act to the laws existing upon this subject, are excepted from the above-mentioned dispositions.

III. Such of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, or their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannic Majesty, as possessed life annuities from the French Government before the decrees of confiscation or sequestration, shall equally be inscribed upon the great book of the life annuities of France, for the same sum of life annuities as they enjoyed in 1793. Such of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, however, as have changed the nature of their claims, by receiving their annuities at a third, and thus by their own act have submitted themselves to the laws existing upon this subject, shall be excepted from the above dispositions.

The new inscriptions shall bear date, and bear interest from the 22d of March, 1816.

Prior to the delivery of the new inscriptions, the claimants shall be bound to produce certificates, according to the usual forms, declaring that the persons in whose names their Life Annuities were constituted are still alive.

With respect to those of the above-mentioned subjects of His Britannic Majesty possessing life annuities in the names of persons who are dead, they shall be bound to produce certificates of demise, in the usual forms, stating the period of the decease; and in that case, the Annuities shall be paid up to such period.

IV. Such arrears of the Perpetual and life annuities as shall have been liquidated and allowed, and as shall be due up to the 22d of March next exclusively, save the cases of exception specified in the Second and Third Articles, shall be inscribed in the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate which shall be the medium price between par and the current market price of the day, at the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

tions seront fournies avec jouissance du 22 Mars 1816, inclusivement.

V. Pour régler la somme principale qui sera dûe relativement aux propriétés immobilières qui appartenaient à des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, à leurs héritiers ou ayant-cause, également sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, et qui ont été séquestrées, confisquées et vendues, on procédera de la manière suivante :

Les dits sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique auront à produire, 1. l'acte d'achat constatant qu'ils étaient propriétaires ; 2. les actes prouvant le fait du séquestre et de la confiscation sur leur tête, ou sur celle de leurs dévanciers ou cédants, sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique. On admettra toutefois, au défaut des preuves écrites, vu les circonstances dans lesquelles les confiscations et séquestres ont eu lieu, et celles qui sont survenues depuis, telle autre preuve que les Commissaires de liquidation dont il sera parlé plus bas, jugeront suffisans pour les remplacer.

Le Gouvernement Français s'engagera en outre à faciliter de toutes les manières la production des titres et preuves servant à constater les réclamations auxquelles se rapporte le présent Article ; et les Commissaires seront autorisés à faire toutes les recherches qu'ils jugeront nécessaires pour parvenir à la connaissance ou obtenir la production de ces titres et preuves. Ils pourront même, en cas de besoin, interroger, sous serment, les employés des bureaux qui se trouveraient en état de les indiquer ou de les fournir.

La valeur des dites propriétés immobilières sera déterminée et fixée sur la remise de l'extrait de la matrice des rôles de la contribution foncière pour l'année 1791, et sur le pied de vingt fois le revenu mentionné dans les dits rôles.

Si les matrices n'existaient plus, et que les extraits ne pussent pas être fournis, les réclamans pourront être autorisés à fournir telles autres preuves qui seraient agréées par la commission de liquidation mentionnée dans les Articles ci-après.

Le capital, ainsi liquidé et reconnu, sera inscrit sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, au même taux qui a été fixé par l'Article IV pour l'inscription des arrérages des rentes, et les

The inscriptions shall bear date and bear interest from the 22d of March 1816, inclusively.

V. In order to determine the capital due on immoveable property which belonged to subjects of His Britannic Majesty, to their heirs or assigns, equally subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and which was sequestered, confiscated and sold, the following process shall be had :

The said subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall be obliged to produce, 1st, the deed of purchase proving their proprietorship ; 2ndly, the acts proving the facts of the sequestration, and of the confiscation against themselves, their ancestors or assigns, subjects of His Britannic Majesty. In default however of all proofs in writing, considering the circumstances under which the confiscations and sequestrations took place, and those which have since arisen, such other proof shall be admitted as the Commissioners of liquidation hereafter mentioned shall judge sufficient in lieu thereof.

The French Government further engages to facilitate by every means, the production of all titles and proofs serving to substantiate the claims to which the present Article refers, and the Commissioners shall be authorised to make all search, which they shall judge necessary to arrive at such information, and to obtain the production of such titles and proofs ; they shall also be empowered to examine upon oath, in case of need, such persons employed in the public offices, as may have it in their power to point them out, or to furnish them.

The value of the said immoveable property shall be determined and fixed by the production of an extract of the "*Matrice*," of the "*Roles*," of the "*Contribution foncière*," for the year 1791, and at the rate of twenty times the revenue mentioned in the said "*Roles*."

If the "*Matrices*" should no longer exist, and that it should therefore be impossible to produce the extracts, the claimants shall be authorised to furnish such other proofs, as shall be admitted by the commission of liquidation mentioned in the following Articles.

The capital thus liquidated and allowed shall be inscribed upon the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate which has been fixed in Article IV for the inscription of the arrears of

inscriptions seront fournies avec jouissance du 22 Mars prochain inclusivement.

Les arrérages dûs sur le dit capital, depuis l'époque du séquestre, seront calculés à raison de quatre pour cent. par an, sans retenue, et le montant total de ces arrérages, jusqu'au 22 Mars prochain exclusivement, sera inscrit sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, au taux susmentionné, et avec jouissance du 22 Mars prochain, inclusivement.

VI. Pour régler la somme principale ainsi que les arrérages qui seront dûs à ceux des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique dont les propriétés mobilières en France ont été séquestrées, confisquées, et vendues, ou à leurs héritiers ou ayant cause, sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, on procédera de la manière suivante :

Les réclamans auront à produire, 1. le procès verbal d'inventaire des effets mobiliers ou séquestrés ; 2. le procès verbal de vente des dits effets, ou, au défaut des preuves écrites, telle autre preuve que les Commissaires respectifs des deux Puissances jugeront suffisante pour les remplacer. D'après le principe établi dans l'Article précédent, le Gouvernement Français s'engage, à cet égard, aux mêmes facilités, et les Commissaires sont autorisés aux mêmes recherches et démarches qui ont été établis pour les propriétés immobilières dans l'Article précédent.

On déterminera ainsi le montant des créances provenant des saisies et ventes du mobilier, en ayant toutefois égard aux époques où le papier-monnaie était en circulation, et à l'augmentation fictive du prix qui en est résultée.

Le capital liquidé et reconnu sera inscrit sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, au même taux qui a été par les Articles précédens, et les inscriptions seront fournies avec jouissance du 22 Mars prochain, inclusivement.

Les arrérages liquidés et reconnus dûs sur le dit capital, depuis l'époque où le réclamant a été privé de la jouissance du mobilier, seront calculés à raison de trois pour cent. par an, sans retenue, et le montant total des dits arrérages jusqu'au 22 Mars prochain,

the annuities ; and the inscriptions shall bear date and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next, inclusively.

The arrears due upon the said capital from the period of its sequestration, shall be calculated at the rate of four per cent. per annum, without deduction, and the whole amount of those arrears up to the 22d of March next exclusively, shall be inscribed in the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate above-mentioned, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next, inclusively.

VI. In order to fix the capital as well as the arrears which shall be due to such of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, whose moveable property in France has been sequestered, confiscated and sold, or to their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the following process shall be had :

The claimants shall be obliged to produce, 1st, the *procès verbal* containing the inventory of the moveable effects seized or sequestered ; 2dly, the *procès verbal* of the sale of the said effects, or in default of proofs in writing, such other proof as the respective Commissioners of the two Powers shall judge sufficient in lieu thereof, according to the principles established in the preceding Article ; the French Government engaging in this respect to give the same facilities, and the Commissioners are authorised to make the same search, and to take the same measures, as have been detailed in the foregoing Article, with respect to immoveable property. The amount of the stock arising from the seizures and sales of the moveable property shall be thus determined ; regard being always had to those periods during which paper money was in circulation, and to the fictitious augmentation of prices resulting therefrom.

The capital liquidated and allowed shall be inscribed upon the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate which has been fixed by the preceding Articles, and the inscriptions shall bear date, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next, inclusively.

The arrears liquidated and allowed, due upon the said capital from the period at which the claimant was deprived of the possession of his or her moveable property, shall be calculated at the rate of three per cent. per annum, without deduction, and the

exclusivement, sera inscrit sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, au taux susmentionné, et avec jouissance du 22 Mars prochain, inclusivement.

Ne seront point admis à la liquidation et aux payemens mentionnés dans le présent Article, les vaisseaux, navires, cargaisons et autres effets mobiliers qui auraient été saisis et confisqués, soit au profit de la France, soit au profit des sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, par suite des lois de la guerre et des lois prohibitives.

VII. Les créances des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, provenant des différens emprunts faits par le Gouvernement Français, ou d'hypothéqués sur des biens séquestrés, saisis et vendus par le dit Gouvernement, ou toute autre créance non comprise dans les Articles précédens, et qui serait admissible d'après les termes de l'Article IV. Additionnel du Traité de Paris de 1814, et de la présente Convention, seront liquidées et fixées en suivant, relativement à chacun d'elles, les modes d'admission, de vérification et de liquidation, qui seront relatifs à leurs natures, et qui seront précisés et fixés, par la commission mixte dont il sera parlé dans les Articles suivans, d'après les principes mentionnés aux Articles ci-dessus.

Ces créances ainsi liquidées seront payées en inscriptions sur le grand livre au taux susmentionné, et les inscriptions seront fournies avec jouissance du 22 Mars prochain, inclusivement.

Dans le cas où les Edits constitutifs des Créances mentionnées ci-dessus auraient assuré aux créanciers le remboursement des capitaux, et autres conditions utiles ou chances favorables, il en sera tenu compte aux créanciers, comme il est ci-dessus détaillé dans l'Article II.

VIII. Le montant des inscriptions revenant à chaque créancier, pour ses créances liquidées et reconnues, sera partagé par les Commissaires dépositaires en cinq portions égales, dont la première sera délivrée immédiatement après la liquidation faite, la seconde trois mois après, et ainsi de suite pour les autres, de trois mois en trois mois.

whole amount of the said arrears up to the 22d of March next, exclusively, shall be inscribed upon the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate above-mentioned, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next, inclusively.

The vessels, ships, cargoes and other moveable property which shall have been seized and confiscated, either to the profit of France, or to the profit of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, in conformity to the laws of war, and the prohibitory decrees, shall not be admitted to the liquidation, nor to the payments mentioned in the present Article.

VII. The claims of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, arising from the different loans made by the French Government, or from mortgages upon property sequestered, seized and sold by the said Government, or any other claim whatsoever, not comprised in the preceding Articles, and which would be admissible according to the terms of the fourth Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of 1814, and of the present Convention, shall be liquidated and fixed, adopting with respect to each claim, the modes of admission, of verification, and of liquidation, which shall be conformable to their respective natures, and which shall be defined and fixed by the mixed Commission mentioned in the following Articles, according to the principles laid down in the above Articles.

These claims thus liquidated, shall be paid in inscriptions in the great book at the rate above-mentioned, and the inscriptions shall bear date, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next, inclusively.

In the cases wherein the Edicts or Decrees constituting the claims above-mentioned shall have assured to the creditors the reimbursement of the capitals, and other profitable conditions or favourable chances, account shall be had thereof to the benefit of the claimants, as detailed above in Article II.

VIII. The amount of the inscriptions arising to each creditor, from his claims liquidated and allowed, shall be divided by the Commissioners of deposit, into five equal portions : the first of which shall be delivered immediately after liquidation, the second three months after, and so on with respect to the other portions, every three months; the creditors will nevertheless, receive the

Néanmoins les créanciers recevront les intérêts de leurs créances totales liquidées et reconnues, à dater du 22 Mars, 1816, inclusivement, aussitôt que les réclamations respectives auront été reconnues et admises.

IX. Il sera inscrit comme fonds de garantie, sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, un capital de 3,500,000 francs de rente, avec jouissance, du 22 Mars, 1816, au nom de deux ou de quatre Commissaires, moitié Anglais, moitié Français, choisis par leurs Gouvernemens respectifs. Ces Commissaires recevront les dites rentes, à dater du 22 Mars, 1816, de semestre en semestre ; ils en seront dépositaires, sans pouvoir les négocier, et ils seront tenus, en outre, à en placer le montant dans les fonds publics, et à en percevoir l'intérêt accumulé et composé au profit des créanciers.

Dans le cas où les 3,500,000 francs de rente seraient insuffisants, il sera délivré aux dits Commissaires des inscriptions pour de plus fortes sommes, et jusqu'à concurrence de celles qui seront nécessaires pour payer toutes les dettes mentionnées dans le présent Acte. Ces inscriptions additionnelles, s'il y a lieu, seront délivrées avec jouissance des mêmes époques que les 3,500,000 francs ci-dessus stipulés, et administrées par les Commissaires, d'après les mêmes principes ; en sorte que les créances qui resteront à solder seront acquittées avec la même proportion d'intérêt accumulé et composé, que si le fonds de garantie avait été suffisant dès le commencement ; et lorsque tous les payemens dus aux créanciers auront été effectués, le surplus des rentes non assignées, avec la proportion d'intérêt accumulé et composé qui leur appartiendra, sera rendu, s'il y a lieu, à la disposition du Gouvernement Français.

X. A mesure que les liquidations seront faites, et que les créances seront reconnues, avec distinction des sommes représentant les valeurs capitales et des sommes provenant des arrérages ou intérêts, la commission de liquidation dont il sera parlé aux Articles suivans, délivrera aux créanciers reconnus deux certificats pour valoir inscription, avec jouissance du 22 Mars 1816, inclusivement ; l'un des certificats relatif au capital de la créance, et

interests of the whole of their debts liquidated, and allowed from the 22d of March, 1816, inclusive, as soon as their respective claims shall have been allowed and admitted.

IX. A capital, producing an interest of 3,500,000 francs, commencing from the 22d of March, 1816, shall be inscribed as a fund of guarantee, in the great book of the public debt of France, in the namè of two or four Commissioners, the one half English and the other half French, chosen by their respective Governments. These Commissioners shall receive the said interest from the 22d of March, 1816, every six months; they shall hold it in deposit, without having the power of negotiating it, and they shall further be bound to place the amount of it in the public funds, and to receive the accumulated and compound interest of the same, for the profit of the creditors. In case the 3,500,000 francs of interest shall be insufficient, there shall be delivered to the said Commissioners inscriptions for larger sums, until their amount shall be equal to what may be necessary to pay all the debts mentioned in the present Act. These additional inscriptions, if there shall be any, shall be delivered, bearing interest from the same period as the 3,500,000 francs, above stipulated, and shall be administered by the Commissioners, according to the same principles, so that the claims which shall remain to be paid, shall be paid with the same proportion of accumulated and compound interest, as if the fund of guarantee had been from the first sufficient; and as soon as all the payments due to the creditors shall have been made, the surplus of the interest fund not employed, with the proportion of accumulated and compound interest which shall belong thereto, shall, if there be any, be given up to the disposal of the French Government.

X. In proportion as the liquidation shall be effected, and as the claims shall be allowed, distinction being made between the sums representing the capitals, and the sums arising from the arrears or interest, the commission of liquidation, which shall be mentioned in the following Articles, shall deliver to the creditors, allowed to be such, two Certificates for the value of the whole Inscription to be made, bearing interest from the 22d of March, 1816, inclusive; one of the Certificates relating to the

l'autre relatif aux arrérages ou intérêts liquidés jusqu'au 22 Mars, 1816, exclusivement.

XI. Les certificats mentionnés ci-dessus seront remis aux Commissaires dépositaires des rentes, qui les viseront afin qu'ils soient inscrits immédiatement sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, au débit de leur dépôt, et au crédit des nouveaux créanciers reconnus et porteurs des dits Certificats, en ayant soin de distinguer les rentes perpétuelles des rentes viagères ; et les dits créanciers seront autorisés, dès le jour de la liquidation définitive de leurs créances, à recevoir, de la part des dits Commissaires, les rentes qui leur sont dûes, avec les intérêts accumulés et composés, s'il y a lieu, à leur profit, et avec une portion du capital qui aura été payé, d'après ce qui a été réglé par les Articles précédens.

XII. Un nouveau délai sera accordé, après la signature de la présente Convention, aux sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique formant des prétensions sur le Gouvernement Français, pour des objets spécifiés dans le présent Acte, à l'effet de faire leurs réclamations et de produire leurs titres. Ce délai sera de 3 mois pour les créanciers qui sont résidans en Europe, de 6 mois pour ceux qui sont dans les Colonies Occidentales, et de 12 mois pour ceux qui sont dans les Indes Orientales, ou dans d'autres pays également éloignés.

Après ces époques, les dits sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique ne seront plus admissibles à la présente liquidation.

XIII. A l'effet de procéder aux liquidations et reconnaissances de créances mentionnés aux Articles précédens, il sera formé une Commission composée de deux Français et de deux Anglais, qui seront désignés et nommés par leurs Gouvernemens respectifs.

Ces Commissaires, après avoir reconnu et admis les titres, procéderont, d'après les bases indiquées, à la reconnaissance, liquidation et fixation, des sommes qui seront dûes à chaque créancier.

A mesure que ces créances auront été reconnues et fixées, ils

capital of the debt, and the other relating to the arrears, or interest liquidated up to the 22d of March, 1816, exclusively.

XI. The certificates abovementioned shall be delivered over to the Commissioners holding the annuities in deposit, who shall check the same, in order that they be immediately inscribed into the great book of the public debt of France, to the debit of the deposit fund, and to the credit of the new creditors, acknowledged as such, bearers of the said certificates, care being taken to distinguish the perpetual from the life annuities. And the said creditors shall be authorised, from the day of the definitive liquidation of their claims, to receive, for their profit, from the said Commissioners the interests which are due to them, together with the accumulated and compound interests, if there be any, as well as such portion of the capital as shall have been paid, according to what has been regulated by the preceding Articles.

XII. A further delay shall be allowed, after the signature of the present Convention, to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, who shall have claims upon the French Government, for the matters specified in the present Act, in order that they may bring forward their claims and produce their titles.

This delay shall be extended to 3 months for the creditors residing in Europe, 6 months for such as are in the Western Colonies, and 12 months for such as are resident in the East Indies, or in other countries equally distant. After the expiration of these periods, the said subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall no longer have the benefit of the present liquidation.

XIII. In order to proceed in the liquidation and allowance of the claims mentioned in the preceding Articles, there shall be formed a Commission, composed of two French and two English Commissioners, who shall be nominated and appointed by their respective Governments.

These Commissioners, after they shall have allowed and admitted the titles to the claims, shall proceed, according to the principles pointed out, to the allowance, liquidation, and determination of the sums which shall be due to each creditor.

In proportion as the claims shall be allowed and ascertained,

délivreront aux créanciers les deux certificats mentionnés dans l'Article 10, l'un pour le capital l'autre pour les intérêts.

XIV. Il sera nommé en même tems une commission de sur-arbitres, composée de quatre membres, dont deux seront nommés par le Gouvernement Britannique et deux par le Gouvernement Français.

S'il y a nécessité d'appeler les sur-arbitres pour vider le partage, les quatre noms des sur-arbitres Anglais et Français seront mis dans une urne; et le nom de celui des quatre qui sortira, sera le sur-arbitre de l'affaire spéciale sur laquelle il y aura eu partage.

Chacun des Commissaires Liquidateurs prendra à son tour dans l'urne le billet qui désignera le sur-arbitre.

Il sera dressé procès verbal de cette opération, et ce procès verbal sera joint à celui qui sera dressé pour la liquidation et fixation de cette créance spéciale.

S'il survient une vacance, soit dans la Commission de Liquidation, soit dans celle des sur-arbitres, le Gouvernement qui devra pourvoir à la nomination d'un nouveau membre, procédera à cette nomination sans aucun délai, afin que les deux Commissions restent toujours complètes, autant que faire se peut.

Si l'un des Commissaires Liquidateurs est absent, il sera, pendant son absence, remplacé par un des sur-arbitres de la même nation; et comme, dans ce cas, il ne resterait qu'un sur-arbitre de cette nation, les deux sur-arbitres de l'autre nation seront de même réduits à un par la voie du sort.

Et si l'un des sur-arbitres était dans le cas de s'absenter, la même opération aurait lieu pour réduire à un les deux sur-arbitres de l'autre nation. Il est généralement entendu que, pour obvier à tout retard dans l'opération, la liquidation soit l'adjudication, ne sera pas suspendue, pourvu qu'il se trouve présent et en activité un commissaire et un sur-arbitre de chaque nation, conservant en tout cas le principe de la parité entre les Commissaires et les sur-arbitres des deux nations, et de la rétablir au besoin par la voie du sort. Dans le cas où l'une ou l'autre des Puissances Contractantes aurait à procéder à la nomination de nouveaux Com-

they shall deliver to the creditors the two certificates mentioned in the 10th Article, one for the capital, the other for the interests.

XIV. A Commission of Arbitrators shall at the same time be named, composed of four members, two of whom shall be named by the British Government, and two by the French Government.

If it shall be necessary to call upon the Arbitrators, in case of an equality of votes on any point, the four names of the Arbitrators, English and French, shall be put into an urn, and the one of the four whose name shall be drawn first, shall be the Arbitrator of the particular affair upon which there shall have been such equality of votes.

Each of the Commissioners of Liquidation shall, in his turn, take from the urn the ticket which is to point out the Arbitrator. A *procès-verbal* shall be made of this operation, and shall be annexed to the one which shall be drawn up for the liquidation and determination of the particular claim.

If a vacancy shall take place, either in the Commission of Liquidation, or in that of Arbitration, the Government which ought to provide for the nomination of a new member, shall proceed to that nomination without delay, in order that the two Commissions may always remain as far as possible complete.

If one of the Commissioners of Liquidation shall be absent, he shall be replaced, during his absence, by one of the Arbitrators of his nation; and as in that case there will remain but one Arbitrator of that nation, the two Arbitrators of the other nation shall also be reduced to one by lot. And if one of the Arbitrators should absent himself, the same operation shall take place, in order to reduce to one the two Arbitrators of the other nation. It is generally understood, that in order to obviate all manner of delay in this business, the liquidation and adjudication shall not be suspended, provided there shall be present, and in activity, one Commissioner and one Arbitrator of each nation, the principle of equality between the Commissioners and the Arbitrators of the two nations being always preserved and re-established if necessary, by lot.

Whenever either of the Contracting Powers shall proceed to

missaires Liquidateurs, dépositaires ou sur-arbitres, les dits Commissaires seront tenus, avant de procéder, de prêter le serment, et dans les formes qui sont indiquées dans l'Article suivant.

XV. Les Commissaires Liquidateurs, les Commissaires Dépositaires, et les sur-arbitres prêteront en même tems serment, en présence de l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique, entre les mains de M. le garde des sceaux de France, de bien et fidèlement procéder, de n'avoir aucune préférence ni pour le créancier ni pour le débiteur, et d'agir dans tous leurs actes d'après les stipulations du Traité de Paris du 30 Mai, 1814, des Traités et Conventions avec la France signés aujourd'hui, et notamment d'après celles du présent Acte.

Les Commissaires Liquidateurs, ainsi que les sur-arbitres, seront autorisés, toutes les fois qu'ils le jugeront nécessaire, à appeler des témoins et à les interroger sous serment, dans les formes prescrites, sur tous les points relatifs aux différentes réclamations qui font l'objet de cette Convention.

XVI. Après que les 3,500,000 francs de rentes, mentionnés dans l'Article 9 auront été inscrits au nom des Commissaires Dépositaires, et à la première demande du Gouvernement Français, Sa Majesté Britannique donnera les ordres nécessaires pour effectuer la rétrocession des colonies Françaises, telle qu'elle a été stipulée par le Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, y compris la Martinique et la Guadeloupe, qui ont été occupées depuis par les forces Britanniques.

L'inscription mentionnée ci-dessus aura lieu d'ici au 1er Janvier prochain, au plus tard.

XVII. Les prisonniers de guerre, officiers et soldats de terre et de mer, ou de quelque qualité que ce soit, faits pendant les hostilités qui viennent de cesser, seront de part et d'autre renvoyés immédiatement dans leurs pays respectifs, sous les mêmes conditions qui se trouvent consignées dans la Convention du 23 Avril et dans le Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et le Gouvernement Britannique renonce à toute somme ou droit quelconque qui pourrait lui revenir pour tout le surplus de l'entretien des dits prisonniers de

the nomination of new Commissioners of Liquidation, of Deposit, or of Arbitration, the said Commissioners shall be obliged, previously to their entering upon their functions, to make the oath, and in the forms detailed in the following Article.

XV. The Commissioners of Liquidation, the Commissioners of Deposit, and the Arbitrators, shall together make oath, in the presence of the Ambassador of His Britannic Majesty, and between the hands of the keeper of the seals of France, to proceed justly and faithfully, to have no preference either for the creditor or for the debtor, and to act in all their proceedings according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, and of the Treaties and Conventions with France, signed this day, and more particularly according to those of the present Convention.

The Commissioners of Liquidation and the Arbitrators shall be authorized to call witnesses whenever they shall judge it necessary, and to examine them by oath in the usual forms, upon all points relative to the different claims which form the object of this Convention.

XVI. When the 3,500,000 francs of interest, mentioned in the 9th Article, shall have been inscribed in the name of the Commissioners who are to hold that sum in deposit, and on the first demand which shall be thereafter made by the French Government, His Britannic Majesty shall give the necessary orders to carry into execution the restoration of the French Colonies, as stipulated by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, comprehending Martinique and Guadeloupe, which have been since occupied by the British forces.

The inscription abovementioned shall be made before the 1st of January next at the latest.

XVII. The prisoners of war, officers and soldiers, both naval and military, or of any other description, taken during the hostilities which have lately ceased, shall, on both sides, be immediately restored to their respective countries, under the same conditions which are specified in the Convention of the 23d of April, 1814, and in the Treaty of the 30th of May of the same year; and the British Government renounces all claim to any sums or indemnities whatsoever, which might belong to it from

guerre, mais toujours sous la condition spécifiée dans l'Article 4 Additionnel du Traité de Paris du 30 Mai, 1814.

Fait à Paris, le 20 Novembre, l'an de Grâce, 1815.

Signé CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) RICHELIEU, (L.S.)
 WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Les réclamations des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, fondées sur la décision de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, relativement aux marchandises Anglaises introduites à Bourdeaux par suite du tarif des douanes publié dans la dite ville par Son Altesse Royale Monseigneur le Duc d'Angoulême, le 24 Mars, 1814, seront liquidées et payées d'après les principes et le but indiqués dans cette décision de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne.

La Commission créée par l'Article 13 de la Convention de ce jour, est chargée de procéder immédiatement à la liquidation de la dite créance et à la fixation des époques du payement en argent effectif.

La décision qui sera rendue par les Commissaires, sera exécutée immédiatement, selon sa forme et teneur.

Le présent Article Additionnel aura la même force et valeur que s'il était inséré mot à mot dans la Convention de ce jour, relative à l'examen et à la liquidation des réclamations des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique envers le Gouvernement Français.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 20 Novembre, l'an de Grâce, 1815.

Signé CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) RICHELIEU, (L.S.)
 WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

the surplus arising from the maintenance of the said prisoners of war, subject nevertheless to the condition specified in the 4th Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814.

Done at Paris, the 20th day of November, 1815.

Signed CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The claims of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, founded on a decision of His Most Christian Majesty, relative to the British merchandize introduced into Bourdeaux, in conformity to the tarif of customs published in the above-mentioned city, by His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, on the 24th of March, 1814, shall be liquidated and paid, according to the principles and the object declared in the above-mentioned decision of His Most Christian Majesty.

The Commission instituted by Article XIII of the Convention of this day, is directed to proceed immediately to the liquidation of the said claim, and to fix the dates of its payment to be made in money.

The decision which shall be made by the Commissioners, shall be executed immediately, according to its form and tenor.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Convention signed this day, relative to the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty against the Government of France.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th day of November, 1815.

Signed CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

CONVENTION *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France.*
Conclue en conformité de l'Article 9 du Traité Principal,
relativement à l'Examen et à la Liquidation des Réclama-
tions (Particulières) à la Charge du Gouvernement Fran-
çais. Signée à Paris, le 20 Novembre, 1815.

Pour applanir les difficultés qui se sont élevées sur l'exécution de divers Articles du Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, et notamment sur ceux relatifs aux réclamations des sujets des Puissances Alliées, les hautes Parties Contractantes, désirant faire promptement jouir leurs sujets respectifs des droits que ces Articles leur assurent, et prévenir en même tems, autant que possible, toute contestation qui pourrait s'élever sur les sens de quelques dispositions du dit Traité, sont convenues des Articles suivans :

I. Le Traité de Paris du 30 Mai, 1814, étant confirmé par l'Article 11 du Traité Principal auquel la présente Convention est annexée, cette confirmation s'étend nommément aux Articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30 et 31 du dit Traité, autant que les stipulations renfermées dans ces Articles n'ont pas été changées ou modifiées par le présent Acte, et il est expressément convenu que les explications et les développemens que les hautes Parties Contractantes ont jugé à propos de leur donner par les Articles suivans, ne préjudicieront en rien aux réclamations de toute autre nature, qui seraient autorisées par le dit Traité, sans être spécialement rappelées par la présente Convention.

II. En conformité de cette disposition, Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne promet de faire liquider dans les formes ci-après indiquées, toutes les sommes que la France se trouve devoir dans les pays hors de son territoire tel qu'il est constitué par le Traité auquel la présente Convention est annexée, en vertu de l'Article 19 du Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, soit à des individus, soit à des Communes, soit à des établissemens particuliers dont les revenus ne sont pas à la disposition des Gouvernemens.

CONVENTION (No. 13,) *between Great Britain and France. Concluded in conformity to the 9th Article of the Principal Treaty, relative to the Examination and Liquidation of the (private) Claims upon the French Government. Signed at Paris the 20th of November, 1815.*

(Translation, as laid before Parliament.)

In order to remove the difficulties which have arisen in the execution of divers Articles of the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th May, 1814, and especially of those relating to the claims of subjects of the Allied Sovereign Powers, the high Contracting Parties, being desirous of enabling their respective subjects speedily to enjoy the rights which those Articles ensure to them, and at the same time prevent as much as possible all controversy which might arise on the interpretation of some of the dispositions of the said Treaty, have agreed upon the following Articles :

I. The Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, being confirmed by Article 11 of the principal Treaty, to which the present Convention is annexed, this confirmation extends principally to Articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, and 31 of the said Treaty, so far as the stipulations contained in the said Articles have not been altered or modified by the present Act; and it is expressly agreed, that the explanations and developements which the high Contracting Parties have thought advisable to give to them by the following Articles, shall in no wise prejudice the claims of any other nature, which may be authorized by the said Treaty, though not especially stipulated by the present Convention.

II. In conformity to this resolution, His Most Christian Majesty engages to cause to be liquidated, in the manner hereinafter specified, all sums which France may be found to owe, in countries out of her territory, as fixed by the Treaty to which the present Convention is annexed, by virtue of Article 19 of the Treaty of Paris of 30th May, 1814, either to individuals, or to "Communes," or to private establishments the revenues of which are not at the disposal of Government.

Cette liquidation s'étendra spécialement sur les réclamations suivantes :

1. Sur celles qui concernent les fournitures et prestations de tout genre faites par des communes ou des individus, et en général par tout autre que les Gouvernemens, en vertu de contrats ou de dispositions émanées des Autorités Administratives Françaises renfermant promesse de paiement; que ces fournitures et prestations aient été effectuées dans et pour les magasins militaires en général, ou pour l'approvisionnement des villes et places en particulier, ou enfin aux armées Françaises, ou à des détachemens de troupes, ou à la gendarmerie, ou aux Administrations Françaises, ou aux Hôpitaux Militaires, ou enfin pour un service public quelconque.

Ces livraisons et prestations seront justifiées par les reçus des gardes magasins, officiers civils ou militaires, commissaires, agens ou surveillans, dont la validité sera reconnue par la Commission de Liquidation dont il sera question à l'Article 5 de la présente Convention.

Le prix en seront réglés d'après les contrats ou autres engagements des Autorités Françaises, ou, à leur défaut, d'après les mercuriales des endroits les plus rapprochés de celui où le versement a été fait.

2. Sur les arriérés de solde et de traitement, frais de voyage, gratifications et autres indemnités revenant à des militaires ou employés à l'armée Française, devenus, par les Traités de Paris du 30 Mai, 1814, et du 20 Novembre, 1815, sujets d'une autre Puissance, pour le tems où ces individus servaient dans les armées Françaises, où qu'ils étaient attachés à des établissemens qui en dépendaient, tels qu'hôpitaux, pharmacies, magasins ou autres.

La justification de ces demandes devra se faire par la production des pièces exigées par les lois et réglemens militaires.

3. Sur la restitution des frais d'entretien des militaires Français dans les hospices civils qui n'appartenaient pas au Gouvernement, en tant que le paiement de cet entretien a été stipulé par des engagements exprès.

This liquidation shall extend particularly to the following claims :

1. To those arising from supplies and deliveries of all kind, furnished by "*Communes*," or individuals, and in general by all others but the different branches of the Government, by virtue of contracts or arrangements made by the French Administrative Authorities, under promise of payment ; whether the said supplies and deliveries may have been furnished, either to or for the use of military magazines in general, or for the provisioning of towns and fortresses in particular, or, in short, to the French armies, to detachments of troops or of "*gendurmerie*," to the French Administrations, or the Military Hospitals, or in fine for any public service whatsoever.

These deliveries and supplies are to be vouched by receipts, from the store-keepers, officers, civil or military, commissaries agents or inspectors, the validity of which shall be acknowledged by the Commission of Liquidation, described in Article 5 of the present Convention.

The prices shall be regulated by the contracts or other engagements of the French Authorities, or in failure thereof, by the market prices of the places, the nearest to that where the delivery shall have taken place.

2. To arrears of pay, and allowances, travelling expences, gratuities, and other indemnifications due to military or other persons employed in the French army, and become, by the Treaties of Paris of 30th May, 1814, and 20th November, 1815, subjects of another Sovereign Power, during the period when the individuals in question served in the French armies, or were attached to establishments thereunto belonging, such as hospitals dispensaries, magazines, &c.

These demands are to be supported by the production of the necessary vouchers, as required by the existing military rules and regulations.

3. To the re-imbursement of expences for the maintenance of French troops in such civil hospitals as did not belong to Government, inasmuch as the payment of that maintenance has been stipulated for by positive engagements.

The quota of the said expences is to be vouched by abstracts

La quotité de ces frais sera justifiée par les bordereaux certifiés par les chefs de ces établissemens.

4. Sur la restitution des fonds confiés aux postes aux lettres Françaises, qui ne sont pas parvenus à leur destination, le cas de force majeure excepté.

5. Sur l'acquit des mandats, bons et ordonnances de paiement fournis, soit sur le Trésor Public de France, soit sur la caisse d'amortissement, ou leurs annexes, ainsi que des bons donnés par cette dernière caisse ; lesquels mandats, bons et ordonnances, ont été souscrits en faveur d'habitans, de communes ou d'établissements situés dans les provinces qui ont cessé de faire partie de la France, ou se trouvent entre les mains de ces habitans, communes et établissemens ; sans que, de la part de la France, on puisse refuser de les payer par la raison que les objets par la vente desquels ces bons, mandats et ordonnances devaient être réalisés, ont passé sous un Gouvernement étranger.

6. Sur les emprunts faits par les Autorités Françaises civile sous militaires, avec promesse de restitution.

7. Sur les indemnités accordées pour non-jouissance de biens domaniaux donnés en bail ; sur toute autre indemnité et restitution pour fait d'affermage de biens domaniaux, ainsi que sur les vacations, émolumens et honoraires pour estimation, visite ou expertise de bâtimens et autres objets, faites par ordre et pour compte du Gouvernement Français, en tant que ces indemnités, restitutions, vacations, émolumens et honoraires ont été reconnus être à la charge du Gouvernement, et légalement ordonnés par les autorités Françaises alors existantes.

8. Sur le remboursement des avances faites par les caisses communales, par ordre des Autorités Françaises, et avec promesse de restitution.

9. Sur les indemnités dûes à des particuliers pour prise de terrain, démolition, destruction de bâtimens, qui ont eu lieu d'après les ordres des Autorités Militaires Françaises pour l'aggrandissement ou la sûreté des places fortes et citadelles, dans le cas où il est dû indemnité, en vertu de la loi du 10 Juillet, 1791, et lorsqu'il y aura eu engagement de payer, résultant soit d'une expertise

of accounts, certified by the superintendents of those establishments.

4. To the restitution of funds, intrusted to the French post-offices, which have not reached their destination, the event of force being, however, excepted.

5. To the discharge of "*Mandats*," "*Bons*," and orders for payment, given either on the Public Treasury of France, or on the "*Caisse d'Amortissement*," or their "*Annexes*," as well as of "*Bons*," given by the last-mentioned "*Caisse*," which "*Mandats*," "*Bons*," and Orders, have been subscribed to in favour of inhabitants, "*Communes*," or establishments situated in provinces which have ceased to form part of France, or which may be in the hands of the said inhabitants, "*Communes*," or establishments; it being not possible for France to refuse payment of the same, on the plea, that the objects, by the sale of which the the said "*Bons*," "*Mandats*," and orders were to be realized, have passed under foreign dominion.

6. To loans made to the French civil and military Authorities, under promise of re-payment.

7. To indemnities granted for non-enjoyment of national domains, let on lease; to all other indemnity and refunding for leases of national domains, and also for professional attendance, remuneration, and fees for appraising, inspecting, or reporting, on the buildings, or other objects, done by order and on account of the French Government, inasmuch as the said indemnities, refundings, professional attendance, remuneration and fees, have been acknowledged to be at the expense of the Government, and legally ordered by the French Authorities at the time existing.

8. To the re-imbusement of advances made from the funds of the "*Communes*," by order of the French Authorities, and under promise of re-payment.

9. To indemnities due to individuals for loss of ground, the demolition and destruction of buildings, in consequence of orders from the French Military Authorities, for the enlargement or security of fortresses and citadels, in such cases where indemnity is due, by virtue of the law of 10th July, 1791, and where there may have been engagement to pay, either by report of

contradictoire, réglant le montant de l'indemnité, soit de tout autre acte des autorités Françaises.

III. Les réclamations du Sénat de Hambourg, concernant la banque de cette ville, seront l'objet d'une Convention particulière entre les Commissaires de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne et ceux de la ville de Hambourg.

IV. Seront également liquidées les réclamations que présentent plusieurs individus, contre l'exécution d'un ordre daté de Nassen, le 8 Mai, 1813, en vertu duquel on a saisi, à leur préjudice, des denrées coloniales, dont ils avaient acquis une partie du Gouvernement Français, et en vertu duquel ils ont été contraints de payer une seconde fois pour des cotons, les droits et doubles droits de douane, quoiqu'ils se fussent libérés, en tems utile, de ce qu'ils devaient légalement. Ces réclamations seront liquidées par les Commissaires établis par la Convention de ce jour, et leur montant sera payé en inscriptions au grand livre de la dette publique, à un cours qui ne pourra pas être au-dessous de soixante quinze, de la même manière qu'il a été convenu par la présente Convention à l'égard des cautionnemens à rembourser.

V. Les hautes Parties Contractantes, animées du désir de convenir d'un mode de liquidation, propre en même tems à en abrégier le terme, et à conduire dans chaque cas particulier à une décision définitive, ont résolu, en expliquant les dispositions de l'Article 20 du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, d'établir des Commissions de Liquidation, qui s'occuperont en premier lieu de l'examen des réclamations, et des Commissions d'Arbitrage, qui en décideront dans le cas où les premières ne seraient pas parvenues à s'accorder. Le mode qui sera adopté à cet égard sera le suivant :

1. Immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, la France et les autres hautes Parties Contractantes ou intéressées à cet objet, nommeront des Commissaires Liquidateurs, et des Commissaires Juges, qui résideront à Paris, et qui seront chargés de régler et faire exécuter les dispositions renfermées dans les Articles 18 et 19 du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et dans les Articles 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, de la présente Convention.

arbitrators, regulating the amount of the indemnity, or by any other deed of the French Authorities.

III. The claims of the Senate of Hamburg, on account of the Bank of that city, shall be the subject of a Special Convention between the Commissioners of His Most Christian Majesty and those of the City of Hamburg.

IV. Those claims shall also be liquidated, preferred by several individuals against the execution of a Decree, dated Nassen, the 8th May, 1813, by virtue of which colonial goods, part of which they had purchased of the French Government were seized to their detriment, and by virtue of which they have been obliged to pay, a second time, on cottons, the single and double Custom-house dues, although they had paid, in due time, what they owed lawfully. These claims shall be liquidated by the Commissioners appointed by the Convention of this day, and the amount thereof shall be paid, in inscriptions, on the great book of the public debt, at a rate not under 75, in the same manner as has been agreed upon with regard to the securities to be refunded.

V. The high Contracting Parties, being animated by the desire of agreeing on a mode of liquidation, calculated at once to accelerate the same, and promote, in each particular case, a final decision, have resolved, while expounding the arrangements of Article 20 of the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, to appoint Commissions of Liquidation, to be employed, in the first place, in the examination of the claims; and also Commissions of Arbitration, which are to decide on such cases on which the former Commission do not agree. The mode to be acted upon, in this respect, is to be as follows:

1. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, France, and the other high Contracting Parties, or those interested in this object, shall name Commissioners of Liquidation, and Commissioners of Arbitration, or Umpires, who are to reside at Paris, and shall be instructed to direct, and carry into execution, the arrangements contained in Articles 18 and 19 of the Treaty of 30th May, 1814, and Articles 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, of the present Convention.

2. Les Commissaires Liquidateurs seront nommés par toutes les Parties intéressées qui voudront en déléguer, au nombre que chacune d'elles jugera convenable. Ils seront chargés de recevoir, d'examiner dans l'ordre d'un tableau qui sera établi pour cela, et dans le plus bref délai, et de liquider, s'il y a lieu, toutes les réclamations.

Il sera libre à chaque Commissaire de réunir dans une même Commission tous les Commissaires des différens Gouvernemens pour leur présenter et faire examiner par eux les réclamations des sujets de son Gouvernement, ou bien de traiter séparément avec le Gouvernement Français.

3. Les Commissaires-Juges seront chargés de prononcer définitivement et en dernier ressort sur toutes les affaires qui leur seront renvoyées, en conformité du présent Article, par les Commissaires Liquidateurs, qui n'auront pas pu s'accorder sur elles. Chacune des hautes Parties Contractantes ou intéressées, pourra nommer autant de ces juges qu'elle trouvera convenable; mais tous ces juges prêteront entre les mains du garde-des-sceaux de France, et en présence des Ministres des hautes Parties Contractantes résidant à Paris, serment de prononcer sans partialité aucune pour les parties, d'après les principes établis par le Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et par la présente Convention.

4. Immédiatement après que les Commissaires-Juges nommés par la France et par deux au moins des autres Parties intéressées auront prêté ce serment, tous ces Juges, présents à Paris, se réuniront sous la présidence du doyen d'âge pour convenir de la nomination d'un ou de plusieurs greffiers et d'un ou de plusieurs commis, qui prêteront serment entre leurs mains, ainsi que pour délibérer, s'il y a lieu un règlement général sur l'expédition des affaires, la tenue des registres, et autres objets d'ordre intérieur.

5. Les Commissaires destinés à former les Commissions d'arbitrage étant ainsi institués, lorsque les Commissaires Liquidateurs n'auront pu s'accorder sur une affaire, il sera procédé devant les Commissaires-Juges, comme il va être dit.

6. Dans les cas où les réclamations seraient de la nature de celles prévues par le Traité de Paris ou par la présente Conven-

2. The Commissioners of Liquidation are to be named by all Parties interested, in such numbers as each of them may think proper to appoint. They will be instructed to receive and examine, according to a scale fixed upon for that purpose, and with the least possible delay, and liquidate, if there be just cause, all claims.

Each Commissioner shall be at liberty to unite in one Committee all the Commissioners of the respective Governments, and to lay before them, and cause them to examine the claims of the subjects of his Government, or else to treat separately with the French Government.

3. The Arbitrators are to be instructed to decide definitively, and without appeal, on all cases referred to them, in conformity to the present Article, by the Commissioners of Liquidation, who may not have been able to agree thereon. All the high Contracting Parties, or those interested, may name as many of these Arbitrators as they may think proper; but every one of these Arbitrators must make oath, before the Chancellor of France, and in the presence of the Ministers of the other high Contracting Parties residing at Paris, to pass judgment, without partiality whatever for the parties, according to the principles laid down by the Treaty of 30th May, 1814, and by the present Convention.

4. As soon as the Arbitrators named by France, and by at least two of the other Parties interested, shall have taken this oath, all the said Commissioners who may be in Paris shall meet, under the presidency of the senior Commissioner, for the purpose of arranging the appointments of one or more of the recorders or record-keepers, and of one or more clerks, who are to be sworn before them, as well as for the purpose of discussing, if necessary, a general system for the dispatch of business, the keeping of the registers, and other matters of internal regulation.

5. The Commissioners appointed to form the Commissions of Arbitration being thus ordained, whenever the Commissioners of Liquidation shall not have agreed on a case, the Arbitrators are to proceed with the same in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

6. In those cases wherein the claims are of the nature provided for by the Treaty of Paris, or by the present Convention, and:

tion, et où il ne s'agirait que de statuer sur la validité de la demande, ou de fixer le montant des sommes réclamées, la commission d'arbitrage sera composée de six Commissaires-Juges, savoir; trois Français, et trois personnes désignées par le Gouvernement réclamant. Ces six Juges tireront au sort pour savoir lequel d'entre eux devra s'abstenir. Les Commissaires étant ainsi réduits au nombre de cinq, statueront définitivement sur la réclamation qui leur sera présentée.

7. Dans les cas où il s'agirait de savoir si la réclamation contestée peut être rangée parmi celles prévues dans le Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, ou dans la présente Convention, la commission d'arbitrage sera composée de six membres, dont trois Français et trois désignés par le Gouvernement réclamant. Ces six Juges décideront à la majorité, si la réclamation est susceptible d'être admise à la liquidation; en cas de partage égal d'opinions, il sera sursis à l'examen de l'affaire, et elle fera la matière d'une négociation diplomatique ultérieure entre les Gouvernements.

8. Toutes les fois qu'une affaire sera portée à la décision d'une Commission d'arbitrage, le Gouvernement dont le Commissaire Liquidateur n'aura pas pu s'accorder avec le Gouvernement Français, désignera trois Commissaires-Juges, et la France en désignera autant, les uns et les autres pris parmi tous ceux qui auront prêté ou qui prêteront, avant de procéder, le serment prescrit. On fera connaître ce choix au greffier, en lui transmettant le dossier des pièces. Le greffier donnera acte de cette désignation et de ce dépôt, et inscrira la réclamation sur le registre particulier qui aura été établi à cet usage. Lorsque, dans l'ordre de ces inscriptions, le tour d'une réclamation sera venu, le greffier convoquera les six Commissaires-Juges désignés.

S'il s'agit d'un des cas énoncés dans le Paragraphe six du présent Article, les noms de ces six Commissaires-Juges seront mis dans une urne, et le dernier sortant sera éliminé de droit, de telle sorte que le nombre des juges soit réduit à cinq. Il sera néanmoins libre aux parties de s'en tenir, si elles en conviennent d'un commun accord, à une Commission de quatre Juges, dont le nombre, pour obtenir un nombre impair, sera réduit de la même ma-

wherein the question is merely to determine on the validity of the demand, or the amount of the sum claimed, the Commission of Arbitration is to be composed of six Umpires, namely, three French, and three appointed by the reclaiming Government. The said six Arbitrators shall then draw lots, for the purpose of deciding which of them is to be thrown out, and being thus reduced to five, are then finally to determine on the claim referred to them.

7. In the event of the question being, whether the contested claim can be reckoned amongst those provided for by the Treaty of Paris of 30th May, 1814, or by the present Convention, the Commission of Arbitration is to be composed of six members, whereof three are to be French, and three named by the Government reclaiming; these six umpires are then to decide by a majority, whether the claim is susceptible of being admitted to liquidation; in the event of equality of votes, the examination of the affair is to be suspended, and is to become subject matter of future regular negotiation between the Governments.

8. Every time that a case shall be referred to the decision of a Commission of Arbitration, the Government, whose Commissioner of Liquidation shall not have been able to agree with the French Government, shall name three Umpires, and France shall name as many, all of them chosen amongst those who shall have taken, or may take, previously to their acting, the stipulated oath. This choice is to be made known to the record-keeper, at the same time transmitting to him the whole of the documents. The record-keeper will duly note this nomination, and the deposit of the papers, and will enter the claim in the proper register, which shall have been opened for that purpose. When the turn of a claim shall come round in its regular order of entry, the record-keeper is to summon the six Arbitrators above-named.

When the case shall happen to be one of those specified in Section 6 of the present Article, the names of the said six Arbitrators shall be put in an urn, the last drawn shall of course go out, in order that their number may be reduced to five. The parties are, however, at liberty to abide, if they all agree thereto, by a Commission of four Arbitrators, the number of whom, in order to obtain an odd number, is to be in like manner reduced

nière à trois. Dans le cas prévu par le Paragraphe sept du présent Article, les six Juges, ou les quatre, si les deux parties sont convenues de ce nombre, entrent en discussion sans l'élimination préalable d'un de leurs membres. Dans l'un et dans l'autre cas les Commissaires-Juges, convoqués pour cet effet s'occuperont immédiatement de l'examen de la réclamation ou du chef de réclamation dont il s'agit, et prononceront, à la pluralité des voix, en dernier ressort. Le greffier assistera à toutes les séances, et y tiendra la plume. Si la Commission d'Arbitrage n'a point décidé d'un chef de réclamation, mais d'une réclamation même, cette décision terminera l'affaire. Si elle a prononcé sur un chef de réclamation, l'affaire, dans le cas que ce chef est reconnu valable, retourne à la Commission de Liquidation, pour que cette dernière s'accorde sur l'admissibilité de la réclamation particulière et de la fixation de son montant, ou qu'elle la renvoie de nouveau à une Commission d'Arbitrage réduite au nombre de cinq, ou de trois membres. La décision rendue, le greffier donnera à la Commission de Liquidation connaissance de chaque sentence prononcée, afin qu'elle la joigne à ses procès-verbaux ; ces jugemens devant être envisagés comme faisant partie du travail de la Commission de Liquidation.

Il est au reste bien entendu, que les Commissions établies en vertu du présent Article, ne peuvent point étendre leur travail au-delà de la Liquidation des obligations résultant du présent Traité et de celui du 30 Mai, 1814.

VI. Les hautes Parties Contractantes, voulant assurer l'accomplissement de l'Article 21 du Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, et déterminer en consequence le mode d'après lequel il sera tenu compte à la France, de celles des dettes spécialement hypothéquées dans leur origine sur des pays qui ont cessé d'appartenir à la France, ou contractées pour leur administration intérieure, lesquelles ont été converties en inscriptions au grand-livre de la dette publique de France, sont convenues que le montant du capital que chacun des Gouvernemens de ces pays respectifs sera dans le cas de rembourser à la France, sera fixé au cours moyen du prix que les rentes du grand-livre auront eu entre le jour de la signature de la présente Convention et le 1er Janvier, 1816. Ce capital sera bonifié à la France sur les états que la commission établie par

to three. In the cases specified by Section 7 of the present Article, the six Umpires, or the four, if the parties have agreed to that number, are to enter into discussion, without previous elimination of one of their number. In either of these cases, the Arbitrators convoked for the purpose are immediately to enter upon the examination of the claim, or class of claim in question; and are to decide by a majority of voices, without appeal. The record-keeper is to attend all the sittings, and to act as minute-clerk. If the Commission of Arbitration have not decided upon the class of a claim, though it has, on a claim itself, such decision terminates the affair. If it has decided on the class of a claim, the case, provided that class be acknowledged as admissible, goes back to the Commission of Liquidation, for that commission to determine on the admission of the individual claim, and the amount thereof, or refer it anew to a Commission of Arbitration of five or three members. Judgment being given, the recorder is to notify to the Commission of Liquidation every such sentence, for the purpose of being inserted in their proceedings, as the said decisions are to be considered and acted upon as precedents by the Commission of Liquidation.

It is to be well understood, that the Commissions appointed by virtue of the present Article are not to extend their labours beyond the liquidation of the obligations specified by the present Treaty, and that of 30th May, 1814.

VI. The high Contracting Parties, desiring to secure the full performance of the 21st Article of the Treaty of Paris of 30th May, 1814, and, accordingly, determinate the mode of crediting France for such debts, specially secured in their origin by mortgages upon countries which have ceased to form part of France, or otherwise contracted by their internal administration, and which have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the national debt of France, have agreed, that the amount of the capital, which each of the Governments of the said respective countries may have to reimburse to France, shall be determined by the price which the funds may bear, on an average, between the day of the signature of the present Convention and the 1st of January, 1816. This capital is to be made good to France, ac-

l'Article 5 de la présente Convention, dressera et arrêtera de deux mois en deux mois après vérification des titres sur lesquels l'inscription a eu lieu.

On ne remboursera pas à la France le montant des inscriptions provenant des dettes hypothéquées sur des immeubles que le Gouvernement Français a aliénés, quelle que soit la nature de ces immeubles, pourvu que les acquéreurs de ces immeubles, aient payé le prix entre les mains des agens du Gouvernement Français, à moins que les dits immeubles ne se trouvent aujourd'hui (autrement que par voie d'acquisition à titre onéreux, faite pendant la durée de l'administration Française) entre les mains, soit des Gouvernemens actuels ou d'établissemens publics, soit des anciens possesseurs. Le Gouvernement Français reste chargé du payement des rentes de ces inscriptions.

La compensation entre ce qui sera dû à la France du chef des inscriptions, et les payemens auxquels celle-ci s'est engagée par la présente Convention, ne pourra avoir lieu que de gré à gré, sauf ce qui va être dit dans l'Article suivant.

VII. Seront déduits de ces remboursemens :

1. Les intérêts des inscriptions sur le grand livre de l'Etat, jusqu'à l'époque du 22 Décembre, 1813. De même les intérêts que la France pourrait avoir payés postérieurement à cette époque, lui seront bonifiés par les Gouvernemens respectifs.

2. Les capitaux et intérêts hypothéqués sur des immeubles aliénés par le Gouvernement Français, encore bien que les dits capitaux n'aient pas été convertis en inscriptions sur le grand livre de la dette publique, sans toute-fois que, par la présente stipulation, il soit dérogé en rien aux lois ou actes du Gouvernement qui prononçaient des prescriptions, des déchéances, ou en vertu desquelles les créances devaient s'éteindre au profit de la France par voie de confusion ou de compensation.

VIII. Le Gouvernement Français ayant refusé de reconnaître la réclamation du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas, relative au payement des intérêts de la dette d'Hollande, qui n'auraient pas été acquittés pour les semestres de Mars et de Septembre, 1813, on

cording to the statements which the Commission appointed by Article 5 of the present Convention shall draw up and settle, every two months, after the titles have been duly verified, on the strength of which the inscriptions have been made.

France is not to be reimbursed the amount of the inscriptions arising from debts secured by mortgage on immoveables which the French Government have alienated, whatever be the nature of the said immoveables, provided the purchasers thereof have paid the amount into the hands of the agents of the French Government, unless the said immoveables should at present be (otherwise than by possession obtained unfairly during the continuance of the French administration) in the hands either of the present Government, of public establishments, or of the former possessors. The French Government remains charged with the payment of the dividends on those inscriptions.

The countervailing accounts of what may become due to France in inscriptions, and the payments to which she has engaged herself by the present Convention, cannot be settled, but with mutual consent, excepting for what follows in the succeeding Article.

VII. From these reimbursements shall be deducted :

1. The interest on inscriptions in the great book of the State, till the period of the 22d December, 1813; also, the interest which France may have paid subsequent to that period shall in like manner be made good to her by the respective Governments.

2. The capitals and interest secured by mortgage on immoveables alienated by the French Government, although the said capitals have not yet been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt, provided, however, that, on account of the present stipulation, nothing shall be done contrary to the laws or orders of the Government, which decreed forfeitures, &c. or in virtue of which the debts were to become extinct to the benefit of France, by way of "*confusion*" or of compensation.

VIII. The French Government having refused to recognize the claim of the Government of the Low Countries, relative to the payment of the interest of the debt of Holland, which may not have been paid for the half years of March and September,

est convenu de remettre à l'arbitrage d'une Commission particulière, la décision du principe de la dite question.

Cette Commission sera composée de sept membres dont deux à nommer par le Gouvernement Français, deux par le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas, et les trois autres à choisir dans des Etats absolument neutres, et sans intérêt dans cette question : tels que la Russie, la Grande Bretagne, la Suède, le Dannemarc, et le royaume de Naples. Le choix de ces trois derniers Commissaires se fera de manière qu'un d'eux soit désigné par le Gouvernement Français, l'autre par le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas, et le troisième par les deux Commissaires neutres réunis.

Elle s'assemblera à Paris, le 1 Février, 1816. Ces membres prêteront le même serment auquel sont astreints les Commissaires Juges qui sont institués par l'Article 5 de la présente Convention, et de la même manière.

Aussitôt que la Commission sera constituée, les Commissaires Liquidateurs des deux Puissances lui soumettront par écrit les argumens, chacun en faveur de son opinion, afin de mettre les Arbitres à même de décider lequel des deux Gouvernemens, du Gouvernement Français ou de celui des Pays-Bas, sera tenu à payer les susdits intérêts arriérés, en prenant pour base la disposition du Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, et si le remboursement que le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas sera dans le cas de faire à la France des inscriptions des dettes des pays réunis à sa couronne, et détachés de la France, peut être exigible sans déduction des rentes de la dette d'Hollande, arriérées sur les échéances de 1813.

IX. Il sera procédé à la liquidation des intérêts non payés des dettes hypothéquées sur le sol des pays cédés à la France par les Traités de Campo-Formio et de Luneville, résultant d'emprunts formellement consentis par les Etats des pays cédés, ou de dépenses faites pour l'administration effective des dits pays.

Les Commissaires Liquidateurs devront prendre pour règle de leurs opérations, et les dispositions des Traités de Paix, et les

1813, it is agreed to refer to a Commission of Arbitration the decision of the principle of the said question.

This Commission is to be composed of seven members; two of them to be named by the French Government, two by the Government of the Netherlands, and the three others to be chosen from the States decidedly neuter, and who have no interest in the question, such as Russia, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, and the kingdom of Naples. The choice of these three last Commissioners is to be made in such manner, that one of them is to be named by the French Government, the other by that of the Netherlands, and the third by the said two neutral Commissioners.

The Commission is to meet at Paris on the 1st of February, 1816. The members thereof are to take the same oath to which the Commissioners of Arbitration are subject, as stated in Article 5 of the present Convention, to be administered in the same manner.

As soon as the Commission shall be constituted, the Commissioners of Liquidation of the two Powers shall each submit in writing the arguments in support of their opinion, in order that the Arbitrators may be enabled to decide which of the two Governments, the French Government, or the Government of the Netherlands, shall be bound to pay the aforesaid arrears of interest, taking for basis the dispositions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, and whether the reimbursement which the Government of the Netherlands may have to make to France for inscriptions of the debts of countries re-united to the crown of the Netherlands, and detached from France, is to be required without deducting the dividends of the debt of Holland, in arrear for 1813.

IX. The liquidation shall be proceeded in of the unpaid interests of the debts secured on mortgage upon the soil of countries ceded to France by the Treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, and arising from loans formally acknowledged by the Governments of the ceded countries, or from expenses incurred by the effective Administration of the said countries.

The Commissioners of Liquidation are to regulate their operations according to the dispositions of the Treaties of Peace, and

Lois et Actes du Gouvernement Français, sur la liquidation ou l'extinction des créances de la nature de celles dont il s'agit.

X. Comme par l'Article 23 du Traité de Paris du 30 Mai, 1814, il a été stipulé que le Gouvernement Français rembourserait les cautionnemens des fonctionnaires ayant eu maniement de deniers publics, dans les pays détachés de la France, six mois après la présentation de leurs comptes, le seul cas de malversation excepté, il demeure convenu.

1. Que l'obligation de présenter leurs comptes au Gouvernement Français ne s'étend pas aux receveurs communaux; néanmoins, comme le Gouvernement Français a été intéressé pour certaines portions dans les recettes dont ces comptables étaient chargés, et que, par conséquent, il conserve son recours contre eux, en cas de malversation, aucune réclamation pour restitution de leurs cautionnemens ne sera présentée sans être accompagnée d'un certificat des autorités supérieures du pays auxquels ces comptables appartiennent, déterminant la somme qui, après vérification de leurs comptes, aura été reconnue revenir au Gouvernement Français par la cause susdite, et que celui-ci deduirra du cautionnement, en constatant qu'il ne revient rien à ce Gouvernement, sauf, dans l'un et l'autre cas, la déduction de ceux des débets que la France s'est réservée par l'Article 24 de la présente Convention.

2. Les comptes des employés qui ont manié des fonds du Gouvernement Français, et qui étaient tenus de faire apurer leur gestion par la cour des comptes, seront examinés par le Gouvernement Français, de concert avec le Commissaire du Gouvernement actuel de la province dans laquelle le comptable a été employé.

L'examen de chaque compte se fera dans les six mois qui suivront immédiatement sa présentation; si, dans ce délai, il n'a été rendu aucune décision sur un compte, le Gouvernement Français renonce à tout recours contre le comptable. Cette stipulation ne déroge pas, à l'égard des comptables, au terme de déchéance fixé par l'Article seize, bieu entendu que dans le cas de

the Laws and Decrees of the French Government, with respect to the liquidation and extinction of the debts of the nature in question.

X. As it has been stipulated by Article 23 of the Treaty of Paris of 30th of May, 1814, that the French Government should reimburse the securities given by the public functionaries entrusted with the management of public money in the countries separated from France, six months after the presenting of their accounts, the case alone of misdemeanour being excepted, it remains agreed :

1. That the obligation of presenting their accounts to the French Government does not extend to the "*Receveurs Communaux*;" nevertheless, as the French Government has had an interest in certain portions of the receipts wherewith those accountable persons were charged, and that consequently it may still call for redress against them, in cases of misdemeanour, no application for restitution of their securities shall be presented, without being accompanied by a certificate from the superior authorities of the country to which these persons accountable may belong; at the same time specifying the sum which, after the audit of their accounts, shall have been acknowledged to be due to the French Government on the account above-mentioned, and which the latter shall deduct from the security, giving proof that nothing is due to the same, except, in either case, the deduction of those balances which France has reserved to herself by Article 24 of the present Convention.

2. The accounts of the functionaries who have had the management of money belonging to the French Government, and who were bound to have their administration approved by the court of accounts, shall be examined by the French Government, in conjunction with the Commissioner of the present Government of the province where the person accountable has been employed.

The examination of each account is to take place within six months after it has been delivered in; if, during this period, no decision has been given, the French Government renounces all claim against the person accountable. This stipulation does not derogate, with respect to those who are accountable, from the

non-présentation de comptes, le Gouvernement Français se réserve le droit de poursuivre les comptables par les voies ordinaires.

3. Les employés ne pouvant être rendus responsables de ce qui s'est passé relativement à leurs caisses depuis l'entrée des troupes étrangères, il a été expressément convenu que le Gouvernement Français ne pourra répéter sur eux les soldes qu'ils devaient à cette époque, et que ce ne sera qu'une malversation évidente, commise avant l'entrée de ces troupes, qui puisse autoriser le Gouvernement Français à retenir totalité ou partie du cautionnement. Dans tous les autres cas, celui-ci sera remboursé de la manière énoncée par l'Article 19, Paragraphe second.

XI. Conformément à l'Article 25 du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, les fonds déposés par les communes et les établissements publics dans les caisses des Gouvernemens, leur seront remboursés, sous la déduction des avances qui leur auraient été faites. Les Commissaires Liquidateurs vérifieront le montant des dits dépôts et des avances. Néanmoins, lorsqu'il existerait des oppositions sur ces fonds, le remboursement n'aura lieu qu'après que la main levée aura été ordonnée par les tribunaux compétens, ou donnée volontairement par les créanciers opposants. Le Gouvernement Français sera tenu de justifier des dites oppositions. Il est bien entendu que les oppositions faites par des créanciers non Français n'autoriseront pas le Gouvernement Français à retenir ces dépôts.

XII. Les fonds qui existaient dans la caisse d'agriculture de la Hollande, et qui ont été remis, à titre de dépôt, dans la caisse d'amortissement, dans la caisse de service ou dans toute autre caisse du Gouvernement, seront remboursés comme tout autre dépôt, sauf les compensations que les dites caisses pourraient être dans le cas d'imputer sur le dit fonds.

XIII. Les Commissions de Liquidation et d'arbitrage établies en vertu de l'Article 5 de la présente Convention, s'occuperont aussi de la liquidation des objets relatés dans les Articles 22 à 25 du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et suivront, pour ces objets, la même marche que pour les autres liquidations dont elles sont chargées.

time of forfeiture, fixed by Article 16, it being well understood, that in the event of the non-presentation of the accounts, the French Government reserves to itself the right of proceeding against the said persons accountable, in the customary manner.

3. The functionaries not being liable to be made responsible for what has occurred relatively to their "*caisses*," since the entrance of the foreign troops, it has been expressly agreed, that the French Government are not to charge them with the balances which they owed at that period, and that it shall only be a manifest misdemeanor, committed before the entrance of those troops, which shall authorize the French government to withhold the whole, or part of the security. In all other respects the same is to be restored, in the manner expressed in Article 19, Section 2.

XI. Conformably to Article 25, of the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, the funds deposited by "*Communes*," and public establishments, in the coffers of Government, are to be repaid to them, with deduction of the advances which may have been made to them. The Commissioners of Liquidation are to verify the amount of the said deposits and advances. Nevertheless, should there be lodged any attachments, the repayment of these funds shall not take place until replevin shall have been ordered, by the proper tribunals, or voluntarily allowed by the attaching creditors. The French Government shall be bound to shew the justice of the said attachments. It is well understood, that such attachments lodged by creditors who are not Frenchmen, cannot authorize the French Government to detain these deposits.

XII. The funds belonging to the "*Caisse d'Agriculture*" of Holland, and which have been lodged as a deposit in the "*Caisse d'Amortissement*," in the "*Caisse de Service*," or in any other "*Caisse*" of Government, shall be restored as well as all other deposits, with the exception of such compensations as the said "*Caisses*" may have to debit the said funds.

XIII. The Commissioners of Liquidation and of Arbitration, ordained by virtue of Article 5 of the present Convention, shall also be employed in the liquidation of the objects, recited in Articles 22 to 25 of the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, and shall proceed in the same manner, with regard to these points, as that

Le Gouvernement Français s'engage à faire remettre, quatre mois après la signature de la présente Convention, aux Commissaires Liquidateurs respectifs, des états exacts, dressés sur les registres du trésor et autres, de toutes les sommes et créances dont il est question dans les susdits Articles; et ces états seront comparés avec les reçus des réclamans, pour être vérifiés de cette manière.

XIV. L'Article 26 du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, qui décharge le Gouvernement Français, à dater du 1 Janvier de la même année, du paiement de toute pension civile, militaire et ecclésiastique, solde de retraite et traitement de réforme, à tout individu qui se trouve à n'être plus sujet Français, est maintenu. Quant aux arrérages des pensions jusqu'à l'époque ci-dessus déterminée, le Gouvernement Français s'engage à les constater, en fournissant des états exacts tirés des registres des pensions, lesquels seront comparés à ceux qui existent auprès des autorités administratives locales.

XV. Comme il s'est élevé des doutes sur l'Article 31 de la paix du 30 Mai, 1814, concernant la restitution des cartes des pays qui ont cessé d'appartenir à la France, on est convenu que toutes les cartes des pays cédés, et notamment celle que le Gouvernement Français a fait exécuter, seront exactement remises, avec les planches qui y appartiennent, dans un délai de quatre semaines après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité. Il en sera de même des archives, cartes et planches qui pourraient avoir été enlevées dans les pays momentanément occupés par les différentes armées, ainsi qu'il est stipulé dans le 12^e Paragraphe de l'article 31 du Traité susdit.

XVI. Les Gouvernemens qui ont des réclamations à faire au nom de leurs sujets, s'engagent à les faire présenter à la liquidation dans le délai d'une année, à dater du jour de l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, passé lequel terme il y aura déchéance de tout droit, réclamation et répétition.

XVII. Tous les deux mois il sera dressé un bordereau des liquidations définitivement arrêtées, agréées, ou jugées, indiquant le nom de chaque créancier, et la somme pour laquelle sa créance doit être acquittée, soit en principal, soit en intérêts-arrérages. Les sommes qui sont à payer en numéraire par le trésor royal,

adopted for the other liquidations with which they are charged. The French Government engages to deliver, four months after the signature of the present Convention, to the respective Commissioners of Liquidation, exact statements, drawn from the treasury and other registers, of all sums and debts alluded to in the aforesaid Articles; and these statements are to be compared with the receipts of the claimants for the purpose of being thus proved.

XIV. The 26th Article of the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, which releases the French Government from the 1st January, of the same year, from the payments of all pensions, civil, military and ecclesiastical, allowances on retiring, and half-pay, to all individuals no longer subjects of France, is maintained.—With regard to the arrears of pensions, to the period above-mentioned, the French Government engages to give evidence of them, by furnishing exact statements, drawn from the pension registers, which are to be compared with those kept by the local administrative authorities.

XV. Doubts having arisen upon the 31st Article of the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, concerning the restitution of the maps of the countries which have ceased to belong to France, it is agreed that all the maps of the countries ceded, including those which the French Government has caused to be executed, shall be exactly given up, with the copper-plates belonging to them, in the space of four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. The same shall be done respecting the archives, maps and plates, taken away from the countries occupied for a time by the different armies, as it is stipulated in the second paragraph of the 31st Article of the said Treaty.

XVI. Governments who have claims to prefer in behalf of their subjects, engage to cause them to be presented for liquidation within a year, dating from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; after which time they are to forfeit all right to claim and recovery.

XVII. Every two months an abstract is to be drawn up of the liquidations finally adjusted, approved, or decided, specifying the name of each creditor, and the amount for which his debt is to be discharged, either in principal, or arrears of interest. The sums which are to be paid in cash by the royal treasury, either

soit pour capitaux, soit pour intérêts, seront remises aux Commissaires Liquidateurs du Gouvernement intéressé, sur leurs quittances visées par les Liquidateurs Français. Quant aux créances qui, d'après les Articles 4 et 19 de la présente Convention, doivent être remboursées en inscriptions sur le grand livre de la dette publique, elles seront inscrites au nom des Commissaires Liquidateurs des Gouvernemens intéressés ou de ceux qu'ils désigneront. Ces inscriptions seront prises du fonds de garantie établi par l'Article 20 de la présente Convention, et de la manière qui est stipulée par l'Article 21.

XVIII. Toutes les créances auxquelles il est attaché un intérêt, soit par les termes des lois, soit par ceux du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, continueront à en jouir au même taux. Quant à celles auxquelles il n'est attaché aucun intérêt, ni par leur nature, ni par le dit Traité, elles en produiront un de quatre pour cent. à dater de la signature de la présente Convention. Tous les intérêts seront payés en numéraire et sur le montant de la valeur nominale de la créance. Les stipulations relatives aux intérêts, seront réciproques entre la France et les autres Puissances Contractantes.

XIX. Le Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, en réglant les termes dans lesquels les payemens devaient être accomplis, avait indiqué trois classes de créances. Pour se rapprocher d'une pareille disposition, il a été arrêté par la présente Convention, qu'on adopterait aussi trois classes de remboursemens, comme il suit :

1. Les dépôts judiciaires et consignations faits dans la caisse d'amortissement seront remboursés en argent dans le terme de six mois, à compter de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention, pour autant que la remise des pièces ait eu lieu dans les trois premiers mois de la liquidation. Les objets dont les pièces auront été remises plus tard, seront liquidés dans les trois mois suivans.

2. Les dettes provenant du versement de cautionnemens ou des fonds déposés par les communes et établissemens publics dans la caisse de service, dans la caisse d'amortissement, ou dans toute autre caisse du Gouvernement Français, seront remboursées en inscriptions sur le grand livre de la dette publique au pair, à condition toutefois que, dans le cas que le cours du jour

for capital or interest, shall be remitted to the Commissioners of Liquidation of the Government concerned, upon their receipts, signed or approved by the French Liquidators. With regard to the debts which, in conformity to Articles 4 and 19 of the present Convention, are to be paid in inscriptions in the great book of the public debt, they are to be entered in the names of the Commissioners of Liquidation of the Governments concerned, or of those whom they may appoint. These inscriptions are to be taken from the guarantee fund, stipulated by Article 20 of the present Convention, and in the manner specified by Article 21.

XVIII. All debts which bear interest, either according to law, or the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, are to continue to bear the same. With respect to those to which no interest appertains, either from their nature, or by the said Treaty, they are to bear an interest of four per cent. from the date of the signature of the present Convention. All interest is to be paid in cash, and on the amount of the nominal value of the debt. The stipulations relating to interest are to be reciprocal between France and the other Contracting Powers.

XIX. The Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, in regulating the periods within which the payments were to be completed, proclaimed three classes of debts. In order to make things agree with such an arrangement, it has been resolved to adopt, in like manner, three classes for reimbursement, as follows:

1. The deposits legally entrusted to the "*Caisse d'Amortissement*" are to be refunded in money, within six months from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, whenever the delivery of the documents shall have taken place during the first three months of the liquidation. Those cases, whereof the documents shall have been delivered in, subsequently, are to be liquidated within the succeeding three months.

2. The debts arising from the payment of securities or from funds which were deposited by the "*Communes*," and public establishments, in the "*Caisse de Service*," the "*Caisse d'Amortissement*," or any other "*Caisse*" of the French Government, are to be reimbursed in inscriptions in the great book of the public debt, at par; on condition, however, that in the event of

du règlement fût au-dessous de soixante-quinze, le Gouvernement Français bonifiera la différence entre le cours du jour et soixante-quinze.

3. Les autres dettes non comprises dans les deux paragraphes précédens, seront également remboursées en inscriptions au pair, avec la différence que le Gouvernement Français ne leur garantit qu'un cours de soixante, en s'engageant à bonifier la différence entre le cours du jour et soixante.

XX. Il sera inscrit, le 1^{er} Janvier prochain au plus tard, comme fonds de garantie, sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, un capital de 3,500,000 francs de rente, avec jouissance du 22 Mars, 1816, au nom de deux, de quatre ou de six Commissaires, moitié sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, et moitié sujets des Puissances Alliées; lesquels Commissaires seront choisis et nommés; savoir: un, deux, ou trois, par le Gouvernement Français, et un, deux, ou trois, par les Puissances Alliées.

Ces Commissaires toucheront les dites rentes de semestre en semestre.

Ils en seront dépositaires sans pouvoir les négocier.

Ils en placeront le montant dans les fonds publics, et ils en recevront l'intérêt accumulé et composé au profit des créanciers.

Dans les cas où les 3,500,000 francs de rente seraient insuffisans, il sera délivré aux susdits Commissaires des inscriptions pour plus fortes sommes, et jusqu'à concurrence de celles qui seront nécessaires pour payer les dettes indiquées par la présente Convention.

Ces inscriptions additionnelles, s'il y a lieu, seront délivrées avec jouissance de la même époque que celle fixée pour les 3,500,000 francs de rente ci-dessus stipulés, et elles seront administrées par les mêmes Commissaires et d'après les mêmes principes; en sorte que les créances qui resteront à solder seront acquittées avec la même proportion d'intérêts accumulés et composés que si le fonds de garantie avait été suffisant dès le commencement.

Lorsque les payemens dûs aux créanciers auront été effectués, le surplus des rentes non assignés, s'il y en a, ainsi que la proportion d'intérêts accumulés et composés qui leur appartiendra, seront remis à la disposition du Gouvernement Français.

the price of the day of settlement being under 75, the French Government is to have the benefit of the difference between the price of the day and 75.

3. The other debts, not comprehended in the two preceding sections, are to be likewise reimbursed in inscriptions at par; with this difference, however, that the French Government guarantees to them only a price of 60, at the same time engaging to make good the difference between the price of the day and 60.

XX. On the 1st of January next, at latest, shall be inscribed, as a guarantee fund, in the great book of the public debt of France, a capital producing 3,500,000 French francs yearly revenue, with possession, from 22d March, 1816, in the name of two, four, or six Commissioners, one-half of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, and the other half of the Allied Sovereign Powers; which said Commissioners are to be chosen and appointed, namely, one, two, or three, by the French Government, and one, two, or three, by the Allied Powers. They are to receive the said yearly income every six months, of which they are to be the trustees, without power of negotiating the same. They are to place the amount thereof in the public funds, and receive the accumulated and compound interest of the same for the benefit of the creditors.

In case the 3,500,000 francs of interest shall be insufficient, there shall be delivered to the said Commissioners inscriptions for larger sums, until their amount shall equal what may be necessary to pay the debts mentioned in the present Convention. These additional inscriptions, if they are necessary, shall be made over with the dividends from the same period as the 3,500,000 francs, yearly revenue above stipulated, and shall be administered by the same Commissioners, and according to the same principles. So that the debts which shall remain to be paid, shall be paid with the same proportion of accumulated and compound interest, as if the fund of guarantee had been from the first sufficient.

As soon as the payments due to the creditors shall have been made, the surplus of the inscriptions not employed, if there be any, as well as the proportion of accumulated and compound interest which shall belong thereto, shall be given up to the disposal of the French Government.

XXI. A mesure que les bordereaux de liquidation, prescrit par l'Article 17 de la présente Convention, seront présentés aux Commissaires dépositaires des rentes, ceux-ci les viseront, afin qu'ils puissent être inscrits immédiatement sur le grand livre de la dette publique, au débit de leur dépôt, et au crédit des Commissaires Liquidateurs des Gouvernemens réclamans.

XXII. Les Souverains actuels des pays qui ont cessé d'appartenir à la France renouvellent l'engagement qu'ils ont contracté par l'Article 21 de la paix du 30 Mai, 1814, de tenir compte au Gouvernement Français, à partir du 22 Decembre, 1813, de celles des dettes de ces pays qui ont été converties en inscriptions au grand livre de la dette publique de France. Les états de toutes ces dettes seront dressés et arrêtés par les Commissions établies par l'Article 5 de la présente Convention. Il est bien entendu que le Gouvernement Français continuera à payer les rentes de ces inscriptions.

XXIII. Les mêmes Gouvernemens renouvellent l'engagement de rembourser aux sujets Français, serviteurs des pays cédés, les sommes qu'ils ont à réclamer à titre de cautionnemens, dépôts ou consignations, dans leurs trésors respectifs. Ces remboursemens se feront de la même manière qui a été convenue par l'Article 19 de la présente Convention, à l'égard des sujets de ces pays qui ont fait des versemens de la même nature.

XXIV. Il est réservé au Gouvernement Français la faculté de déduire des cautionnemens que par l'Article 22 du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et par l'Article 10 de la présente Convention, il s'est engagé à rembourser, les débets des comptables qu'un jugement de la cour des comptes, rendu avant le 30 Mai, 1814, aurait déclarés rétentionnaires de deniers publics. Cette déduction se fera sans préjudice des poursuites qui, en cas d'insuffisance des cautionnemens, pourront être dirigées contre les rétentionnaires par les voies ordinaires, et par devant les tribunaux du pays où ces comptables sont domiciliés.

XXV. Dans les pays cédés par la paix du 30 Mai, 1814, et par le présent Traité, les souscripteurs d'effets négociables au

XXI. In proportion as the Abstracts of Liquidation, prescribed by Article 17 of the present Convention, shall be delivered to the Trustees or Commissioners of Deposit, the latter are to examine the same, in order to their being forthwith entered in the great book of the public debt, to the debit of their trust, and to the credit of the Commissioners of Liquidation of the reclaiming Governments.

XXII. The present Sovereigns of the countries which have ceased to belong to France hereby renew the engagement which they have contracted by Article 21 of the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, to account with the French Government, from the 22d December, 1813, for such of the debts of the said countries as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France. The accounts relative to all the said debts shall be drawn up and adjusted by the Commissions appointed by Article 5 of the present Convention. It being understood, of course, that France is to continue the payment of the dividends on these inscriptions.

XXIII. The Governments aforesaid renew the engagement to refund to French subjects, in the service of the ceded countries, the sums which they may have to claim on account of securities, or deposits in their respective treasuries. These re-imbursements to be made in the same manner agreed to in Article 19 of the present Convention, towards subjects of the said countries, for payments of a like nature.

XXIV. It is reserved to the French Government the right of deducting from those securities, which by Article 22 of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and by Article 10 of the present Convention, it has engaged to refund such balances due, from persons accountable, whom a judgment of the court of accounts, given before the 30th of May, 1814, shall have declared to be withholders of public money. Such deduction is to take place, without, however, being prejudicial to the proceedings which, in default of sufficient security may be directed against the defaulters, in the ordinary course, before the tribunals of the countries wherein the persons accountable have settled.

XXV. In the countries ceded by the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and by the present Treaty, such persons who have

profit du trésor royal, ou de la caisse d'amortissement, autres que receveurs des contributions directes, qui ne les auraient point acquitté à leur échéance, pourront être poursuivis en remboursement devant les tribunaux ordinaires du pays où ils sont domiciliés, à moins qu'ils n'eussent été contraints de se libérer antérieurement au 30 Mai, 1814, ou, pour les pays cédés par le présent Traité, antérieurement au — Novembre, 1815, entre les mains des agens des nouveaux possesseurs du pays.

XXVI. Tout ce qui a été convenu par la présente Convention à l'égard du terme dans lequel les créanciers de la France présenteront leurs réclamations à la liquidation, des époques où les bordereaux de liquidations seront dressés, des intérêts alloués aux diverses classes de créances, et du mode dont elles seront payées, s'applique également aux créances que les Français ont à former contre les Gouvernemens des pays détachés de la France.

Fait à Paris, ce 30 Novembre, l'an de Grâce, 1815.

Signé CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) Signé RICHELIEU, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

CONVENTION entre la Grande Bretagne et la France ; pour
l'Arrangement final des Réclamations des Sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique envers le Gouvernement Français. Signée à Paris, le 25 Avril, 1818.

Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, désirant écarter tous les obstacles qui ont retardé, jusqu'à présent, l'exécution pleine et entière de la Convention (No. 7.) conclue en conformité de l'Article neuf du Traité du 20 Novembre, 1815, relative à l'examen et à la liquidation des réclamations des Sujets de Sa dite Majesté Britannique envers le Gouvernement Français, ont nommé pour leurs Plenipotentiaires, savoir :—Sa Majesté Britannique—le Sieur Charles Stuart, G.C.B. Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, &c. &c. &c. et Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne—le Sieur

accepted bills negotiable, to the advantage of the royal treasury, or of the "*Caisse d'Amortissement*," (not receivers of direct contributions), and who should not have honoured the same, when they become due, may be proceeded against for payment, before the regular tribunals of the country where they are settled, unless they should have been compelled to pay them before the 30th of May, 1814, or, with regard to the countries ceded by the present Treaty, before the — November, 1815, in favour of the agents of the new possessors of the countries.

XXVI. All that has been agreed to by the present Convention, with respect to the period within which the creditors of France are to deliver in their claims for liquidation, the time when the abstracts of liquidations are to be drawn up, the interest to be allowed to the respective classes of debts, and the manner in which they are to be paid, applies equally to those debts which France may have to claim from the Governments of the countries detached from France.

Done at Paris, November 20, in the year of our Lord, 1815.
Signed CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) Signed RICHELIEU, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and France; for the final Arrangement of the Claims of British Subjects upon the French Government. Signed at Paris, April 25, 1818.*

His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, being desirous of removing all the obstacles which have hitherto retarded the full and entire execution of the Convention (No. 7.) concluded in conformity to Article 9 of the Treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, relative to the examination and liquidation of the claims of the Subjects of His Britannic Majesty against the Government of France, have named for their Plenipotentiaries: —His Britannic Majesty—Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B. His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Most Christian Majesty, &c. &c. &c. and His Most Christian Majesty, the

Armand Emmanuel Duplessis Richelieu, Duc de Richelieu, Son Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat des Affaires Etrangères, et Président du Conseil de Ses Ministres, &c. &c. &c. lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs Pleins-pouvoirs respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

I. A l'effet d'opérer le remboursement et l'extinction totale, tant pour le capital que pour les intérêts, des créances des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique dont le payement est réclamé en vertu de l'Article Additionnel du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et de la susdite Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, il sera inscrit sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, avec jouissance du 22 Mars, 1818, une rente de 3,000,000 de francs, représentant un capital de 60,000,000.

II. La portion de rente qui est encore disponible sur les fonds créés en vertu de l'Article 9 de la susdite Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, y compris les intérêts composés et accumulés depuis le 22 Mars, 1816, reste également affectée au remboursement des mêmes créances ; en conséquence les inscriptions des dites rentes seront remises aux Commissaires liquidateurs de Sa Majesté Britannique, immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention.

III. La rente de 3,000,000 de francs, qui sera créée conformément à l'Article premier ci-dessus, sera divisée en douze inscriptions de valeur égale, portant toutes, jouissance du 22 Mars, 1818, lesquelles seront inscrites au nom des Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britannique, ou de ceux qu'ils désigneront, et leur seront successivement remises de mois en mois, à commencer du jour de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention.

IV. La délivrance des dites inscriptions aura lieu nonobstant toute signification de transfert ou oppositions faites au trésor royal de France, ou entre les mains des Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britannique.

La liste des significations et oppositions qui existeraient au trésor royal sera néanmoins remise, avec les pièces à l'appui,

Sieur Armand Emanuel Duplessis Richelieu, Duke of Richelieu, His Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and President of His Privy Council, &c. &c. &c. who, after having respectively communicated their full Powers, have agreed to the following Articles :

I. In order to effect the payment and entire extinction, as well of the capital as of the interest thereon, due to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and of which the payment has been claimed in virtue of the Additional Article to the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and also in virtue of the above-mentioned Convention of the 20th of November, 1815, there shall be inscribed, in the great book of the public debt of France, a perpetual annuity of 3,000,000 of francs, representing a capital of 60,000,000 of francs; and which 3,000,000 shall bear interest from the 22d of March, 1818.

II. Such part of the annuity as is still disposable out of the fund created in virtue of the 9th Article of the above-mentioned Convention of the 20th of November, 1815, together with all the interest accumulated thereon since the 22d of March, 1816, shall be equally applicable to the payment of the said claims; in consequence, the inscriptions of the above-mentioned annuities shall be delivered over to the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

III. The annuity of 3,000,000 of francs which shall be created, in conformity to the above 1st Article, shall be divided into twelve equal inscriptions, all of which shall bear interest from the 22d of March, 1818, and shall be inscribed in the name of the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty, or of those whom they shall appoint, and shall be made over to them at the rate of one in each successive month, to begin from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

IV. The delivery of the said inscriptions shall take place, notwithstanding any notifications of transfer or attachments laid at the royal treasury of France, or in the hands of the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty.

The list of the notifications which may have been laid at the royal treasury, together with the requisite documents, shall,

aux dits Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britannique, dans le délai d'un mois, à dater du jour de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention : et il est convenu que le paiement des sommes contestées sera suspendu jusqu'à ce que les contestations qui auraient donné lieu aux dites oppositions ou significations aient été jugées par le tribunal compétent, qui, dans ce cas, sera celui de la partie saisie.

Le terme de rigueur fixé ci-dessus étant expiré, on n'aura plus égard aux oppositions et significations qui n'auroient pas été certifiées aux Commissaires, soit par le trésor, soit par les parties intéressées. Il sera toutefois permis de former opposition, ou de faire tout autre acte conservatoire entre les mains des dits Commissaires, ou du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

V. Le Gouvernement Britannique voulant prendre, dans l'intérêt de ses sujets créanciers de la France, les mesures les plus efficaces pour faire opérer la liquidation des créances et la répartition des fonds auxquels les dits créanciers auront proportionnellement droit, d'après les principes contenus dans les stipulations du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, il est convenu, qu'à cet effet, le Gouvernement Français fera remettre aux Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britannique les dossiers contenant les pièces à l'appui des réclamations non encore payées, et donnera en même tems les ordres les plus précis pour que tous les renseignemens et documens que la vérification de ces réclamations pourra rendre nécessaires, soient fournis dans le plus court délai possible, aux susdits Commissaires par les différens ministères et administrations.

VI. Les créances des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique déjà liquidées, et sur lesquelles il reste encore un cinquième à payer, seront soldées aux échéances qui avaient été précédemment fixées, et les cinquièmes coupures seront délivrées sur la seule autorisation des Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britannique.

VII. La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris, dans le terme d'un mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

Fait à Paris, le 25 Avril, 1818.

Signé CHARLES STUART, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

nevertheless, be delivered over to the said Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty, within the term of one month from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention; and it is agreed that the payment of the monies in litigation shall be suspended until the suits which shall have given rise to the said attachments or notifications shall have been tried by a competent tribunal, which, in such case, shall be that of the party in possession.

When the above-mentioned term of delay shall have expired, no attention shall be paid to the attachments or notifications of transfer, which shall not have been communicated to the Commissioners, either by the treasury or by the parties. It shall, however, be allowable to lodge attachments, or to execute any other act, preservative of their interests, in the hands of the said Commissioners, or of the British Government.

V. The British Government desiring, for the interests of its subjects, being creditors of France, to take the most efficacious measures for effecting the liquidation of the claims and the distribution of the funds to which the said creditors shall be entitled in their respective proportions, according to the principles contained in the stipulations of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and of the Convention of the 20th November, 1815, it is agreed that, for this purpose, the French Government shall cause to be delivered to the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty, the documents in support of the claims which are unpaid, and shall give, at the same time, the most positive orders that all the information and documents, which shall be necessary for verifying the claims, shall be furnished within the shortest possible term, by the officers of the French departments of Government.

VI. The claims of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty already liquidated, and of which a fifth portion still remains to be paid, shall be discharged at the dates which have been previously fixed upon, and the fifth portions shall be delivered on the sole authority of the Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the term of one month, or sooner if it can be done.

Done at Paris, the 25th day of April, 1818.

Signed CHARLES STUART, (L.S.) RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

ARTICLE SÉPARÉ.

Il est bien entendu que la Convention de ce jour entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, ne déroge en rien aux réclamations des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, fondées sur l'Article Additionnel de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, relativement aux marchandises Anglaises introduites à Bordeaux, lesquelles réclamations seront définitivement réglées conformément à la teneur du susdit Article Additionnel.

Le présent Article aura la même force et valeur que s'il était inséré, mot à mot, dans la susdit Convention.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 25 Avril, 1818.

Signé CHARLES STUART, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS.

Les Cours de la Grande Bretagne et de France étant convenues de terminer, par une transaction à l'amiable, les difficultés qui se sont opposées jusqu'à ce jour à la liquidation complète, et au paiement des créances des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, dont les réclamations étaient fondées sur l'Article Additionnel de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, confirmé par l'Article Additionnel (Séparé) de la Convention du 25 Avril dernier,—les soussignés, Chevalier Charles Stuart, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près la Cour de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, &c. &c. &c. et le Duc de Richelieu, Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, et Président du Conseil de Ses Ministres, &c. &c. &c. munis de l'autorisation de leurs Gouvernemens respectifs, sont convenus de ce qui suit :

I. Le montant total des payemens à faire par la France pour l'acquittement et l'extinction totale des créances des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, fondées sur la décision de Sa Majesté Très

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It is provided that the Convention of this day, between Great Britain and France, shall in no way detract from the claims of subjects of His Britannic Majesty, founded upon the Additional Article of the Convention of the 20th day of November, 1815, respecting English merchandize imported into Bourdeaux, which claims shall be definitively settled conformably to the terms of the above-mentioned Additional Article.

The present Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the above-mentioned Convention.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 25th day of April, 1818.

Signed CHARLES STUART, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

The Courts of Great Britain and France having agreed to terminate, by an amicable compromise, the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the complete liquidation and payment of the sums due to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, whose claims were founded upon the Additional Article of the 20th November, 1815, confirmed by the Additional (Separate) Article of the 25th April last,—the undersigned, Sir Charles Stuart, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Most Christian Majesty, &c. &c. &c. and the Duke of Richelieu, His Most Christian Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of His Ministers, &c. &c. &c. being furnished with the authority of their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles:

I. The total amount of the payments to be made by France for the discharge and entire extinction of the sums due to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, resulting from the decision of

Chrétienne, relativement aux marchandises Anglaises introduites à Bordeaux, par suite du tarif des douanes publié le 24 Mars, 1814, est fixé à la somme de 450,000 francs.

II. La dite somme de 450,000 francs sera versée entre les mains des Commissaires désignés à cet effet par Sa Majesté Britannique, par portions égales de 75,000 francs chacune, dont le paiement aura lieu le premier de chaque mois, à dater du 1er Août prochain, de manière à ce que la somme totale soit acquittée au 1er Janvier, 1819.

III. Les présens Articles seront ratifiés, et les ratifications en seront échangées dans le terme d'un mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les soussignés les ont signés, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 4 Juillet, 1818.

Signé CHARLES STUART, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

CONVENTION entre la Grande Bretagne et la France ; pour la Liquidation finale des Réclamations particulières envers le Gouvernement Français. Signée à Paris, le 25 Avril, 1818.

Les Cours de la Grande Bretagne, d'Autriche, de Prusse et de Russie, Signataires du Traité du 20 Novembre, 1815, ayant reconnu que la liquidation des réclamations particulières à la charge de la France, fondée sur la Convention (No. 13.) conclue en conformité de l'Article 9 du dit Traité, pour régler l'exécution des Articles 19 et suivans du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, était devenue par l'incertitude de sa durée et de son résultat, une cause d'inquiétude toujours croissante pour la nation Française, partageante en conséquence avec Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne le désir de mettre un terme à cette incertitude, par une transaction destinée à éteindre toutes ces réclamations, moyennant une somme déterminée, les dites Puissances et Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume uni de la Grande Bretagne et

His Most Christian Majesty, relative to the British merchandize introduced into Bourdeaux, in consequence of the tarif of customs published the 24th March, 1814, is fixed at the sum of 450,000 francs.

II. The said sum of 450,000 francs shall be paid into the hands of the Commissioners, appointed for the purpose by His Britannic Majesty, in equal portions of 75,000 francs each, the payment of which shall take place the 1st day of every month, reckoning from the 1st of August next, so that the whole sum shall be paid by the 1st of January, 1819.

III. The present Articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 4th of July, 1818.

Signed CHARLES STUART, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and France; for the final Liquidation of the private Claims upon the French Government. Signed at Paris, the 25th April, 1818.*

(Translation, as laid before Parliament.)

The Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, Contracting Parties to the Treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, considering that the liquidation of private claims upon the French Government, founded upon the Convention (No. 13.) concluded conformably to Article 9, of the said Treaty, for regulating the execution of the 19th and following Articles of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, had become, by the uncertainty of its duration and result, a source of continually increasing anxiety to the French nation, and consequently participating in the desire of His Most Christian Majesty to put an end to that uncertainty, by an arrangement which should discharge all those claims by a fixed sum, the said Powers, and His Most Christian Majesty have named for their Plenipotentiaries, viz.:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

d'Irlande : le Sieur Charles Stuart, G. C. B. Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, &c. &c. &c.

- Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême : le Sieur Nicholas Charles Baron de Vincent, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, &c. &c. &c.

Sa Majesté le Roi de France et de Navarre : le Sieur Armand Emmanuel Duplessis Richelieu, Duc de Richelieu, Son Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat des Affaires Etrangères et Président du Conseil de Ses Ministres, &c. &c. &c.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse : le Sieur Charles Frédéric Henri Comte de Goltz, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, &c. &c. &c.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, Roi de Pologne : le Sieur Charles André Pozzo di Borgo, Lieutenant Général de Ses Armées, Son Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, &c. &c. &c.

Et attendu qu'elles ont considéré que le concours de Son Excellence Monsieur Le Maréchal Duc de Wellington contribuerait efficacement au succès de cette négociation, les Plénipotentiaires Soussignés, après avoir arrêté de concert avec lui et d'accord avec les Parties intéressées, les bases de l'arrangement à conclure, sont convenus, en vertu de leurs Pleins-pouvoirs, des Articles suivans :

I. A l'effet d'opérer l'extinction totale des dettes contractées par la France, dans les pays hors de son territoire actuel, envers des individus, des communes ou des établissemens particuliers quelconques, dont le payement est réclamé en vertu des Traités du 30 Mai, 1814, et du 20 Novembre, 1815, le Gouvernement Français s'engage à faire inscrire sur le grand livre de Sa dette publique, avec jouissance du 22 Mars, 1818, une rente de 12,040,000 francs, représentant un capital de 240,800,000 francs.

II. Les sommes remboursables au Gouvernement Français en vertu de l'Article 21, du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et des Article 6, 7, et 22, de la susdite Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, serviront à compléter les moyens d'extinction des susdites

and Ireland: Sir Charles Stuart, G. C. B. His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Most Christian Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia: the Sieur Nicholas Charles Baron de Vincent, His Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Most Christian Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre: the Sieur Armand Emanuel Duplessis Richelieu, Duke of Richelieu, His Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of His Ministers, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty the King of Prussia: the Sieur Charles Frederick Henry Count de Goltz, His Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Most Christian Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland: the Sieur Charles André Pozzo di Borgo, Lieutenant General in His Armies, His Minister Plenipotentiary to His Most Christian Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

And the undersigned Plenipotentiaries being of opinion that the concurrence of His Excellency Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, would effectually contribute to the success of this negotiation; after having settled in concert with him, and by the consent of the Parties concerned, the bases of the arrangement to be concluded, have agreed, in virtue of their full Powers to the following Articles:

I. For the purpose of effecting the total discharge of debts contracted by France, in countries which do not form a part of her present territory, with any individuals, corporations, or establishments whatsoever, payment of which debts is claimed in virtue of the Treaties of the 30th of May, 1814, and of the 20th of November, 1815, the French Government engages to cause to be inscribed upon the great book of its public debt, with interest from the 22d of March, 1818, a *rente* of 12,040,000 francs, representing a capital of 240,800,000 francs.

II. The sums to be reimbursed to the French Government in virtue of Article 21, of the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, and of Articles 6, 7, and 22, of the aforesaid Convention of the 20th November, 1815, will serve to complete the means of

dettes de la France envers les sujets des Puissances qui étaient chargées du remboursement de ces sommes.

En conséquence, le Gouvernement Français reconnaît n'avoir plus rien à réclamer, en raison du dit remboursement.

De leur côté les dites Puissances reconnaissent que les déductions et bonifications auxquelles donnait lieu en leur faveur l'Article 7 de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, étant également comprises dans l'évaluation de la somme fixée par l'Article 1 de la présente Convention, ou abandonnées par les Puissances intéressées, toutes réclamations et prétentions à cet égard se trouvent complètement éteintes.

Il est bien entendu que le Gouvernement Français, conformément aux stipulations contenues dans les Articles 6 et 22 de la même Convention, continuera à servir la rente des dettes des pays détachés de son territoire qui ont été converties en inscriptions sur le grand livre de la dette publique, soit que ces inscriptions se trouvent entre les mains des possesseurs originaires, soit qu'elles aient été transférées à d'autres personnes.

Néanmoins la France cesse d'être chargée des rentes viagères de la même origine dont le payement doit être à la charge des possesseurs actuels du territoire à partir du 22 Décembre, 1813.

Il est de plus convenu qu'il ne pourra être mis aucun obstacle au libre transfert des inscriptions des rentes appartenans à des individus, communautés ou corporations qui ont cessé d'être Français.

III. Les reprises que le Gouvernement Français aurait pu être autorisé à exercer sur les cautionnemens de certains comptables, dans les cas prévus par les Articles 10 et 24 de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, étant également entrées dans la transaction qui fait l'objet de la présente Convention, elles se trouvent par là complètement éteintes. Quant à ceux de ces cautionnemens qui auroient été fournis en immeubles ou inscriptions sur le grand livre, il sera procédé à la radiation des inscriptions hypothécaires ou à la levée des oppositions sur la demande des susdits Gouvernemens, et les dites inscriptions, ainsi que les actes de main levée seront remis à leurs Commissaires respectifs ou à leurs délégués.

IV. Les sommes versées à titre de cautionnemens, dépôts ou con-

discharging the said debts owing by France to the subjects of those Powers who were charged with the reimbursement of these sums. And, consequently, the French Government abandons every claim in respect to the said reimbursement.

On their part, the said Powers acknowledge, that as the deductions and compensations (*bonifications*,) stipulated in their favour by Article 7 of the Convention of the 20th November, 1815, are either comprised in the amount of the sum fixed by Article 1 of the present Convention, or are abandoned by the Powers interested, all reclamations and claims on that account are now completely cancelled. It is understood that the French Government, conformably to the stipulations contained in the 6th and 22d Articles of the same Convention, shall continue to pay the interest of the debts of countries detached from its territory, which have been converted into inscriptions in the Great book of the public debt, whether those inscriptions remain in the hands of their original possessors, or shall have been transferred to other persons. Nevertheless, France shall no longer be charged with the life annuities originating from the same source, the payment of which shall be at the charge of the actual possessors of the territory, computing from the 22d of December, 1813.

It is further agreed, that no objections shall be made to the free transfer of inscriptions of *rentes* belonging to those individuals, communities, or corporations which have ceased to be French.

III. As the deductions, which the French Government might have been authorized to make from the securities of persons deemed accountable, as provided for by the 10th and 24th Articles of the Convention of the 20th November, 1815, are equally included in the arrangement which forms the object of this Convention, they are hereby completely annulled. With respect to such of these securities as have been furnished in immoveables, or in inscriptions on the great book, the cancelling of the mortgage inscriptions, or the withdrawing of the protests shall take place upon the demand of the aforesaid Governments; and the said inscriptions, as well as the acts of replevy, shall be remitted to their respective Commissioners, or to their delegates.

IV. The sums under the heads of securities, deposits, or con-

signations par des sujets Français, serviteurs des pays détachés de la France, dans leurs Trésors respectifs, et qui devoient leur être remboursées en vertu de l'Article 22 du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, étant comprises dans la présente transaction, les dites Puissances se trouvent complètement libérées à leur égard, le Gouvernement Français se chargeant de pourvoir à leur remboursement.

V. Au moyen des stipulations contenues dans les Articles précédens, la France se trouve complètement libérée, tant pour le capital que pour les intérêts prescrits par l'Article 18 de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, des dettes de toute nature prévues par le Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, et réclamées dans les formes prescrites par la susdite Convention, de sorte que les dites dettes seront considérées à son égard comme éteintes et annulées, et ne pourront jamais donner lieu contr'elle à aucune espèce de répétition.

VI. En conséquence des dispositions précédentes les Commissions mixtes instituées par l'Article 5 de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, cesseront le travail de liquidation ordonné par la même Convention.

VII. La rente qui sera créée en vertu de l'Article 1 de la présente Convention sera répartie entre les Puissances ci-après nommées ainsi qu'il suit :

	<i>Francs.</i>
Anhalt Bernbourg	17,500
Anhalt Dessau	18,500
Autriche	1,250,000
Bade	32,500
Bavière	500,000
Brême	50,000
Danemarck	350,000
Espagne	850,000
Etats Romains	250,000
Francfort	35,000
Hambourg	1,000,000
Hanovre	500,000
Hesse Electorale	25,000
Grand Duché de Hesse, y compris Oldenbourg .	348,150

signments, vested by French subjects in the service of countries detached from France, and placed in the respective funds of those countries, and which sums were to be repaid them in virtue of the 22d Article of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, being comprised in the present transaction, the above named Powers are completely exonerated on that point, and the Government of France undertake to reimburse them.

V. By virtue of the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles, France is completely liberated, as well in respect of the principal as the interest, prescribed by the 18th Article of the Convention of the 20th November, 1815, of the debts of every description, contemplated in the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and the Convention of the 20th November, 1815, and claimed in the manner prescribed by the aforesaid Convention; so that the said debts shall be considered with respect to France, as extinguished and annulled, and can never be again brought forward against her in any shape whatever.

VI. In consequence of the preceding arrangements, the mixed Commissions instituted by the 5th Article of the Convention of the 20th November, 1815, shall close the proceedings of liquidation ordered by that Convention.

VII. The *rente* which shall be created in virtue of the 1st Article of the present Convention, shall be distributed amongst the herein-after-named Powers, as follows :

	Francs.
Anhalt Bernbourg	17,500
Anhalt Dessau	18,500
Austria	1,250,000
Baden	32,500
Bavaria	500,000
Bremen	50,000
Denmark	350,000
Spain	850,000
The Roman States	250,000
Frankfort	35,000
Hamburgh	1,000,000
Hanover	500,000
Hesse (Electoral)	25,000
Grand Duchy of Hesse, comprising Oldenburgh	348,150

	Francs.
Iles Ioniennes, île de France, et autres pays sous la domination de Sa Majesté Britannique . .	150,000
Lübeck	100,000
Mecklenbourg Schwerin	25,000
Mecklenbourg Strelitz	1,750
Nassau	6,000
Parme	50,000
Pays-Bas	1,650,000
Portugal	40,900
Prusse	2,600,000
Reuss	3,250
Sardaigne	1,250,000
Saxe	225,000
Saxe Gotha	30,000
Saxe Meiningen	1,000
Saxe Weimar	9,250
Schwartzbourg	7,500
Suisse	250,000
Toscane	225,000
Wirtemberg	20,000
Hanovre, Brunswick, Hesse Electorale, et Prusse	8,000
Hesse Electorale et Saxe Weimar	700
Grand Duché de Hesse et Bavière	10,000
Grand Duché de Hesse, Bavière et Prusse . .	40,000
Saxe et Prusse	110,000

VIII. La somme de 12,040,000 francs de rentes stipulées par l'Article 1 portera jouissance du 22 Mars, 1818 ; elle sera déposée en totalité entre les mains des Commissaires Spéciaux des Cours d'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne, de Prusse et de Russie, pour être ensuite délivrée à qui de droit aux époques et dans les formes suivantes :

1. Le premier de chaque mois le douzième de ce qui reviendra à chaque Puissance conformément à la répartition ci-dessus, sera remis à ses Commissaires à Paris ou aux Délégués de ceux-ci ; lesquels Commissaires ou Délégués en disposeront de la manière indiquée ci-après.

FRANCE.

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	Francia.
The Ionian Isles, the Isle of France, and other countries under the dominion of His Britannic Majesty	150,000
Lubeck	100,000
Mecklenburgh Schwerin	25,000
Mecklenburgh Strelitz	1,750
Nassau	6,000
Parma	50,000
The Netherlands	1,650,000
Portugal	40,900
Prussia	2,600,000
Reuss	3,250
Sardinia	1,250,000
Saxony	225,000
Saxe Gotha	30,000
Saxe Meiningen	1,000
Saxe Weimar	9,250
Schwartzburgh	7,500
Switzerland	250,000
Tuscany	225,000
Wirtemburgh	20,000
Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse Electoral, and Prussia	8,000
Hesse (Electoral) and Saxe Weimar	700
Grand Duchy of Hesse and Bavaria	10,000
Grand Duchy of Hesse, Bavaria, and Prussia	40,000
Saxony and Prussia	110,000

VIII. The sum of 12,040,000 francs in *rentes*, stipulated for in the 1st Article, shall bear interest from the 22d March, 1818, the whole of it shall be deposited in the hands of the Special Commissioners of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to be afterwards delivered to those entitled thereto, at the periods and in the manner following:

1. On the first of each month, the twelfth part of such sum as may become due to each Power, conformably with the foregoing distribution, shall be transferred to their Commissioners at Paris, or their Delegates; which Commissioners or Delegates shall dispose thereof, in the manner hereafter directed.

2. Les Gouvernemens respectifs ou les Commissaires de Liquidation qu'ils établiront, feront remettre à la fin de chaque mois, aux individus dont les créances auront été liquidées et qui désireroient rester propriétaires des quotités de rentes qui leur seront allouées, des inscriptions du montant de la somme qui reviendra à chacun d'eux.

3. Pour toutes les autres créances liquidées, ainsi que pour toutes les sommes qui ne seraient pas assez fortes pour pouvoir en former une inscription séparée, les Gouvernemens respectifs se chargent de les faire réunir en une seule inscription collective, dont ils ordonneront la vente en faveur des parties intéressées par l'entremise de leurs Commissaires ou Agens à Paris.

Le dépôt de la susdite rente de 12,040,000 francs, aura lieu le premier du mois qui suivra le jour de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention, par les Cours d'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne et de Prusse seulement, attendu l'éloignement de la Cour de Russie.

IX. La délivrance des dites inscriptions aura lieu nonobstant toute signification de transfert ou opposition au trésor royal de France.

Néanmoins, les oppositions et significations qui auraient été formées soit au Trésor soit entre les mains des Commissaires Liquidateurs, auront, suivant l'ordre de leur inscription, leur plein et entier effet, au profit des tiers intéressés, pourvu (à l'égard de celles qui ont été inscrites au Trésor) que dans le délai d'un mois à dater du jour de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention, la liste en ait été remise aux Commissaires des Puissances respectives, avec les pièces à l'appui, sans, néanmoins, préjudicier à la faculté, que doivent conserver les parties intéressées, d'en justifier directement, en produisant leurs titres. Le terme de rigueur fixé ci-dessus étant expiré, on n'aura plus égard aux oppositions et significations qui n'auraient pas été notifiées aux Commissaires, soit par le Trésor, soit par les parties intéressées. Il sera toutefois permis de former opposition ou de faire tout autre acte conservatoire entre les mains des dits Commissaires ou des Gouvernemens dont ils dépendent.

2. The respective Governments or the Commissioners of Liquidation to be appointed by them, shall, at the end of every month, cause to be transferred to the individuals whose debts shall have been liquidated, and who may wish to remain proprietors of the shares of *rentes* which shall be allotted them, inscriptions to the amount of the sums that may be due to them respectively.

3. All other liquidated claims, as well as the sums which may not be of an amount sufficient to form a *séparate* inscription, shall be united in one collective inscription by the respective Governments, who shall direct their Commissioners or Agents, in Paris, to sell them for the benefit of the parties interested.

The deposit of the aforesaid *rente* of 12,040,000 francs, shall be made on the first day of the month succeeding the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, by the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, and Prussia, only, on account of the remote situation of the Court of Russia.

IX. The delivery of the said inscriptions shall take place notwithstanding any notice of transfer or protest to the royal treasury of France.

Nevertheless the protests and notices which shall have been made to the Treasury or delivered to the Commissioners of Liquidation, shall have, according to the order of their inscription, their full and entire effect, for the benefit of the third party concerned, provided (with regard to those which have been inscribed at the Treasury), that within the period of one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, a list thereof shall be transmitted to the Commissioners of the respective Powers, with its supporting documents; without, however, any prejudice to the power which the parties interested retain, to make good the same in a direct manner by the production of their documents. The precise term above-mentioned having expired, no regard shall be paid to the protests or notices which shall not have been previously delivered in to the Commissioners, whether from the Treasury or other persons concerned.

Protests or appeals shall however be admitted, when made to

Les oppositions dont la notification aura été faite en tems utile, seront, pour les demandes en validité ou en main levée, portées devant le Tribunal de la partie saisie.

X. Les Gouvernemens respectifs voulant prendre dans l'intérêt de leurs sujets, créanciers de la France, les mesures les plus efficaces pour faire opérer, chacun en particulier, la liquidation des créances et la répartition des fonds auxquels les dits créanciers auront proportionnellement droit, d'après les principes contenus dans les stipulations du Traité du 30 Mai, 1814, et de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, il est convenu qu'à cet effet, le Gouvernement Français fera remettre aux Commissaires des dits Gouvernemens ou à leurs délégués, les dossiers contenant les pièces à l'appui des réclamations non encore payées, et donnera, en même tems, les ordres les plus précis pour que tous les renseignemens et documens que la vérification de ces réclamations pourra rendre nécessaires, soient fournis, dans le plus court délai possible, aux susdits Commissaires par les différens Ministères et Administrations. Il est de plus convenu, que dans le cas où il aurait été payé des à comptes, ou si le Gouvernement Français avait eu des imputations ou des reprises à faire sur quelques unes des dites réclamations particulières, ces à comptes, imputations et reprises seront exactement indiqués.

XI. La liquidation des réclamations pour services militaires exigeant quelques formalités particulières, il est convenu à cet égard :

1. Que pour le payement des militaires qui ont appartenu à des corps dont les conseils d'administration ont fourni des bordereaux de liquidation, il suffira de produire les dits bordereaux ou d'en rapporter des extraits dûment certifiés.

2. Que dans le cas où les conseils d'administration des corps n'auroient pas fourni des bordereaux de liquidation, les dépositaires des archives des dits corps devront constater les sommes dûes aux militaires qui en auront fait partie, et en dresser un bordereau dont ils attesteront la vérité.

3. Que les créances des officiers d'Etat Major, ou officiers sans troupes, ainsi que celles des employés de l'Administration Militaire

the said Commissioners or to the Governments to which they belong. The protests, of which notice shall have been given within the proper time, either in respect to claims established or judgments obtained, shall be carried before the tribunal of the party attached.

X. The respective Governments being desirous to adopt the most effectual means of liquidating the debts due from France to the subjects of each, and of distributing the funds to which the said creditors are in due proportion entitled, according to the principles contained in the stipulations of the Treaty of the 30th May, 1814, and of the Convention of the 20th November, 1815; it is agreed that, to this end, the French Government shall cause to be transmitted to the Commissioners of the said Governments, or their delegates, the files containing the documents in support of the claims not yet discharged, and at the same time shall give the most precise orders, that all the information and papers that can be necessary for the verification of those claims, shall be furnished with the least possible delay to the said Commissioners, by the different offices and departments. It is further agreed, that in cases where payments shall have been made on account, or the French Government shall have had charges or deductions to make upon any of these individual claims, such payments, charges, and deductions shall be exactly specified.

XI. The liquidation of the claims for military services requiring certain particular forms, it is agreed with regard thereto: 1st—That for the payment of the military who have belonged to Corps, the Boards of Administration of which have furnished schedules of liquidation, it shall be sufficient that the said schedules be produced, or extracts therefrom, duly certified.

2d—That where the Boards of Administration of Corps shall not have furnished schedules of liquidation, the depositaries of the archives of the said Corps shall ascertain the sums due to the military belonging thereto, and deliver in a schedule thereof, to the correctness of which they shall certify.

3d—That debts due to Officers of the Staff, or to Officers unattached, as well as to the persons employed by the Military Ad-

seront vérifiées dans les Bureaux de la guerre, conformément aux règles établies pour les militaires et employés Français, par la circulaire du 13 Décembre, 1814, et en joignant aux bordereaux les pièces à l'appui, ou quand cela ne sera pas praticable, en en donnant communication aux Commissaires ou à leurs délégués.

XII. Pour faciliter la liquidation qui doit avoir lieu, conformément à l'Article 10 ci-dessus, des Commissaires nommés par le Gouvernement Français serviront d'intermédiaire pour les communications avec les divers Ministères et Administrations. Ce sera de même par eux que se fera la remise des dossiers de pièces justificatives. Cette remise sera exactement constatée et il leur en sera donné acte, soit par émargement, soit par procès verbal.

XIII. Attendu que certains territoires ont été divisés entre plusieurs états et que dans ce cas, c'est en général l'Etat auquel appartient la plus grande partie du territoire qui s'est chargé de faire valoir les réclamations communes fondées sur les Articles 6, 7, et 9 de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815, il est convenu que le Gouvernement, qui aura fait la réclamation, traitera, pour le payement des créances, les sujets de tous les Etats intéressés comme les siens propres.

D'une autre part, comme malgré cette division des territoires, le possesseur principal a supporté la déduction de la totalité des capitaux et intérêts remboursés, il lui en sera tenu compte par les Etats copartageans, proportionnellement à la part du dit territoire que chacun possède conformément aux principes posés dans les Articles 6 et 7 de la Convention du 20 Novembre, 1815.

S'il survient quelques difficultés relativement à l'exécution du présent Article, elles seront réglées par une Commission d'Arbitrage formée suivant le mode et les principes indiqués par l'Article 8 de la susdite Convention.

XIV. La présente Convention sera ratifiée par les hautes Parties Contractantes et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans l'espace de deux mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

XV. Les Etats qui ne sont pas au nombre des Puissances signataires, mais dont les intérêts se trouvent réglés par la présente Convention, d'après le concert préliminaire qui a eu lieu entre leurs Plénipotentiaires et Son Excellence Monsieur Le Duc de

ministration, shall be verified at the War-Offices, conformably to the regulations established for the French military, and *employés*, by the circular of the 13th December, 1814, the documents in support of the schedules being annexed thereto, or when that shall not be practicable, communication being made of the same to the Commissioners or their delegates.

XII. To facilitate the liquidation that is to take place according to the 10th Article above cited, the Commissioners named by the French Government shall form the medium of communication with the different Offices and Administrations. Through their means also the files of justificatory documents shall be transmitted. These transfers shall be correctly verified, and registry thereof taken for them, either on the margin, or by a *procès verbal*.

XIII. Whereas certain territories have been divided between several States, and whereas in such cases, that State to which the greatest part of the territory belongs, has in general engaged to bring forward the common claims, founded upon the 6th, 7th, and 9th Articles of the Convention of the 20th November, 1815; it is agreed that the Government which shall have put forward the claims, shall, in paying the creditors, treat the subjects of all the States interested as his own. On the other hand, since, notwithstanding this division of territories, the principal possessor has borne the deduction of the whole capital and interest reimbursed, the other co-states shall account to him for the same, in proportion to the part of the said territory possessed by each one, conformably to the principles laid down in the 6th and 7th Articles of the Convention of the 20th November, 1815. If any difficulties should arise relative to the execution of the present Article, they shall be settled by a Commission of Arbitration, formed according to the mode and principles indicated by the 8th Article of the above-mentioned Convention.

XIV. The present Convention shall be ratified by the high Contracting Powers, and the ratifications be exchanged at Paris, within the space of two months, or sooner if practicable.

XV. The States not actually Contracting Parties to the present Convention, but whose interests are affected thereby, in conformity to the preliminary Agreement which took place between their Plenipotentiaries, and His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, in

concert with the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Courts, who were Contracting Parties to the Treaty of the 20th November, 1815, are invited to transmit their Acts of accession within the said space of two months.

Done at Paris, the 25th April, 1818.

Signed

CHAS. STUART, (L.S.)

LE BARON DE VINCENT, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

F. COMTE DE GOLTZ, (L.S.)

POZZO DI BORGO, (L.S.)

MADAGASCAR.

TREATY *between Great Britain and Madagascar. Signed at
Tamatave, 23d October, 1817.*

Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief, Captain General, Vice-Admiral of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies :

By His Commissioners, Captain Stanfell of the Royal Navy, commanding His Majesty's ship *Phaëton*, and T. R. Pye, Esq. Assistant-Agent for His Excellency's Government at Madagascar, who are vested with full Powers, and Radama King of Madagascar and its Dependencies, by His Commissioners Ratzialika, Rampoolle Ramanou and Raciahato—representing the said Radama, and with full Powers from His Majesty—

Have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :

I. It is agreed by the Parties to these presents, respectively, that the mutual confidence, friendship, and brotherhood, which are hereby acknowledged to subsist between the Contracting Parties shall be maintained and perpetuated for ever.

II. It is agreed, and the two Contracting Parties hereby covenant and agree that, from the date of this Treaty, there shall be an entire cessation and extinction through all the Dominions of King Radama, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever; to be removed from off the soil of Madagascar into any country, island, or dominion of any other Prince, Potentate, or Power whatever; and that Radama, King of Madagascar will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him or his dominions, to sell any slave to be transported from Madagascar, or to aid or abet, or assist, in

any such sale, under penalty that any person so offending shall be reduced to slavery himself.

III. And in consideration of this concession on the part of Radama, the King of Madagascar and His nation, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by Radama, King of Madagascar, the Commissioners on the part of His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius, do engage to pay Radama, yearly, the following articles :

One thousand dollars in gold.

One thousand dollars in silver.

One hundred barrels of Powder of 100 lbs. each.

One hundred English muskets, complete, with accoutrements.

Ten thousand flints.

Four hundred red jackets.

Four hundred shirts.

Four hundred pair of trowsers.

Four hundred pair of shoes.

Four hundred soldiers' caps.

Four hundred stocks.

Twelve serjeants' swords, regulation, with belts.

Two hundred pieces of white cloth. } India.

Two hundred pieces of blue cloth. }

A full-dress coat, hat, and boots, all complete, for King Radama ;—and

Two horses.

upon a certificate being received, that the said laws and regulations and proclamations have been enforced the preceding quarter ; which certificate shall be signed by Radama, and countersigned by the agent of His Excellency Governor Farquhar, resident at the Court of Radama.

IV. And further, it is agreed by the Contracting Parties mutually to protect the faithful friend and ally of England, the King of Johanna, from the predatory attacks to which he has been for many years annually exposed from some of the smaller States of the sea-coast of Madagascar ; and to use every means in their power, by their subjects, allies, and dependents, to put a final end to this system of piracy ; and for this purpose, pro-

clamations shall be made by Radama and the Governor of Mauritius, prohibiting all persons whatever from engaging in this piracy; and these proclamations shall be particularly distributed in the ports and on the sea-coast of Madagascar.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The Contracting Parties agree in considering this Treaty as provisional, until ratified and confirmed by His Majesty's Ministers on the part of the King of Great Britain,—which Ratification will be forwarded, without loss of time, to the King of Madagascar (Radama) by His Ambassador to that Court. This formality, however, is not to prevent the stipulations of the Treaty from being carried into full and complete effect from the date hereof.

Done at Tamatave, Island of Madagascar, October 23, 1817.

Signed

FRANCIS STANFELL,
Captain H. M. S. Phaëton,
Senior Naval Officer and
Commissioner.

RATZALIKA for RADAMA.
RAMPOOLE RAMANOU.
RACIAHATO.
RAMALAZA, as Witness.

THOS. R. PYE,
Agent of the British Go-
vernment and Commis-
sioner.

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NETHERLANDS.

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PAYS-BAS.

CONVENTION *entre la Grande Bretagne et les Pays-Bas.*
Signée à Londres, le 13 Août, 1814.

Au Nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

LES Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas ayant été rendues, par la faveur de la Providence Divine, à leur indépendance, et ayant été placées par la loyauté de la Nation Hollandaise et les armes des Puissances Alliées sous le Gouvernement de l'illustre Maison d'Orange: et Sa Majesté Britannique desirant faire avec le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, relativement aux Colonies des dites Provinces Unies conquises durant la dernière guerre par les armes de Sa Majesté, des arrangemens propres à avancer la prospérité du dit Etat, et en même tems à fournir une preuve durable de l'amitié et de l'attachement de Sa Majesté pour la Maison d'Orange et pour la nation Hollandoise: les hautes Parties Contractantes sus-mentionnées, également animées de ces sentimens réciproques de bienveillance cordiale et de l'attachement mutuel l'une envers l'autre, ont nommé leurs Plénipotentiaires: savoir, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le très-honorable Robert Stewart Vicomte Castlereagh, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté en Son Conseil Privé, Membre de Son Parlement, Colonel du Régiment de Milice de Londonderry, Chevalier du très-Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, et Son Principal Secrétaire d'Etat ayant le Departement des Affaires Etrangères, &c. &c. et Son Altesse Royale le Prince d'Orange, Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, le Sieur Henri Fagel, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à la Cour de Sa

NETHERLANDS.

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and the Netherlands.*
Signed at London, August 13, 1814.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

THE United Provinces of the Netherlands, under the favour of Divine Providence, having been restored to their independence, and having been placed by the loyalty of the Dutch people and the achievements of the Allied Powers, under the Government of the Illustrious House of Orange: and His Britannic Majesty being desirous of entering into such arrangements with the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, concerning the Colonies of the said United Netherlands, which have been conquered by His Majesty's arms during the late war, as may conduce to the prosperity of the said State, and may afford a lasting testimony of His Majesty's friendship and attachment to the family of Orange, and to the Dutch nation: the said high Contracting Parties, equally animated by those sentiments of cordial good will and attachment to each other, have nominated Their Plenipotentiaries: namely, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange-Nassau, Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, His Excellency Henry Fagel, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Britannic Majesty:—who, after having exchanged their full Powers,

Majesté Britannique : lesquels après avoir échangé leurs Pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

I. Sa Majesté Britannique s'engage à restituer au Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, dans le délai qui sera fixé ci-après, les Colonies, Comptoirs et Etablissemens dont la Hollande était en possession au commencement de la dernière guerre, c'est-à-dire, au 1^{er} Janvier, 1803, dans les Mers et sur les Continens de l'Amérique, de l'Afrique et de l'Asie, à l'exception du Cap de Bonne Espérance, et des Etablissemens de Demérari, Esséquibo et Berbice, desquelles possessions les hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit de disposer par une Convention supplémentaire, qui sera négociée ci-après conformément aux intérêts mutuels des deux Parties, et en particulier sous le rapport des stipulations contenues dans les Articles 6 et 9 du Traité de Paix, conclu entre Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté Très Chrétien, le 30 Mai, 1814.

II. Sa Majesté Britannique consent à céder en toute Souveraineté l'Ile de Banca, située dans les Mers Orientales, au Prince Souverain des Pays Bas, en échange de l'établissement de Cochin et de ses dépendances sur la côte de Malabar, lequel restera en toute souveraineté à Sa Majesté Britannique.

III. Les places et forts dans les Colonies et Etablissemens, lesquels doivent être cédés et échangés par les deux hautes Parties Contractantes, en vertu des deux Articles précédens, seront remis dans l'état où ils se trouveront au moment de la signature de la présente Convention.

IV. Sa Majesté Britannique S'engage à faire jouir les sujets de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies, relativement au commerce, et à la sûreté de leurs personnes et propriétés dans les limites de la Souveraineté Britannique sur le Continent des Indes, des mêmes facilités, privilèges et protection qui sont à présent ou seront accordés aux nations les plus favorisées.

De son côté Son Altesse Royale le Prince Souverain n'ayant rien plus à cœur que la perpétuité de la paix entre la Couronne d'Angleterre et les Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, et voulant contribuer autant qu'il est en Elle à écarter dès-à-présent des rapports des deux peuples ce qui pourrait un jour altérer la bonne intelligence

found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles:

I. His Britannic Majesty engages to restore to the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, Factories, and Establishments which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, viz. on the 1st of January, 1803, in the Seas and on the Continents of America, Africa, and Asia; with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and the Settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, of which possessions the high Contracting Parties reserve to Themselves the right to dispose by a Supplementary Convention, hereafter to be negotiated according to Their mutual interests, and especially with reference to the provisions contained in the 6th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Peace signed between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty on the 30th of May, 1814.

II. His Britannic Majesty agrees to cede in full Sovereignty the Island of Banca, in the Eastern Seas, to the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, in exchange for the Settlement of Cochin and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar, which is to remain in full Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

III. The places and forts in the Colonies and Settlements, which, by virtue of the two preceding Articles, are to be ceded and exchanged by the two high Contracting Parties, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Convention.

IV. His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects of His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the Continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign, on His part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the Crown of England and the United Netherlands, and wishing to do His utmost to avoid any thing which might affect Their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any for-

mutuelle, s'engage à ne faire aucun ouvrage de fortification dans les Etablissements qui lui doivent être restitués et qui sont situés dans les limites de la Souveraineté Britannique sur le Continent des Indes, et à ne mettre dans ces Etablissements que le nombre de troupes nécessaire pour le maintien de la police.

V. Les colonies, comptoirs et établissemens qui doivent être cédés à Son Altesse Royale le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, par Sa Majesté Britannique, dans les Mers et sur le Continent de l'Amérique, seront remis dans les trois mois, et ceux que sont au-delà du Cap de Bonne Espérance dans les six mois qui suivront la ratification de la présente Convention.

VI. Les hautes Parties Contractantes, voulant mettre et faire mettre dans un entier oubli les divisions qui ont agité l'Europe, déclarent et promettent que, dans les Pays restitués et cédés par le présent Traité, aucun individu, de quelque classe et condition qu'il soit, ne pourra être poursuivi, inquiété, et troublé, sous aucun prétexte, ou à cause de sa conduite ou opinion politique, ou de son attachement soit à aucune des Parties Contractantes, soit à des Gouvernemens qui ont cessé d'exister, ou pour toute autre raison, si ce n'est pour des dettes contractées envers des individus, ou pour des actes postérieurs au présent Traité.

VII. Dans tous les pays qui doivent ou devront changer de maîtres, tant en vertu de la présente Convention que des arrangements qui pourront être faits en conséquence, il sera accordé, aux habitans naturels et étrangers, de quelque nation et condition qu'ils soient, un espace de six ans à compter de l'échange des ratifications, pour disposer, s'ils le jugent convenable, de leurs propriétés acquises, soit avant, soit depuis la dernière guerre, et de se retirer dans tel pays qu'il leur plaira de choisir.

VIII. Le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, animé d'un vif désir de co-opérer de la manière la plus efficace avec Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, à l'effet de parvenir à l'entière abolition de la Traite des Esclaves sur la côte de l'Afrique, et ayant de Son propre mouvement publié un Décret en date du 15 Juin, 1814, portant qu'aucun bâtiment ou navire quelconque destiné au commerce des esclaves ne sera équipé ou ne sortira d'aucun des ports ou

tifications in the Establishments which are to be restored to Him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

V. Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be ceded to His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands by His Britannic Majesty, in the Seas or on the Continent of America, shall be given up within three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Convention.

VI. The high Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

VII. The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Convention as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the late war, and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

VIII. The Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, anxious to co-operate, in the most effectual manner, with His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so as to bring about the total abolition of the trade in slaves on the coast of Africa, and having spontaneously issued a Decree dated the 15th of June, 1814, wherein it is enjoined, that no ships or vessels whatsoever, destined for the trade in slaves, be cleared out or equipped in any of the harbours or places of His Dominions, nor

places de Ses Etats, ou ne sera admis dans les forts ou possessions sur la côte de Guinée, et qu'aucun habitant de ces contrées ne sera vendu ou exporté comme esclave,—S'engage de plus par le présent Traité à défendre à tous Ses sujets, de la manière la plus efficace et par les lois les plus formelles, de prendre aucune part quelconque à ce trafic inhumain.

IX. La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront dûement échangées à Londres dans le délai de trois semaines, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, nous Soussignés, Plénipotentiaires, en vertu de nos Plein-pouvoirs respectifs, avons signé la présente Convention, et y avons apposé le sceau de nos armes.

Fait à Londres, le 13 Août, 1814.

Signé CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)

H. FAGEL, (L.S.)

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS.

I. Afin de pourvoir d'autant mieux à la défense et à la réunion des Provinces Beligiques avec la Hollande, comme aussi afin d'assurer à Sa Majesté Suédoise, en conformité de l'Article Neuvième du Traité de Paris, une compensation convenable pour les Droits cédés par Elles, en vertu du dit Article, laquelle compensation il est entendu que la Hollande sera tenue, après la dite réunion, de fournir conformément aux dites stipulations, les hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues par le présent Article, que Sa Majesté Britannique prendra sur Elle et s'engagera à défrayer les dépenses suivantes :

1. Le paiement de 1,000,000 de livres sterling à la Suède, pour satisfaire aux demandes susdites, et en conséquence d'une Convention conclue et signée à cet effet, ce jourd'hui, avec le Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Suédoise, (et de laquelle Convention, une copie est annexée aux présens Articles Additionnels.)

admitted to the forts or possessions on the coast of Guinea, and that no inhabitants of that country shall be sold or exported as slaves,—does moreover hereby engage to prohibit all His subjects, in the most effectual manner and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share whatsoever in such inhuman traffic.

IX. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be duly exchanged at London within three weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of our respective full Powers, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 13th day of August, 1814.

Signed CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) H. FAGEL, (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

I. In order the better to provide for the defence and incorporation of the Belgic Provinces with Holland, and also to provide, in conformity to Article IX of the Treaty of Paris, a suitable compensation for the rights ceded by His Swedish Majesty under the said Article, which compensation, it is understood, in the event of the above reunion, Holland should be liable to furnish, in pursuance of the above stipulations; it is hereby agreed between the high Contracting Parties, that His Britannic Majesty shall take upon Himself, and engage to defray the following charges :

1st. The payment of 1,000,000 sterling to Sweden, in satisfaction of the claims aforesaid, and in pursuance of a Convention this day executed with His Swedish Majesty's Plenipotentiary to that effect, (a copy of which Convention is annexed to these Additional Articles.)

2. Une somme de 2,000,000 de livres sterling, destinée à être employée de concert avec le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, et en sus d'une somme égale à fournir par ce Prince à augmenter et à fortifier la ligne de défense des Pays-Bas.

3. A supporter conjointement et en portion égale avec la Hollande, tels frais ultérieurs qui pourront être réglés et arrêtés d'un commun accord entre les dites hautes Parties Contractantes et leurs Alliés, dans le but de consolider et d'établir finalement d'une manière satisfaisante l'Union des Pays-Bas avec la Hollande, sous la domination de la Maison d'Orange, la dite somme à fournir par la Grande Bretagne comme Sa quote part, ne devant pas excéder 3,000,000 de livres sterling.

En considération des engagemens ci-dessus mentionnés pris par Sa Majesté Britannique, le Prince Souverain des Pays-Bas consent à céder en toute Souveraineté à Sa Majesté Britannique, le Cap de Bonne Espérance, et les établissemens de Dénéray, Esséquibo et Berbice, à condition néanmoins que les sujets de Sa dite Altesse Royale le Prince Souverain, étant propriétaires dans les dites Colonies ou Etablissemens, auront la faculté (sauf tels réglémens dont on conviendra ci-après par une Convention Supplémentaire) de naviguer et de trafiquer entre les dits Etablissemens et les Territoires du dit Prince Souverain en Europe.

Les hautes Parties Contractantes sont aussi convenues, que les navires de toute espèce appartenant à la Hollande, seront admis librement au Cap de Bonne Espérance pour s'y procurer des rafraîchissemens et les réparations dont ils pourraient avoir besoin, sans avoir pour cela d'autres droits à payer que ceux exigés de sujets Anglais.

II. Le petit district de Bernagore, situé près de la ville de Calcutta, étant nécessaire pour assurer la tranquillité et la police de cette ville, le Prince d'Orange consent à céder le dit district à Sa Majesté Britannique, contre le paiement annuel à Son Altesse Royale, de telle somme qui, au jugement de Commissaires à nommer de part et d'autre, sera trouvée juste et raisonnable en égard aux profits ou revenu ordinairement perçu par le Gouvernement Hollandais dans le district en question.

2dly. The advance of 2,000,000 sterling, to be applied, in concert with the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, and in aid of an equal sum to be furnished by Him towards augmenting and improving the defences of the Low Countries.

3dly. To bear, equally with Holland, such further charges as may be agreed upon between the said high Contracting Parties and their Allies, towards the final and satisfactory settlement of the Low Countries in union with Holland, and under the dominion of the House of Orange, not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of 3,000,000 sterling, to be defrayed by Great Britain.

In consideration, and in satisfaction of the above engagements, as taken by His Britannic Majesty, the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands agrees to cede in full Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Settlements of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, upon the condition nevertheless, that the subjects of the said Sovereign Prince, being proprietors in the said Colonies or Settlements, shall be at liberty (under such regulations as may hereafter be agreed upon in a Supplementary Convention) to carry on trade between the said Settlements and the Territories in Europe of the said Sovereign Prince.

It is also agreed between the two high Contracting Parties, that the ships of every kind belonging to Holland, shall have permission to resort freely to the Cape of Good Hope for the purposes of refreshment and repairs, without being liable to other charges than such as British subjects are required to pay.

II. The small district of Bernagore, situated close to Calcutta, being requisite to the due preservation of the peace and police of that city, the Prince of Orange agrees to cede the said district to His Britannic Majesty, upon a payment of such sum annually to His Royal Highness as may be considered, by Commissioners to be appointed by the respective Governments, to be just and reasonable, with reference to the profits or revenue usually derived by the Dutch Government from the same.

III. Les présens Articles Additionnels auront la même force et valeur que s'ils étaient insérés mot à mot dans la Convention signée aujourd'hui. Ils seront ratifiés, et les Ratifications en seront échangées en même tems et lieu.

En foi de quoi, nous Soussignés Plénipotentiaires les avons signés et y avons apposé le Sceau de nos Armes.

Fait à Londres, le 13 Août, 1814.

Signé CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)

H. FAGEL, (L.S.)

CONVENTIE *tusschen Groot Britanniën en de Nederlanden.*
Geteekend te London, den 12 den Augustus, 1815.

In den Naam der Allerheiligste en Onverdeelbare Drieëenigheid.

Zyne Majesteit de Koning van het Vereenigd Koninkryk van Groot Britanniën en Ierland, en zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, beide even zeer verlangende om de eens-gezindheid en goede verstandhouding, die zoo gelukkig tusschen de beide Landen bestaat, te bevorderen en te bevestigen door het in dadelyke werking brengen van dat gedeelte der bepalingen van het eerste der Additioneele Artikelen van de Conventie van den 13den Augustus, 1814, het welk mede brengt, dat de Onderdanen van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, zynde Grond-Eigenaren in de Kolonien van Demerary, Essequibo en Berbice, de vryheid zullen hebben om tusschen de voorsz. Etablissemementen en het Grondgebied van Hoogstgezegde Zyne Majesteit in Europa (onder zekere bepalingen) te handelen, hebben benoemd tot Hunne Plenipotentiarissen, te weten: Zyne Majesteit de Koning van het Vereenigd Koninkryk van Groot Britanniën en Ierland, Hendrik Grave Bathurst, Lid van Hoogstgem. Zynen Majesteits Geheimen-Raad, en een zyner voornamen Secretarissen van Staat; en Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, den Heere Hendrik Baron Fagel, Lid van de Rid-

III. The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the Convention signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time and place.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed, and affixed to them the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 13th day of August, 1814.

Signed CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) H. FAGEL, (L.S.)

CONVENTION *between Great Britain and the Netherlands.*

Signed at London, the 12th August, 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; being equally desirous of promoting and cementing the harmony and good understanding so happily established between the two countries, by carrying into immediate execution that part of the provisions of the first Additional Article of the Convention of the 13th of August, 1814, which stipulates that the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being proprietors in the Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, shall be at liberty (under certain regulations) to carry on trade between the said Settlements and the Territories in Europe of His said Majesty, have nominated for their Plenipotentiaries, viz. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Henry Earl Bathurst, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and one of His Principal Secretaries of State; and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Sieur Henry Baron Fagel, a Member of the Corps des Nobles of the Province of Holland, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty: who, after having communicated

derschap der Provincie van Holland; en Zyn Extraordinaris Ambassadeur en Plenipotentiaris by Zyne Groot Britannische Majesteit, dewelke, na zich onderling medegedeeld te hebben hunne respective volmagten, in goede en behoorlyke forma bevonden zynde, overeen-gekomen zyn omtrent de volgende Artikelen:

I. De voorsz: Handel zal, gedurende den tyd van vyf jaren, beginnende met den 1ste January, 1816, mogen gedreven worden met Scheepen, zynde het Eigendom van de onderdanen van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, waar-ook gebouwd, en zonder eenige bepaling of restrictie, voor zoo veel betreft de Zeelieden die dezelve bevaren; maar na verloop van de voorsz: vyf jaren, of zoo veel vroeger als Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden het zal goedvinden, zal gem: Handel moeten geschieden alleen met zoodanige Schepen in de Nederlanden gebouwd, en waarvan de Schipper en drie vierde van de Equipagie zyn onderdanen van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

II. Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden behoudt aan zich de vryheid op den invoer van Produkten uit gezegde Kolonien in de Europische Staten van Hoogstgezegde Zyne Majesteit, en vice-versâ, op den uitvoer, zodanige Regten als Hoogst-dezelve zal oordeelen te behooren, te bepalen; maar de Regten, die in de Kolonien zelve geheven worden, zyn toepasselyk zoo wel op den Nederlandschen, als op den Engelschen Handel.

III. De Onderdanen van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, zynde Grondeigenaren in gezegde Kolonien, zullen de volkomene Vryheid hebben om naar gezegde Kolonien te gaan, en van dezelve terug te keeren, zonder in dit opzigt aan eenig uitstel of moeielykheid te zyn blootgesteld: ook Personen kunnen aanstellen, om in hunnen naam, in dien handel hunne zaken te doen, of het opzigt over hunne Eigendommen aldaar te houden; zullende echter dezelve, gedurende hun verblyf in de voorsz: Kolonien, aan de Wetten en Ordonnantien aldaar onderworpen zyn. Zy zullen ook volkomen vryheid hebben om over hun Eigendom, op zoodanige wyze als zy geschikt zullen oordeelen, te beschikken, met dien verstande nochtans, dat met opzigt tot de Negers zy gehouden zullen zyn aan dezelfde bepalingen als de Britsche Onderdanen.

IV. Ten einde de Eigenaren van Plantagiën in voorsz: Kolo-

to each other their respective full Powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles :

I. It is hereby agreed, that, for the space of five years from the 1st of January, 1816, the aforesaid trade may be carried on in any ships being the property of subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, wheresoever built, and without any restriction or limitation as to the mariners navigating them : but at the expiration of the said five years, or as much sooner as His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall think proper, such trade shall be carried on only in such ships as are Dutch built, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the crew are the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

II. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands reserves to Himself the liberty of imposing such duties as He may think fit, upon the importation into the European Dominions of His said Majesty, of the produce of the Colonies in question ; and vice-versâ, with regard to exportation : but the duties to be paid within the Colonies shall be applicable to the Dutch, as well as to the British trade.

III. The Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being proprietors in the said Colonies, shall be at perfect liberty to go to the said Colonies, and to return, without being subjected in this respect to any delay or difficulty ; or to appoint persons to act for them in the management of the said intercourse, or of their properties in the said Colonies ; subject, however, during their residence there, to the laws and regulations of the same. They shall also have full liberty to dispose of their property in any manner in which they may think fit : but it is understood that in regard to Negroes, they are to be subject to the same restrictions as British subjects.

IV. In order to protect the proprietors of estates in the said

nien van de verderflyke gevolgen, welke eene onmiddelyke executie van de Hypotheekten, die zy aan de Onderdanen van zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden mogten verschuldigd zyn, te beveiligen, zoo zyn de Hooge Kontractanten verder overeengekomen, dat in alle gevallen in welke de Eigenaar van eene Plantagie aan den houder van eenige Hypotheek op dezelve Plantagie vroeger dan den eersten January, 1814, (zoodanig Hypotheekhouder zynde een Onderdaan van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden) de hierna te meldene zekerheid mogt aanbieden, dezelve Hypotheekhouder de vryheid niet zal hebben om tot immediate executie van gezegde Hypotheek overtegaan; welverstaande echter, dat in alle gevallen, in welke zoodanige Securiteit, door den Eigenaar niet zal worden aangeboden, de Hypotheekhouder alle zyne regten tot de executie, tot welke hy gerechtigd is, behouden zal. De bedoelde Zekerheid moet bepalen dat de Hypotheekhouder, ten koste van den Eigenaar van de Plantagie, eene nieuwe Hypotheek zal bekomen tot het gantsche beloop van de Schuld thans aan denzelven verschuldigd, daarin begrepen, zoo wel dat gedeelte van de oorspronkelyke schuld het welk niet is afgelost, als de intrest die daarop te goed mogt zyn, tot den 31ste December, 1814, ingesloten. Dat deze Zekerheid aan den Hypotheekhouder zal voorbehouden dat regt van preferentie boven andere Hypotheekhouders en Schuldeisschers waartoe hy onder zyne oorspronkelyke Hypotheek gerechtigd was: dat het zal loopen tegen eene Jaarlyksche Intrest, beginnende met den eersten January, 1815, van hetzelfde beloop, en betaalbaar op dezelfde wyze, als de origineele Hypotheek medebragt: en dat het gantsche beloop van de nieuwe Schuld betaalbaar zal zyn in acht jaarlyksche termynen, de eerste van welke zal vervallen op den eersten January, 1820.—Deze nieuwe Zekerheid zal mede aan den Hypotheekhouder waarborgen alle zoodanige middelen van legale voorzieninge in cas van wanbetaling van intrest, of van achterlyk blyven in het aflossen van het Kapitaal, wanneer het zal verschuldigd zyn, en alle zoodanige andere voorregten en voordeelen waartoe hy onder zyne thans bestaande Hypotheek gerechtigd is, en zal hem met opzigt tot de Schuld, voor welke de nieuwe Zekerheid gegeven wordt, in denzelfden staat stellen in welke hy was met betrekkinge tot zyne oorspronkelyke vordering op de

Colonies from the ruinous effects of the immediate foreclosure of mortgages due to the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, it is further agreed, that in all cases in which the proprietor of an estate shall offer to the holder of any mortgage on the said estate, made prior to the 1st of January, 1814 (such mortgagee being a subject of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands) the security hereinafter specified, such mortgagee shall not be at liberty to proceed to the immediate or summary foreclosure of the said mortgage; it being however understood, that in all cases in which no such security shall be offered by the proprietor, the mortgagee shall retain all those rights as to foreclosure, to which he is at present entitled.

The security in question must provide that the mortgagee shall receive, at the expense of the proprietor of the estate, a new mortgage for the whole amount of the debt now due to him, including both that part of the original debt which has not been discharged, and the interest which may have accrued upon it, up to the 31st December, 1814, inclusive. That this security shall reserve to the mortgagee that priority of claim over other mortgagees and creditors to which he is entitled under his original mortgage: that it shall bear an annual interest, beginning from the 1st of January, 1815, at the same rate, and payable in the same manner, as that which was payable under the original mortgage; and that the whole amount of the new debt shall be payable by eight annual instalments, the first of which is to become payable on the 1st of January, 1820.

The new security shall also afford to the mortgagee all those means of legal redress, in the event of non-payment of the interest, or omission to discharge the principal when due, and all those other privileges and advantages to which he would be entitled under his existing mortgage, and shall place him, with respect to the debt for which the new security is given, in the same situation as he stood with respect to his original claim upon the estate, excepting only in what relates to the period at which the payment may be demanded, so that no later creditor shall derive, from this arrangement, any power to affect the rights of the original creditor, and that no further suspension of payment (sur-

Plantagie, met uitzondering alleen van het geen betrekking heeft tot den tyd op welke de betaling gevorderd zal kunnen worden, ten dien effecte dat geen latere Schuldeisscher uit deze schikking eenige de minste bevoegdheid zal kunnen afleiden ten nadeele der Regten van den oorspronkelyken Crediteur, en dat geene verdere opschorting van betaling (*surchéance*) buiten die, welke hierin bepaald is, plaats zal kunnen hebben, zonder het speciaal consent van den Crediteur.

Verder wordt bepaald, dat ten einde de Hypotheekhouder geregtigd zy om de Zekerheid in dit Artikel omschreven te bekomen, hy verplicht zal zyn, om, zoodra de gem: Akte in de Kolonie zal zyn geregistreerd, en aan den Hypotheekhouder of zyn Agent in de Kolonie ter hand gesteld, (de onkosten van welke registratie door den Eigenaar moeten gedragen worden) overtegeven, ten fine van royeeringe, de Akten van Hypotheken of Schuldverbindtenissen hem oorspronkelyk ter hand gesteld, of een legaal bewys overteleggen dat die Akten van Hypotheek of Schuldverbindtenissen, behoorlyk zyn geroyeerd, en niet verder van eenige waarde of kragt zyn.

Wordende verder wel expresselyk bepaald, dat, met uitzondering van de wyzingen in dit Artikel gespecificeerd, de Regten van de Hypotheekhouders of Schuldeischers zullen blyven in hun geheel.

V. Alle Nederlandsche Eigenaren, die als zodanig by deze Conventie erkend worden, zullen bevoegd zyn om hunne Plantagien uit de Nederlanden van de gewoone benodigdheden te voorzien; en, in retour, naar de Nederlanden te mogen uitvoeren de Produkten van voorsz: Plantagien: maar zal alle andere invoer van goederen uit de Nederlanden in de Kolonien, of uitvoer van Produkten uit de Kolonien naar de Nederlanden, striktelyk verboden zyn; en wordt verder bepaald dat geen uitvoer van eenig Artikel, het welk liet mogt verboden zyn uit de Britsche Staten derwaards te voeren, uit de Nederlanden derwaards zal mogen geschieden.

VI. Door Hollandsche Eigenaren moeten verstaan worden: Vooreerst: Alle Onderdanen van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden in Hoogstdezelfs Europische Staten wonende, en thans Grondeigenaren in de voorsz: Kolonien zynde.

Ten tweede:—Alle Onderdanen van Hoogstgez: Zyne Majes-

chéance) beyond that herein agreed upon, shall take place without the original creditor's especial consent.

It is farther agreed, that in order to entitle the mortgagee to receive the security specified in this Article, he shall, as soon as the said security is duly recorded in the said Colony and delivered to the mortgagee or his agent, in the Colony (the expenses of such record being defrayed by the proprietors), deliver up to be cancelled the mortgages or bonds originally granted to him, or exhibit legal proof that the said mortgages and bonds have been duly cancelled, and are no longer of any value.

It is further expressly agreed, that, with the exceptions of the modifications specified in this Article, the rights of mortgagees and creditors shall remain intact.

V. It is agreed that all Dutch proprietors, acknowledged to be such by the present Convention, shall be entitled to supply their estates from the Netherlands with the usual articles of supply; and in return, to export to the Netherlands the produce of the said estates; but that all other importation of goods from the Netherlands into the Colonies, or export of produce from the Colonies to the Netherlands, shall be strictly prohibited; and it is further agreed, that the exportation of all such articles as may be prohibited to be exported to those Colonies from the British dominions, shall be also prohibited to be exported from the Netherlands.

VI. By Dutch proprietors are to be understood:—

First, All subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands resident in His said Majesty's European dominions, who are at present proprietors in the said Colonies.

Secondly, All subjects of His said Majesty who may hereafter

teit: die in vervolg van tyd mogten geraken in het bezit der Plantagien thans aan Hollandsche Eigenaren in dezelve behoorende.

Ten Derde:—Alle zoodanige Grond Eigenaren, die, in de gez: Kolonien thans wonende, in de Nederlanden geboren zyn, en in conformiteit van Artikel 8 van deze Conventie mogten verklaren als Nederlandsche Eigenaren by voortduring te willen blyven geconsidereerd; en

Ten Vierde:—Alle Onderdanen van Hoogstgez: Zyne Majesteit, die mogten zyn houders van Hypotheek op Plantagien in gez: Kolonien, voor de dagteekening van deze Conventie gevestigd, en die, volgens hunne Akte van Hypotheek, het Regt bezitten om de Produkten van gezegde Plantagien naar de Nederlanden uittevoeren, onder de restrictie echter in Artikel 9 bepaald.

VII. In alle gevallen in welke het regt van voorziening van gehypothekeerde Plantagien met behoeften, en het regt van uitvoer van Produkten van dezelve naar Nederland, niet dadelyk aan den Hypotheekhouder verzekerd is, zal het dezen vergund zyn om alleen uit de Kolonie zoodanige quantiteit van Produkten uittevoeren als genoegzaam zal zyn om, gerekend na de Prys-Courant in de Kolonie, het beloop van de Interessen of Kapitaal jaarlyks aan hem verschuldigd te betalen, en daar en tegen, in dezelfde evenredigheid, Artikelen van benodigheden in de Kolonie intevoeren.

VIII. Alle Eigenaren, onderdanen zynde van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, thans in dezelve Kolonien woonachtig, zullen verplicht zyn, ten einde tot de voordeelen van deze Conventie gerechtigd te zyn, binnen drie Maanden na de Publicatie van dien in de voorsz: Kolonien, te verklaren of zy genegen zyn als zoodanig by voortduring te worden aangemerkt.

IX. In alle de gevallen in welke beide Nederlandsche en Engelsche Onderdanen op dezelfde Plantagie in de voorsz: Kolonien Hypotheek hebben, zal de hoeveelheid van Produkten, die aan de Onderscheide Hypotheekhouders moet worden geconsigneerd, zyn in evenredigheid van het beloop van de Schuld aan elk respectivelyk verschuldigd.

X. Ten einde de bepalingen van de tegenswoordige Conventie des te gemaklyker in werking te brengen en te houden, wordt bepaald, dat elk jaar, op order van den Koning der Neder-

become possessed of estates now belonging to Dutch Proprietors therein.

Thirdly, All such proprietors as, being now resident in the above Colonies, and being natives of the Netherlands, may (by virtue of Article 8 of the present Convention) declare that they wish to continue to be considered as such; and

Fourthly, All subjects of His said Majesty who may be the holders of mortgages on estates in the said Colonies, made prior to the date of this Convention, and who may, under their mortgage deeds, have the right of exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands, the produce of the said estates; subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions specified in Article 9.

VII. In all cases where the right of supplying the mortgaged estate with articles of supply, and exporting produce from it to the Netherlands, is not actually secured to the mortgagee by the mortgage deed, the mortgagee shall be allowed to export from the Colony only such quantity of produce as will be sufficient, when estimated at the current prices of the Colony, to pay the amount of interest or principal annually due to him and to import into the Colony articles of supply in the same proportion.

VIII. All proprietors, subjects to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, now residing in the above Colonies, must, in order to entitle themselves to the benefits of this Convention, declare, within three months after the publication of this Convention in the said Colonies, whether they wish to be considered as such.

IX. In all cases where both Dutch and British subjects have mortgages upon the same property in the said Colonies, the quantity of produce to be consigned to the different mortgagees, shall be in proportion to the amount of the debts respectively due to them.

X. In order more easily to carry into effect, and the better to ensure the execution of the provisions of this Convention, it is agreed, that exact and specific lists shall be made out every year,

landen, naauwkeurige en specifieke Lysten zullen worden opgemaakt, bevattende de namen en woonplaatsen der Eigenaren in de Nederlanden resideerende; te gelyk met de namen en beschryvingen van de Plantagien hun respectively toebehoorende, met byvoeging, of de laatstgem: zy eene Suiker of eenige andere Plantagie, en of de eerstgem: voor het geheel, dan voor een gedeelte, Eigenaars der Plantagie zyn: soortgelyke Lysten zullen ook worden opgemaakt van de Hypotheeken op de Plantagien gevestigd, in zoo verre die Hypotheeken in het bezit van Nederlandsche Onderdanen zyn; specificceerende het bedragen van de schuld op Hypotheek, zoo als die thans bestaat, of zoo als die uit kragte van Artikel 4 zal worden bepaald.

Deze Lysten zullen aan het Britsch Gouvernement worden ter hand gesteld, en naar de meergem: Kolonien worden gezonden, ten einde, met byvoeging van de Lyst der Nederlandsche Eigenaren in de voorsz: Kolonien wonende, te kunnen dienen tot bepaling van het gantsche bedragen van de Nederlandsche Populatie en Eigendom of interest in de voorsz: Kolonien.

XI. Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden aan Zyne Groot-Britannische Majesteit voorgesteld hebbende, dat de Nederlandsche Kooplieden en Actie-houders (bekend onder den Naam van de *Societeit van de Berbice*) eene rechtmatige aanspraak hebben op zekere Plantagien voormaals door dezelve in de Kolonie de Berbice aangelegd, uit het bezit van dewelke zy door de revolutionaire Regering in Holland gezet waren, en welke by de laatste inname van de gem: Kolonie door de Wapenen van Zyne Groot-Britannische Majesteit zyn aangezien geworden als Gouvernements Eigendom, zoo verbindt zich Zyne Groot-Britannische Majesteit aan de gem: Societeit van de Berbice, binnen den tyd van zes Maanden na de uitwisseling der Ratificatien van de tegenswoordige Conventie, te restitueeren de Plantagien, *Dageraad*, *Dankbaarheid*, *Johanna*, en *Sandvoort*, met derzelver Negers en verder Toebehoren, tegenswoordig op dezelve dadelyk gebruikt wordende, en zulks in volkomen vergoeding en voldoening van alle pretentien, welke gem: Societeit zoude mogen hebben, of sustineeren te hebben, ten lasten van Zyne Groot-Britannische Majesteit ofte Hoogstdeszelfs Onderdanen, uit hoofde van eenigen Eigendom voormaals aan meergem: Societeit in de Kolonie de Berbice toebehoord hebbende.

by order of the King of the Netherlands, containing the names and places of abode of the proprietors resident in the Netherlands, together with the name and description of the estate belonging to them respectively, specifying whether the same be a sugar or other plantation, and whether the whole or any part of the estate belong to the proprietor in question: similar lists shall also be made out of the existing mortgages on estates, in as far as these mortgages are held by Dutch subjects, specifying the amount of the debt on mortgage, either actually existing, or to be made out by virtue of the provisions of Article 4.

These lists shall be delivered over to the British Government, and shall be sent to the Colonies in question, in order to make out from them, in conjunction with a list of the Dutch proprietors resident in the said Colonies, the whole amount of the Dutch population and property or interest in the said Colonies.

XI. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands having represented to His Britannic Majesty that the Company of Dutch Merchants and others (styling themselves the Berbice Association), have a just claim to certain estates formerly settled by them in the Colony of Berbice, of which they were dispossessed by the Revolutionary Government of Holland, and which, on the capture of the said Colony by his Britannic Majesty, were considered as Government property; His Britannic Majesty engages to restore to the said Berbice Association, within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, the estates of *Dageraad*, *Dankbaarrheid*, *Johanna*, and *Sandvoort*, together with all the negroes and stock now actually employed upon the same; such restoration to be in full compensation and satisfaction of all claims which the said Association may have, or may pretend to have, against His Britannic Majesty or His subjects, on account of any property heretofore belonging to them in the Colony of Berbice.

XII. Alle question die tuschen byzondere Personen, betrekelyk de Eigendoms-Regten, in de bepaling van deze tegenswoordige Conventie vallende, mogten ontstaan, zullen door des bevoegden Regter volgens de Wetten, in de voorsz: Kolonien in kracht, worden beslist.

XIII. Zyne Britsche Majesteit neemt aan, om, in alle gevallen waarin de Regten en belangens van de Nederlandsche Eigenaars betrokken zyn, met de uiterste billykheid en onpartydigheid te werk te gaan.

XIV. De beide Hooge Contracteerende Partyen behouden aan zich de magt om in het vervolg zoodanige modificatien in deze tegenswoordige Conventie te maken, als de ondervinding mogt doen zien dat voor de belangens van beide mogten te verlangen zyn.

XV. Eindelyk wordt bepaald, dat de Stipulatien van deze Conventie van kracht zullen zyn van den dāg der uitwisseling van de Ratificatien van dien.

XVI. De tegenswoordige Conventie zal worden geratificeerd, en de Ratificatien van dien worden uitgewisseld te London, binnen drie Weeken na de Dagteekening derzelver, of eerder indien mogelyk.

Ten Oirconde dezer hebben de respective Plenipotentiarissen deze geteekend, en met het Cachet hunner Wapens voorzien.

Aldus gedaan te London, den 12den Augustus, 1815.

Was geteekend BATHURST, (L.S.) H. FAGEL, (L.S.)

TRAITÉ entre la Grande Bretagne et les Pays-Bas. Signé à la Haye, le 4 Mai, 1818.

An Nom de la Très-Sainte Trinité.

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, animées d'un désir mutuel d'adopter les mesures les plus efficaces pour empêcher le Commerce des Esclaves par leurs sujets, et prévenir que d'autres Nations qui s'y trouvent engagées ne se servent de leurs pavillons respectifs pour protéger cet odieux trafic; leurs dites Majestés

XII. All questions of a private nature, relating to such property as comes within the operation of this Convention, shall be decided by competent judicial authority, according to the laws in force in the said Colonies.

XIII. His Britannic Majesty engages, that the utmost fairness and impartiality shall be shewn in all matters affecting the rights and interests of Dutch proprietors.

XIV. The two high Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power of making such future modifications in the present Convention, as experience may point out to be desirable for the interest of both.

XV. Lastly, it is agreed, that the provisions of this Convention shall be in force from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

XVI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in London, within three weeks from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereunto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 12th of August, 1815.

Signed BATHURST, (L.S.) H. FAGEL, (L.S.)

TREATY *between Great Britain and the Netherlands. Signed at the Hague, May 4th 1818.*

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, animated with a mutual desire to adopt the most effectual measures for putting a stop to the carrying on of the Slave Trade by their respective subjects, and for preventing their respective flags from being made use of as a protection to this nefarious

ont résolu de procéder à la conclusion d'un *Traité* pour atteindre ce double but et ont nommé à cette fin leurs Plénipotentiaires, *ad hoc*, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très-Honorable Richard Comte de Clancarty, Vicomte Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, Baron Trench de Garbally, du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, Conseiller en Son Conseil Privé de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, Membre du Comité du Premier pour les Affaires de Commerce et des Colonies, Colonel du Régiment de Milice du Comté de Galway, Chevalier Grand Croix du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire auprès de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Grand Duc de Luxembourg ; et Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, le Sieur Anne Willem Carel Baron de Nagell d'Ampsen, Membre du Corps des Nobles de la Province de Gueldre, Grand Croix des Ordres du Lion Belgique et de Charles III., Son Chambellan et Ministre d'Etat ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères ; et le Sieur Cornelis Felix van Maanen, Commandeur de l'Ordre du Lion Belgique, Son Ministre d'Etat ayant le Département de la Justice ; lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs Pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

I. Les lois du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, assujettissant déjà à de très-graves peines, les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui font la Traite des Nègres ou qui y seront concernés d'une manière quelconque, Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, se référant à l'Article VIII de la Convention conclue avec Sa Majesté Britannique, le 13 Août, 1814, s'engage en conséquence à défendre, dans le terme de huit mois après la ratification des présentes, ou plutôt si faire se pourra, à tous Ses sujets, de la manière la plus efficace, et spécialement par les lois pénales les plus formelles, de prendre aucune part quelconque à la Traite des Nègres. Au cas que les mesures repressives contre la Traite des Nègres, déjà prises par le Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne, et à prendre par celui des Pays-Bas, fussent

traffic, by the people of other countries who may engage therein ; their said Majesties have accordingly resolved to proceed to the arrangement of a Convention for the attainment of their objects, and have therefore named as Plenipotentiaries, *ad hoc*,

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, Baron Trench of Garbally, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Great Britain and also in Ireland, Member of the Committee of the first for the affairs of Commerce and Colonies, Colonel of the Regiment of Militia of the County of Galway, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His said Majesty to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg ; and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Anne William Charles Baron de Nagell d'Ampsen, Member of the Body of Nobles of the Province of Guelderland, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Belgic Lion and of that of Charles the Third, Chamberlain and Minister of State, holding the Department of Foreign Affairs ; and Cornelius Felix van Maanen, Commander of the Order of the Belgic Lion, and Minister of State, holding the Department of Justice ; who, having exchanged their full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles :

I. The laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland rendering it already highly penal for the subjects of His Britannic Majesty to carry on, or to be in any way engaged in trade in Slaves, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, referring to the 8th Article of the Convention entered into with His Britannic Majesty on the 13th August 1814, engages in pursuance thereof, and within eight months from the ratification of these presents, or sooner if possible, to prohibit all His subjects, in the most effectual manner, and especially by penal law the most formal, to take any part whatever in the Trade of Slaves ; and in the event of the measures already taken by the British Government, and to be taken by that of the Netherlands, being found ineffectual or insufficient, the high Contracting Parties mutually

trouvées inefficaces ou insuffisantes, les hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à y pourvoir par de nouvelles mesures législatives ou réglementaires les plus propres à atteindre le but qu'elles se proposent par le présent Traité.

II. Afin d'atteindre plus complètement le but de prévenir tout Commerce d'Esclaves de la part de leurs sujets respectifs, les deux hautes Parties Contractantes consentent mutuellement à ce que les vaisseaux de leurs Marines Royales qui seront munis d'Instructions spéciales à cet effet, telles qu'on les trouve mentionnées ci-après, pourront visiter tels navires marchands des deux nations, qui sur des présomptions raisonnables, seraient suspects d'avoir des Esclaves à bord, destinés pour un commerce illicite, et dans le cas seulement qu'ils trouveraient de pareils Esclaves à bord, ils pourront arrêter et amener les navires, afin d'être mis en jugement par devant les tribunaux établis pour cet objet, ainsi qu'il sera spécifié plus bas.

III. Afin d'expliquer le mode d'exécution de l'Article précédent, il est convenu :

1. Que ce droit réciproque de visitation et d'arrestation ne saurait être exercé dans la Mer Méditerranée, ni dans les Mers Européennes, situées hors du détroit de Gibraltar, au Nord de la 37^{me} parallèle de latitude septentrionale et à l'Est du méridien de longitude, au 20^{me} degré à l'Ouest de Greenwich.

2. Que les noms des différens vaisseaux, munis de pareilles Instructions, leurs forces respectives et les noms des Commandans, seront communiqués de tems en tems et à mesure de la délivrance d'icelles, par la Puissance, qui en fait l'expédition à l'autre haute Partie Contractante.

3. Que le nombre des vaisseaux de chacune des Marines Royales autorisés à exécuter la visitation susdite ne pourra excéder le nombre de douze, appartenant à chacune des hautes Parties Contractantes, sans le consentement exprès de l'autre Puissance, préalablement obtenu.

4. Pour le cas, où il serait jugé nécessaire, qu'un vaisseau de la Marine Royale de l'une ou de l'autre des deux hautes Parties Contractantes, à ce autorisé procédât à visiter un ou plusieurs

engage to adopt such further measures, whether by legal provision or otherwise, as may from time to time appear to be best calculated, in the most effectual manner, to prevent all their respective subjects from taking any share whatever in this nefarious traffic.

II. The two high Contracting Parties, for the more complete attainment of the object of preventing all traffic in Slaves, on the part of their respective subjects, mutually consent that the ships of their Royal Navies, which shall be provided with special Instructions for this purpose, as herein-after mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations, as may be suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of having Slaves on board for an illicit traffic; and in the event only of their finding such Slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial before the tribunals established for this purpose, as shall hereinafter be specified.

III. In the intention of explaining the mode of execution of the preceding Article it is agreed;

1st. That such reciprocal right of visit and detention shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea, or within the Seas in Europe lying without the Straits of Gibraltar, and which lie to the northward of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and also within, and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude twenty degrees west of Greenwich.

2d. That the names of the several vessels furnished with such Instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several Commanders shall be, from time to time, immediately upon their issue, communicated by the Power issuing the same to the other high Contracting Party.

3d. That the number of ships of each of the Royal Navies authorized to make such visit as aforesaid, shall not exceed the number of twelve, belonging to either of the high Contracting Parties, without the special consent of the other high Contracting Party being first had and obtained.

4th. That if at any time it should be deemed expedient that any ship of the Royal Navy of either of the two high Contracting Parties, authorized to make such visit as aforesaid, should proceed

navires marchands sous le pavillon, et sous le convoi d'un ou de plusieurs vaisseaux de la Marine Royale de l'autre haute Partie Contractante, l'Officier Commandant du vaisseau dûment autorisé et commissionné à faire pareille visitation, y procédera conjointement avec l'Officier, qui commande le convoi, lequel accordera toute facilité à pareille visite et à la détention éventuelle des vaisseaux marchands ainsi visités, et contribuera de tout son pouvoir à l'exécution de la présente Convention, conformément à son intention et son motif.

5. Il est aussi convenu, que les Commandans des vaisseaux des deux Marines Royales qui seront employés à ce service devront s'en tenir strictement à l'exacte teneur des Instructions, qu'ils recevront à cet effet.

IV. Les deux Articles précédens étant entièrement réciproques les deux hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement à indemniser leurs sujets respectifs de toutes les pertes, qu'ils pourront essuyer injustement par la détention illégale et arbitraire de leurs vaisseaux ; il est entendu que cette indemnisation sera invariablement à la charge du Gouvernement dont les croiseurs se seront rendus coupables de la détention arbitraire, et que la visitation et la détention des navires désignés dans ces Articles ne sauraient être effectuées que par ceux d'entre les vaisseaux des Pays-Bas et Britanniques, qui, non-seulement font partie des deux Marines Royales, mais qui seront munis des Instructions spéciales annexées au présent Traité, et en se conformant aux dispositions d'icelles.

V. Nul croiseur des Pays-Bas ou Britannique ne pourra déténir un navire quelconque, s'il n'a pas actuellement des Esclaves à bord, et afin de rendre légale la détention d'un bâtiment, soit des Pays-Bas ou Britannique, les Esclaves trouvés à bord d'un pareil navire doivent y avoir été conduits dans le dessein exprès d'en faire trafic.

VI. Les vaisseaux de la Marine Royale des deux nations, qui par la suite seront destinés à prévenir le Commerce des Esclaves, seront munis par leur Gouvernement respectif d'une copie des Instructions annexées au présent Traité et duquel elles seront considérées comme faisant partie intégrante.

to visit any merchant ship or ships under the flag, and proceeding under the convoy of any vessel or vessels of the Royal Navy of the other high Contracting Party, that the Commanding Officer of the ship duly authorized and instructed to make such visit, shall proceed to effect the same in communication with the Commanding Officer of the convoy, who, it is hereby agreed, shall give every facility to such visit, and to the eventual detainer of the merchant ship or ships so visited, and in all things assist to the utmost of his power in the due execution of the present Convention, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

5th. It is further mutually agreed, that the Commanders of the ships of the two Royal Navies, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the Instructions which they shall receive for this purpose.

IV. As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the two high Contracting Parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects may incur unjustly, by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of the arbitrary detention; and that the visit and detention of ships specified in this Article shall only be effected by those British or Netherland vessels which may form part of the two Royal Navies, and by those only of such vessels which are provided with the special Instructions annexed to the present Treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof.

V. No British or Netherland cruiser shall detain any ship whatever not having Slaves actually on board; and in order to render lawful the detention of any ship, whether British or Netherland, the Slaves found on board such vessel must have been brought there for the express purpose of the traffic.

VI. All ships of the Royal Navies of the two nations, which shall hereafter be destined to prevent the traffic in Slaves, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy of the Instructions annexed to the present Treaty, and which shall be considered as an integral part thereof.

Ces Instructions seront en Hollandais et en Anglais, et signées pour les vaisseaux de chacune des deux Puissances, par les Ministres de leurs Marine respective.

Les deux hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent la faculté d'altérer les dites Instructions, soit en tout, soit en partie, d'après les circonstances. Bien entendu cependant, que les dites altérations ne pourront se faire que d'un accord mutuel et du consentement des deux Parties Contractantes.

VII. Afin d'amener en jugement avec le moins de délai et d'inconveniens les navires qui seront détenus pour être engagés dans le commerce des Esclaves, aux termes de l'Article V du présent Traité, il sera établi, dans l'espace d'un an au plus tard, à dater de l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, deux Cours de Justice mixtes, composées d'un nombre égal d'individus des deux nations nommés à cet effet par leurs Souverains respectifs.

Ces Cours résideront, l'une dans une possession appartenant à Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, et l'autre sur le territoire de Sa Majesté Britannique : les deux Gouvernemens, à l'époque de l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité déclareront, chacun pour ses propres domaines, en quels endroits les Cours résideront. Chacune des deux hautes Parties Contractantes se réservant de changer, selon que bon lui semblera, le lieu de la résidence de la Cour établie dans ses propres Domaines. Pourvu néanmoins que l'une des deux Cours soit toujours tenue dans une des possessions Coloniales de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas et l'autre sur la côte d'Afrique.

Ces Cours jugeront sans appel les Causes qui leur seront soumises aux termes du présent Traité et conformément aux Règlemens et Instructions y annexées, duquel ils seront considérées comme partie intégrante.

VIII. Dans le cas où les Officiers Commandans des vaisseaux des Marines Royales des Pays-Bas et Britannique commissionnés aux termes de l'Article Second s'écarteraient des dispositions du présent Traité de quelque manière que ce fut, et qu'il ne seraient pas en état de justifier, soit par la teneur du Traité même, soit par celle des Instructions y annexées ; le Gouvernement qui se croira

These Instructions shall be written in the Dutch and English languages, and signed for the vessels of each of the two Powers, by the Minister of their respective marine.

The two high Contracting Parties reserve the faculty of altering the said instructions, in whole or in part, according to circumstances; it being, however, well understood, that the said alterations cannot take place but by the common agreement, and by the consent of the two high Contracting Parties.

VII. In order to bring to adjudication, with the least delay and inconvenience, the vessels which may be detained for having been engaged in a traffic of Slaves, according to the tenor of the Fifth Article of this Treaty, there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, two mixed Courts of Justice, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective Sovereigns.

These Courts shall reside—one in a possession belonging to His Britannic Majesty, the other within the territories of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and the two Governments, at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall declare, each for its own dominions, in what places the Courts shall respectively reside. Each of the two high Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the Court held within its own dominions; provided, however, that one of the two Courts shall always be held upon the coast of Africa, and the other in one of the colonial possessions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

These Courts shall judge the Causes submitted to them according to the terms of the present Treaty, without appeal, and according to the Regulations and Instructions annexed to the present Treaty, of which they shall be considered as an integral part.

VIII. In case the Commanding Officer of any of the ships of the Royal Navies of Great Britain, and of the Netherlands, commissioned under the Second Article of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the dispositions of the said Treaty, and shall not be enabled to justify himself, either by the tenor of the said Treaty, or of the Instructions annexed to it; the Government which

lésé par une telle conduite aura droit de demander réparation et en tel cas le Gouvernement auquel les dits Officiers Commandans appartiendront, s'oblige à faire instituer des enquêtes au sujet de la plainte et à infliger, lors qu'elle sera trouvée fondée, une punition proportionnée à la transgression commise.

IX. Les Actes ou Instrumens annexés au présent Traité, et qui en forment partie intégrante, sont les suivans :

a. Les Instructions pour les vaisseaux des Marines Royales des deux nations, destinés à prévenir le Commerce des Esclaves.

b. Les Réglemens pour les Cours de Justice mixtes, qui siègeront dans une des possessions Coloniales de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas et sur la côte d'Afrique.

X. Le présent Traité consistant en dix Articles sera ratifié et les ratifications échangées dans l'espace d'un mois ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signés et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à la Haye, le 4 Mai, l'an de Grâce, 1818.

Signé	CLANCARTY, (L.S.)	A. W. C. DE NAGELL, (L.S.)
		VAN MAANEN, (L.S.)

shall conceive itself to be wronged by such conduct, shall be entitled to demand reparation, and in such case the Government, to which the captor may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the captor, if he be found to have deserved it, a punishment proportioned to the transgression which may have been committed.

XI. The Acts or Instruments annexed to this Treaty, and which form an integral part thereof, are as follows :

a. Instructions for the ships of the Royal Navies of both nations, destined to prevent the traffic in Slaves.

b. Regulation for the mixed Courts of Justice, which are to hold their sittings on the coast of Africa, and in one of the colonial possessions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

X. The present Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within the space of one month from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at the Hague, the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1818.

Signed CLANCARTY, (L.S.) A. W. C. DE NAGELL, (L.S.)
VAN MAANEN, (L.S.)

ACTES ANNEXES au *Traité signé à la Haye, le 4 Mai, 1818.*

Instructions pour les vaisseaux des Marines Royales des Pays-Bas et de la Grande Bretagne, employés à prévenir le Trafic d'Esclaves.

I. Tout vaisseau des Marines Royales des Pays-Bas ou Britannique qui, muni des présentes instructions aura, en conformité de l'Article second du Traité de ce jour, le droit de visiter les navires marchands de chacune des deux Puissances actuellement engagés, ou suspects d'être engagés dans le Commerce des Esclaves, y pourra procéder hormis dans les mers exceptés par l'Article trois du dit Traité, et s'il se trouvent des Esclaves à bord dans le dessein exprès d'en faire le trafic, le Commandant du dit vaisseau de la Marine Royale aura le pouvoir de les déténir, et en cas de détention d'un navire il le conduira afin d'être mis en jugement aussitôt que possible devant celle des deux Cours établies par l'Article sept du Traité de ce jour, qui se trouvera la plus proche, ou que lui, Commandant du vaisseau capteur, jugera, sous sa responsabilité personnelle, pouvoir le plutôt atteindre à partir du point, sur lequel le navire marchand aura été visité et détenu.

Les navires à bord desquels on ne trouvera point d'Esclaves destinés à des objets de commerce ne seront détenus sous aucune raison ou prétexte quelconques.

Des domestiques ou matelots Nègres trouvés à bord des dits navires ne pourront en aucun cas être estimés une cause suffisante de détention.

II. Toutes les fois qu'un vaisseau des Marines Royales à ce commissionné, rencontrera un navire marchand, sujet à la visite, celle-ci se fera de la manière la plus honnête et avec toutes les attentions que se doivent réciproquement deux nations amies et Alliées ; en aucun cas la recherche ne pourra être faite par un Officier d'un grade inférieur à celui de Lieutenant de la Marine des Pays-Bas et de la Grande Bretagne.

ACTS ANNEXED to the Treaty signed at the Hague, 4th May,
1818.

*Instructions for the Ships of the British and Netherland Royal
Navies, employed to prevent the Traffic in Slaves.*

I. Every ship of the Royal British or Netherland Navy, which, furnished with these instructions, shall in conformity with the second Article of the Treaty of this date, have a right to visit the merchant ships of either of the two Powers actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged in the Slave Trade, may, except in the seas exempted by the third Article of the said Treaty, proceed to such visit, and should any Slaves be found on board, brought there for the express purpose of the traffic, the Commander of the said ship of the Royal Navy may detain them, and having detained them, he is to bring them as soon as possible for judgment, before that of the two mixed Courts of Justice, appointed by the seventh Article of the Treaty of this date, which shall be the nearest, or which the Commander of the capturing ship shall, upon his own responsibility, think he can soonest reach from the spot where the ship shall have been detained.

Ships, on board of which no Slaves shall be found, intended for purposes of traffic, shall not be detained on any account or pretence whatever.

Negro servants or sailors that may be found on board the said vessels cannot in any case be deemed a sufficient cause for detention.

II. Whenever a ship of the Royal Navy, so commissioned, shall meet a merchantman liable to be searched, it shall be done in the mildest manner, and with every attention which is due between allied and friendly nations; and in no case shall the search be made by an officer holding a rank inferior to that of Lieutenant in the Navies of Great Britain and of the Netherlands.

III. Les vaisseaux des Marines Royales ainsi commissionnés, qui viendront à détenir un navire marchand, d'après la teneur des présentes instructions, laisseront à bord la cargaison entière sans y toucher aussi bien que le patron et au moins une partie de l'équipage du dit navire.

Le Capitaine capteur couchera par écrit une déclaration authentique, qui articulera l'état, dans lequel il a trouvé le navire détenu, et les changemens qui pourront y être survenus.

Il délivrera au Patron du navire détenu un certificat signé, des papiers saisis à bord du dit navire, aussi que du nombre d'Esclaves trouvés à son bord, au moment de la détention.

Les Nègres ne seront point débarqués avant que les navires qui les contiennent ne soient arrivés au lieu où la légalité de la capture doit être jugée par une des Cours mixtes, à l'effet que dans le cas où ils ne seraient point adjugés prises légales, la perte des propriétaires puisse d'autant plus aisément être réparée.

Si néanmoins des motifs urgens tirés de la longueur du voyage, de l'état sanitaire des Nègres ou d'autres causes requéraient qu'ils fussent débarqués en totalité ou en partie, avant que le navire pût arriver au lieu de la résidence de l'une des dites Cours, le Commandant du vaisseau capteur peut prendre sur soi la responsabilité d'un semblable débarquement, pourvu que la nécessité en soit constatée par un certificat en due forme.

Règlement pour les Cours de Justice mixtes qui résideront dans une des Possessions Coloniales de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, et sur la côte d'Afrique.

I. Les Cours de Justice mixtes, à établir d'après le Traité de ce jour dans une des Possessions Coloniales de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, et sur la côte d'Afrique, sont constituées à l'effet de décider de la légalité de la détention des navires, que les croiseurs des deux nations viendront à arrêter, en vertu du dit Traité.

Les Cours susmentionnées décideront définitivement et sans appel conformément aux stipulations du Traité.

III. The ships of the Royal Navies so commissioned, which may detain any merchant ship, in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall leave on board all the cargo, as well as the Master, and a part at least of the crew of the above-mentioned ship: the captor shall draw up in writing an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained ship, and the changes which may have taken place in it. He shall deliver to the Master of the detained ship, a signed certificate of the papers seized on board the said vessel, as well as of the number of Slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

The Negroes shall not be disembarked till after the vessels which contain them shall be arrived at the place where the legality of the capture is to be tried by one of the two mixed Courts, in order that in the event of their not being adjudged legal prize, the loss of the proprietors may be more easily repaired. If, however, urgent motives, deduced from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or other causes, required that they should be disembarked entirely or in part, before the vessel could arrive at the place of residence of one of the said Courts, the Commander of the capturing ship may take on himself the responsibility, of such disembarkation, provided that the necessity be stated in a certificate in proper form.

Regulations for the Mixed Courts of Justice, which are to reside on the coast of Africa, and in a Colonial Possession of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

I. The mixed Courts of Justice, to be established by the Treaty of this date, upon the coast of Africa and in a Colonial Possession of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, are appointed to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of both nations shall detain in pursuance of this same Treaty.

The above-mentioned Courts shall judge definitively and without appeal, according to the present Treaty.

La procédure aura lieu aussi sommairement que possible, et les Cours sont réquises de prononcer, (pour autant qu'elles le trouveront praticable,) dans l'espace de vingt jours, à dater de celui auquel le navire détenu aura été conduit dans les ports où les Cours résident. Elles jugeront en premier lieu de la légalité de la capture, et en second lieu (dans le cas où le navire capturé viendra à être absous) de l'indemnisation à donner au navire capturé.

Et il est statué par les présentes que dans tous les cas, la sentence définitive ne pourra être différée pour cause d'absence des témoins, ou par défaut d'autres preuves, au delà du terme de deux mois, à moins que ce ne soit à la demande d'une des parties intéressées, en quel cas et moyennant qu'elles fournissent sûreté suffisante, qu'elles se chargeront elles mêmes des frais et risques du délai, les Cours auront le pouvoir discrétionnaire d'accorder un délai additionnel, qui n'excédera pas quatre mois.

II. Chacune des Cours mixtes susmentionnées, qui résideront dans une des Possessions Coloniales de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas et sur la côte d'Afrique, sera composée de la manière suivante :

Les deux hautes Parties Contractantes nommeront chacune un Juge et un Arbitre, qui seront autorisés à prendre connaissance et à décider sans appel de tous les cas de capture de navire, qui, en suite des stipulations du Traité de ce jour, viendront à être portés devant eux.

Toutes les parties essentielles des procédures portées par devant les dites Cours mixtes, seront couchées par écrit dans la langue légale du pays où les Cours résideront.

Les Juges et les Arbitres prêteront serment ès mains du principal Magistrat de l'endroit où les Cours résideront, de juger loyalement et fidèlement, de n'accorder aucune préférence, soit aux réclamans soit aux capteurs, et de se conduire dans toutes leurs décisions conformément aux stipulations du Traité de ce jour.

A chaque Cour sera attaché un Secrétaire ou Greffier établi par le Souverain du pays où la Commission résidera, lequel enregistrera tous les Actes de celle-ci, et qui avant de prendre possession de sa charge prêtera serment par devant la Cour, de se

The proceeding shall take place as summarily as possible: the Courts are required to decide (as far as they shall find it practicable,) within the space of twenty days, to be dated from that on which every detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where they shall reside;—First, upon the legality of the capture;—Secondly, in the cases in which the captured vessel shall have been liberated, as to the indemnification which the said vessel is to receive.

And it is hereby provided, that in all cases the final sentence shall not be delayed on account of the absence of witnesses, or for want of other proofs, beyond the period of two months, except upon the application of any of the parties interested, when, upon their giving satisfactory security to charge themselves with the expense and risks of the delay, the Courts may at their discretion grant an additional delay not exceeding four months.

II. Each of the above-mentioned mixed Courts, which are to reside on the coast of Africa, and in a Colonial Possession of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, shall be composed in the following manner:

The two high Contracting Parties shall each of them name a Judge and an Arbitrator, who shall be authorised to hear and to decide without appeal all cases of capture of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of this date, shall be brought before them. All the essential parts of the proceedings carried on before these mixed Courts shall be written down in the legal language of the country in which the Court may reside.

The Judges and the Arbitrators shall make oath before the principal Magistrate of the place in which the Courts may reside, to judge fairly and faithfully, to have no preference either for the claimants or the captors, and to act in all their decisions, in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of this date.

There shall be attached to each Court a Secretary or Registrar, appointed by the Sovereign of the country in which the Court may reside, who shall register all its acts, and who, previous to his taking charge of his post, shall make oath before the Court

conduire respectueusement à son égard, et d'en agir avec fidélité dans toutes les affaires du ressort de sa charge.

III. La manière de procéder sera comme suit :

Les Juges des deux nations procéderont en premier lieu, à l'examen des papiers du navire, et à recevoir les dépositions du Capitaine et de deux ou trois des principaux individus au moins, du navire amené, aussi bien que la déclaration assermentée du capteur, si elle paraissait nécessaire ; afin d'être en état de juger et de prononcer, si le navire a été détenu justement ou non, conformément aux stipulations du Traité, et afin, qu'en vertu de ce jugement, le navire puisse être condamné ou absous. Et dans le cas où les deux Juges ne s'accorderaient pas sur la sentence à prononcer par eux, soit quant à la légalité de la détention, soit quant à l'indemnisation à allouer, ou sur toute autre question qui pourrait résulter des stipulations du Traité, ils tireront au sort le nom de l'un des deux Arbitres, lequel, après avoir examiné les documens du procès, délibérera avec les Juges susmentionnés, sur le cas existant, et la sentence finale sera prononcée conformément à l'opinion de la majorité des Juges et de l'Arbitre susmentionné.

IV. Dans les déclarations authentiques que le capteur sera tenu de faire par devant la Cour, ainsi que dans le certificat des papiers saisis, qui sera délivré au Capitaine du navire capturé, lors de sa détention, le susdit capteur sera tenu de déclarer son nom et celui de son vaisseau, aussi bien que la latitude et la longitude de l'endroit où la détention a eu lieu, et le nombre des Esclaves trouvés à bord du navire capturé au moment de sa détention.

V. Aussitôt après que la sentence aura été prononcée le navire détenu s'il est libéré, et sa cargaison dans l'état où elle se trouvera alors, seront restitués au patron, ou à celui qui le représente, lequel pourra réclamer, par devant la même Cour, une évaluation des dommages qu'il pourrait avoir droit de demander : le capteur lui-même, et à son défaut, son Gouvernement restera responsable des dits dommages.

Les deux hautes Parties Contractantes s'obligent à payer dans

to conduct himself with respect for their authority, and to act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to his charge.

III. The form of the process shall be as follows :

The Judges of the two nations shall, in the first place, proceed to the examination of the papers of the vessels, and to receive the depositions of the Captain and of two or three at least of the principal individuals on board of the detained vessel, as well as the declaration on oath of the Captor, should it appear necessary, in order to be able to judge and to pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the present Treaty, and in order that according to this judgment it may be condemned or liberated. And in the event of the two Judges not agreeing in the sentence they ought to pronounce, whether as to the legality of the detention, or the indemnification to be allowed, or any other question which might result from the stipulations of the present Treaty, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two Arbitrators, who, after having considered the documents of the process, shall consult with the above-mentioned Judges on the case in question, and the final sentence shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the above-mentioned Judges, and of the above-mentioned Arbitrator.

IV. In the authenticated declaration, which the Captor shall make before the Court, as well as in the certificate of the papers seized, which shall be delivered to the Captain of the Captured vessel, at the time of the detention, the above-mentioned Captor shall be bound to declare his name, the name of his vessel, as well as the latitude and longitude of the Place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of Slaves found on board of the ship at the time of the detention.

V. As soon as sentence shall have been pronounced, the detained vessel, if liberated, and the cargo, in the state in which it shall then be found, shall be restored to the Master, or the person who represents him, who may, before the same Court, claim a valuation of the damages, which they may have a right to demand : the Captor himself, and, in his default, his Government, shall remain responsible for the above-mentioned damages.

The two high Contracting Parties bind themselves to pay,

l'espace d'une année après la date de la sentence, les frais et dommages qui pourront être accordés par la Cour susnommée : il est entendu que ces frais et dommages tomberont à la charge de la Puissance dont le capteur sera sujet.

VI. En cas de condamnation d'un navire, il sera déclaré prise légitime, aussi bien que sa charge, de quelque description qu'elle puisse être, à l'exception des Esclaves qui pourront être à bord comme objets de commerce ; et le dit navire, aussi bien que sa charge, sera vendu en vente publique au profit des deux Gouvernemens ; et quant aux Esclaves, ils recevront de la Cour mixte un certificat d'émancipation, et seront remis au Gouvernement sur le territoire duquel la Cour, qui aura jugé, sera établie, aux fins d'être employés comme domestiques ou travailleurs libres.

Chacun des deux Gouvernemens s'oblige à la garantie de la liberté de telle portion de ces individus, qui viendra à y être respectivement consignée.

VII. Les Cours mixtes connaîtront et jugeront également et en la forme voulue par l'Article trois du présent règlement, de toute réclamation pour compensation de pertes occasionnées à des navires détenus sur soupçon de faire le commerce des Esclaves, mais non condamnés comme prises légales par les dites Cours : dans tous les cas où la restitution aura été prononcée, les Cours adjugeront au profit du, ou des réclamans, ou leurs ayant causes légaux, une indemnisation juste et complète de tous les *frais* de procédure et de toutes les pertes et dommages que le, ou les réclamans, pourraient avoir éprouvés par telle capture et détention : Les Cours observeront,

1. Qu'en cas de perte totale le, ou les réclamans, seront indemnisés :

a. Pour le navire, ses agrès, apparaux, et munitions.

b. Pour tout frêt dû et à payer.

c. Pour la valeur de la cargaison et des marchandises, s'il y en a, déduction faite des charges et dépenses payables pour la vente de pareilles cargaisons, y compris la commission de vente.

d. Pour toutes autres charges usitées en cas de perte totale, et

2. Que dans tous les autres cas de perte, non totale, le, ou les réclamans, seront indemnisés :

within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be granted by the above-named Court, it being understood that these costs and damages shall be at the expense of the Power of which the captor shall be a subject.

VI. In case of the condemnation of a vessel, she shall be declared lawful prize, as well as her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with the exception of the Slaves who may be on board as objects of Commerce; and the said vessel, as well as her cargo, shall be sold by public sale, for the profit of the two Governments; and as to the Slaves, they shall receive from the mixed Court a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government on whose territory the Court which shall have so judged them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers.

Each of the two Governments binds itself to guarantee the liberty of such portion of these individuals as shall be respectively consigned to it.

VII. The mixed Courts shall also take cognizance and decide according to the third Article of this regulation, on all claims for compensation, on account of losses occasioned to vessels detained under suspicion of having been engaged in the Slave Trade, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases wherein restitution shall be decreed, the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the claimant or claimants may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; that is to say, first, in case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified:

- a. For the ship, her tackle, apparel and stores.
- b. For all freights due and payable.
- c. For the value of the cargo of merchandize, if any; deducting for all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargoes, including commission of sale.
- d. For all other regular charges, in such cases of total loss; and,

Secondly, in all other cases not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified:

a. De tout dommage et dépens particuliers, occasionnés au navire par la perte de fret, dû ou à payer.

b. Pour starie l'indemnisation due de ce chef sera réglée d'après la cédula annexée au présent Article.

c. De toute détérioration de la cargaison.

d. Il leur sera alloué également cinq pour cent. du montant du capital employé à l'achat de la cargaison pour tout le tems du délai occasionné par la détention; et

e. Un dédommagement pour toute prime d'assurance sur les risques additionnels.

Dans tous les cas le, ou les réclamans, auront de plus droit aux intérêts sur le pied de cinq pour cent. par an, de la somme adjugée, jusqu'à son paiement par le Gouvernement, auquel le vaisseau capteur appartient; le montant entier de cette indemnisation sera calculé en monnaie du pays auquel le navire capturé appartient, à liquider d'après le cours du change à l'époque de l'adjudgement.

Les deux hautes Parties Contractantes désirant toutefois éviter autant que possible, tout espèce de fraude, dans l'exécution du Traité de ce jour, sont convenues, que s'il venait à être prouvé d'une manière évidente et à la conviction des Juges des deux nations, et sans avoir recours à la décision d'un Arbitre, que le capteur a été induit en erreur par une faute volontaire et répréhensible de la part du capitaine du navire capturé; en ce cas seulement, le dit navire n'aura pas droit à recevoir pendant la durée des jours de sa détention, la starie stipulée par le présent Article.

Cédula de Starie ou jour de planche pour un Navire de

100 tonneaux jusqu'à 120 inclusivement,	£5	} par jour.
121 do. ————— 150 do.	6	
151 do. ————— 170 do.	8	
171 do. ————— 200 do.	10	
201 do. ————— 220 do.	11	
221 do. ————— 250 do.	12	
251 do. ————— 270 do.	14	
271 do. ————— 300 do.	15	

et ainsi de suite en proportion.

a. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight, when due or payable.

b. A demurrage when due, according to the schedule annexed to the present Article.

c. For any deterioration of cargo.

d. An allowance of five per cent. on the amount of the capital employed in the purchase of cargo, for the period of delay occasioned by the detention ; and,

e. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall in all cases be entitled to interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the sum awarded, until paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs : the whole amount of such indemnifications being calculated in the money of the country to which the captured ship belongs, and to be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two high Contracting Parties, wishing however to avoid, as much as possible, every species of fraud in the execution of the Treaty of this date, have agreed, that if it should be proved, in a manner evident to the conviction of the Judges of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an Arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by a voluntary and reprehensible fault on the part of the Captain of the detained ship ; in that case only, the detained ship shall not have the right of receiving, during the days of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present Article.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a Vessel of

100 tons to 120 inclusive,	£5	} per diem.
121 ditto— 150 ditto,	6	
151 ditto— 170 ditto,	8	
171 ditto— 200 ditto,	10	
201 ditto— 220 ditto,	11	
221 ditto— 250 ditto,	12	
251 ditto— 270 ditto,	14	
271 ditto— 300 ditto,	15	

and so on in proportion.

VIII. Il ne sera licite, ni aux Juges, ni aux Arbitres, ni au Secrétaire des Cours mixtes de demander ou de recevoir d'aucune des parties concernées dans les sentences qu'ils prononceront, aucun émolument, sous quelque prétexte que ce puisse être, pour l'accomplissement des devoirs qui leur sont imposés par le présent règlement.

IX. Les deux hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues qu'en cas de décès ou d'empêchement légal, d'un ou de plusieurs des Juges ou des Arbitres composant les Cours mixtes susmentionnées, leurs postes seront remplis, *ad interim*, de la manière suivante :

Dans la Cour qui siègera dans les Possessions de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, les places vacantes, qui dépendent de Sa dite Majesté, seront desservies successivement par le Gouverneur ou Vice-Gouverneur, par le principal Magistrat et Secrétaire d'icelles.

Quant à la Cour séant dans les Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique sur la côte d'Afrique, il est convenu qu'en cas de décès ou empêchement légal, du Juge ou Arbitre des Pays-Bas en cet endroit, les individus survivans de la Cour procéderont au jugement des navires qui pourraient être traduits par devant eux et à la mise à exécution de leur sentence.

Les places vacantes de la Cour qui sera établie sur la côte d'Afrique, et qui dépendent de Sa Majesté Britannique, seront desservies par le Gouverneur ou Vice-Gouverneur, par le Magistrat principal et le Secrétaire du Gouvernement ; en cas de décès ou d'empêchement légal d'un Juge ou Arbitre Britannique appartenant à la Cour établie dans une Colonie des Pays-Bas, les individus survivans se régleront d'après ce qui a été déterminé ci-dessus pour la Cour séant dans les Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, en cas de décès ou empêchement légal d'un Juge ou Arbitre des Pays-Bas.

Les hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues également que le Gouverneur ou Vice-Gouverneur des Colonies où se tiendront les séances des Cours mixtes, en cas de vacature d'une place de Juge ou Arbitre de l'autre haute Partie Contractante, prévendra sans délai le Gouverneur ou Vice-Gouverneur de la

VIII. Neither the Judges nor the Arbitrators, nor the Secretary of the mixed Court, shall be permitted to demand, or receive from any of the parties concerned in the sentences which they shall pronounce, any emolument, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which are imposed upon them by the present regulation.

IX. The two high Contracting Parties have agreed that in the event of the death or legal impeachment of one or more of the Judges or Arbitrators composing the above-mentioned mixed Courts, their posts shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner :

On the part of the British Government, the vacancies shall be filled successively in the Court, which shall sit within the possessions of His Britannic Majesty, by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor resident in that Colony ; by the principal Magistrate of the same, and by the Secretary ; and in that which shall sit within the possessions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, it is agreed that, in case of the death of the British Judge or Arbitrator there, the surviving individuals of the said Court shall proceed equally to the judgment of such ships as may be brought before them, and to the execution of their sentence.

On the part of the Netherlands, the vacancies shall be supplied, in the possessions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, successively by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the principal Magistrate and Secretary of Government ; and upon the coast of Africa, in case of the death of any Netherland Judge or Arbitrator, the surviving members of the Court shall proceed to judgment in the same manner as above specified for the Court resident in the possession of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in the event of the death of the British Judge or Arbitrator.

The high Contracting Parties have further agreed, that the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Settlement, wherein either of the mixed Courts shall sit, in the event of a vacancy arising, either of the Judge or Arbitrator of the other high Contracting Party, shall forthwith give notice of the same to the

Colonie la plus voisine, appartenant à la dite haute Partie Contractante, afin que l'on puisse y suppléer au plutôt; et chacune des Puissances Contractantes s'engage à remplir définitivement aussitôt que possible les vacatures qui pourraient subvenir dans les Cours, soit par décès ou par autres causes quelconques.

Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the nearest Settlement of such high Contracting Party, in order that the loss may be supplied at the earliest possible period ; and each of the high Contracting Parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies that may arise in the above-mentioned Courts, from death or any other cause whatever.

P E R S I A.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP *between Great Britain and Persia.* Signed at Tehran, 25th November, 1814.

EXTRACT. (*Preamble.*)

What relates to Commerce, Trade, and other Affairs, will be drawn up and concluded in a separate Commercial Treaty.

Signed at Tehran, 25th November, 1814.

Signed

JAMES MORIER, (L. S.)

HENRY ELLIS, (L. S.)

Signed

MIRZA MAHAMMED SHEFFI.

MIRZA BUZURK CAIMAQAM.

MIRZA ABDUL WAHAB.

END OF VOL. I.

